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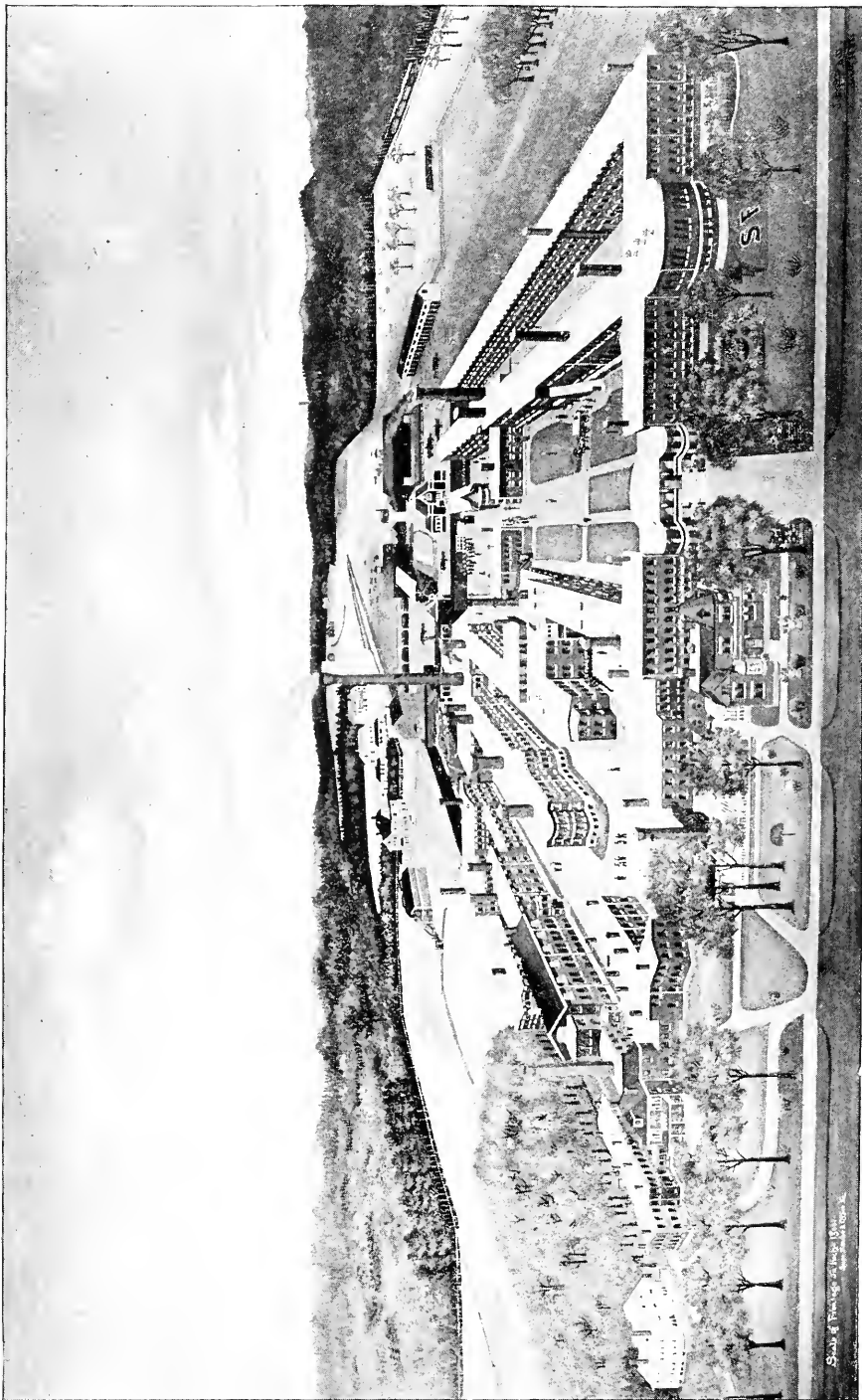
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MASSACHUSETTS STATE FARM.



CRIMINAL INSANE DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL AND ADMINISTRATION.

WORKHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

State of Printing at the State Printer.

FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF
THE STATE FARM
AT
BRIDGEWATER,
INCLUDING THE
REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND OF
THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1912.



BOSTON:
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1913.

APPROVED BY
THE STATE BOARD OF PUBLICATION.

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STATE FARM,

BRIDGEWATER.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN B. TIVNAN, <i>Chairman</i> ,	SALEM.
PAYSON W. LYMAN, <i>Secretary</i> ,	FALL RIVER.
LEONARD HUNTRESS, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	LOWELL.
Mrs. HELEN R. SMITH,	.	.	.	.	NEWTON.
GALEN L. STONE,	.	.	.	.	BROOKLINE.
JOHN W. COUGHLIN, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	FALL RIVER.
Mrs. NELLIE E. TALBOT,	.	.	.	.	BROOKLINE.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

HOLLIS M. BLACKSTONE,	.	.	.	.	<i>Superintendent.</i>
HENRY J. STRANN,	.	.	.	.	<i>Assistant Superintendent and Treasurer.</i>
J. ARTHUR TAYLOR,	.	.	.	.	<i>Master.</i>
WALTER E. TEMPLE,	.	.	.	.	<i>Deputy Master.</i>
ERNEST B. EMERSON, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	<i>Resident Physician.</i>
BENJAMIN B. KASSON, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
MINOT W. GALE, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
ERNEST E. BACON,	.	.	.	.	<i>Farmer.</i>
WILLIAM J. TURNBULL,	.	.	.	.	<i>Engineer.</i>

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS TO THE HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

CALVIN PRATT, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	BRIDGEWATER.
SAMUEL J. MIXTER, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	BOSTON.
HENRY EHRLICH, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	BOSTON.
WILLIAM F. KNOWLES, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	BOSTON.
DANIEL FISKE JONES, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	BOSTON.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

Obedient to statutory requirement, the trustees of the State Infirmary and the State Farm submit their fifty-ninth annual report as to the operation of the State Farm for the year ending Nov. 30, 1912. Along with their own report the trustees submit, as a part of what we offer the executive, the reports made to us by the superintendent of the institution and by the resident physician and medical director, together with statistical tables presented by these officers. These reports furnish a summary and itemized statement of the work of the institution in its several departments. The financial survey shows at what exceptionally low cost to the State the work of the State Farm has been accomplished.

By the provisions of chapter 451 of the Acts of 1912 the General Court appropriated \$343,000 for the maintenance of the institution for the fiscal year covered by this report. In addition, under chapter 231, there was a small deficiency appropriation of \$662.09. The tables herewith submitted give a classified statement of the expenditures authorized and approved by the trustees.

During the year herein considered there has been expended for salaries, wages and labor, \$102,976.96, and for the current expenses, \$240,683.49, — a total of \$343,660.45.

The average number of inmates for the year was 2,615 or 45 less than for the previous year, the slight diminution being contrary to almost universal precedent.

The highest number under care at one time was 2,796, the highest record, and the smallest number was 2,498. The total number of admissions and commitments was 5,161, against 5,620

during the previous year. The number of persons discharged was 5,248. The average per capita cost has been \$2.53 per week, as against \$2.40 last year.

Under chapter 96 of the Resolves of 1912 there was appropriated \$11,500 for improvements and enlargement of the water supply, and \$12,000 for additional chapel accommodation. With the former appropriation additional beds for water filtration have been constructed, which will soon be in use, needed pumping machinery has been installed, and successful exploration has been made for a driven well supply of water for domestic use. The water found is shown by pumping tests to be adequate for our domestic purposes, and analysis shows it to be of the highest grade of purity.

The need of increased chapel accommodation is to be met by extending the present chapel toward the street and otherwise enlarging it, rather than by the erection of a new chapel, as was at first contemplated. The erection of the new front wall is already far advanced. The addition will double the seating capacity of the auditorium.

The woman's prison has received small extensions to the west and to the east, whereby its fitness and adequacy for its purpose has been enhanced, while the symmetry of the structure has been maintained.

We were never surer than now of the profitableness of our large farming operations, from every point of view. The tabular statement of farm products which we submit, as included in the reports of the superintendent and the medical director, shows an enormous total of farm yield, almost all of which is consumed in the institution. The steady extension of the tillable area is a marked feature of the operations from year to year. It has a value not only in the increase of farm productivity, but also as affording needed opportunity of work during the lull of regular farm operations. The demonstration which the farm gives of the utility and beneficence of field labor for men under sentence is one of our most valuable institution products, as gradually developed and extended under the initiative and oversight of Superintendent Blackstone.

At the same time the industries carried on within the prison area have been greatly diversified since the Master, J. Arthur

Taylor, came into the immediate direction of our prison population. We might instance hand weaving, the recovery of waste and the utilization of fruit products.

We refer to the superintendent's report for a statement of the prospective needs of the institution, to be met by special appropriation, with the statement that the requests for such appropriation are indorsed by the trustees. Prominent among these needs is the amount required to avail ourselves of the admirable water supply discovered, which when brought to the institution and distributed will free us from the danger of infection arising from the sewage contamination of the Taunton River above our intake, of which contamination we have often complained. Fortunately, through our filtration of the water, our fears have never yet been realized to any extent, if at all. But the new supply adequate for drinking purposes and for culinary use will render us immune from that danger.

The most difficult part of our complex task is that involved in the care of that part of the institution designated as the Bridgewater State Hospital, which is under the immediate charge of the medical director, Dr. Ernest B. Emerson. His report shows the work done during the year within this department as well as its present condition. Dr. Emerson has given himself loyally and unstintedly to the heavy task of supervising and directing the work with and for those committed to this so-called hospital, the hospital features of which he has sought to emphasize.

Under the continued superintendency of Hollis M. Blackstone, supported as he has been in the execution of his plans by his executive staff, the heads of departments, the medical director and staff and the large body of attendants whose generally faithful service, each in his own sphere of responsibility, has been co-ordinated toward the end of a humane, effective and economical administration of this greatest of State institutions by the sympathetic, sagacious and zealous leadership of its veteran superintendent, the State Farm, in all its departments, has for another year, we believe with credit, borne the burden laid upon it, with such results as this report indicates.

During the year the personnel of the Board of Trustees has changed by the appointment of Galen L. Stone, John W. Coughlin and Mrs. Henrietta G. Cushing to the vacancies caused by the

expiration of the terms of Mrs. Anna F. Prescott, Joseph A. Smart and Emery M. Low, and by the appointment of Mrs. Nellie E. Talbot in place of Mrs. Cushing whose death occurred within a very few months of the appointment which she had loyally accepted and to the duties of which she was giving herself with warm interest. Those of us who served with them wish to express appreciation of the fidelity with which the retired trustees had met the claims of this trust during a considerable period, which, in the case of Mrs. Prescott, covered more than a quarter of a century.

Thus this Board of trust submits to the executive, to which it is responsible, its account of its stewardship for the fifty-ninth year of the institution's life.

JOHN B. TIVNAN,
PAYSON W. LYMAN,
LEONARD HUNTRESS,
HELEN R. SMITH,
JOHN W. COUGHLIN,
GALEN L. STONE,
NELLIE E. TALBOT,

Trustees.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

For reasons obvious to your Board I am unable this year to write anything like a full or extended report as superintendent of this institution. My handicap came at the unfortunate period when the report must be made. The topics I desired to write of in the thirtieth year of my work in this the State's largest institution were naturally of great interest to myself, and I regret more than you can the disability compelling the omission.

The statistics for the first time in many years show a decisive drop in commitments. The total commitments for the year have been 5,161, as against 5,620 last year, — a decrease of 459, and nearly all of them, or 439, occurred in the workhouse department, — 405 males and 34 females, — a net decrease of 8 per cent. The exceptionally good business and industrial conditions have made a sharp market for labor, so that every one who would work has had the opportunity, and it is a fact that employers indulge greater tolerance of intemperance when labor is in urgent demand. Again, the good offices of probation may have been more active and efficient. I could hardly be egotistical enough to claim any part of the reduction as a credit for "the institution reform account," and yet in support for such an assumption it is a pleasure to note that there have been actually 25 less returned for violation of parole than last year.

In the cycle of sympathy now prevalent for the unfortunate and oppressed I cannot yield priority rights for a new discovery to those who have just "woke up." Love for my fellow brother was never so great as in this year of our Lord, but it is no recent conversion; it's the growth of human experience and of practicing what I preach.

The farming interests of the institution become more prominent each year. The increasing acreage of cultivated lands reclaimed from waste and the consequent expansion of crops makes the de-

partment an important one. We have had a season of rather more than average success. Our farmers feel that they are wearing well-earned plumes when they are able to harvest 62 acres of potatoes yielding 22,000 bushels, an average of 350 bushels per acre, on fertilizers of our own compounding. They also harvested about 3,000 bushels of onions from 5 acres. For the first time we have produced more than our home consumption, and I see no reason why we shall not in the future have an excess for market.

Last year Mr. Taylor, the master, successfully exploited the evaporation of apples, with the result that we produced all we required. The product was far better than the market standards. The bleaching was omitted, a process which destroys much of the apple flavor at the expense of getting a light color. This year we have successfully experimented with evaporating pumpkin and squash, and have also done some canning of green vegetables. If the products prove to be "good keepers" and retain the true flavors, we shall be able to supply some of the inter-institution trade with the goods as we have with potatoes and root crops this year.

The industries are substantially the same as last year. Making chair seats and filling them with hand-woven cane is the larger one. Next in size is the weave shop, in which we make much goods for own use, — blankets, suitings, shirtings, toweling, etc. In the chair and carpentry shop we have made our own furniture and some excess, which finds sale in other institutions. Our first endeavor is to work unto our own needs and requirements. The honorable response of so great numbers of our men who work in the open without violation of the trust is worthy of our highest commendation; rehabilitated manhood could not be more truly exemplified. But all are not of this mind. Some are weak in resolution and can't resist the temptation to try for sweet freedom, and a few are too vicious and wilful for trust. For such there must be indoor employment. The prohibition of all industrial work in prisons demanded by labor interests and the prisoners' pay roll advocated by other interests are widely divergent views. The agitation likely to follow will unsettle conditions and disturb our even tenor for a time.

The prison department could hardly be more tranquil than for the past year. To this condition I am indebted to every

associate interest, not only the assistant superintendent, the master and deputy, the medical director and staff, but the heads of all departments and their subordinates who have been faithful for our best welfare. Not less zealous have been the ministrations of our visiting clergymen. To fail to pay tribute to the spiritual faithfulness of Rev. Fathers Murphy and O'Neil, and Rev. Mr. Coddington and Trammner, who have served their different faiths, would be a serious omission. I wish also to express to all who have donated reading matter our thanks.

A score and a half of annual acknowledgments to a board of trustees of necessity becomes conventional. But credit if you will that they are sincere.

Respectfully submitted,

H. M. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

BRIDGEWATER, Dec. 1, 1912.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1912:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1911,	\$4,423 02
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Receipts.

Institution Receipts.

Board of inmates:—

Reimbursements, insane,	\$641 59	
Other reimbursements, charitable (collected by State Treasurer),	780 21	
		\$1,421 80

Sales:—

Furnishings,	\$103 10	
Heat, light and power,	58 15	
Repairs and improvements,	119 67	
Miscellaneous,	1,389 39	
Farm, stable and grounds:—		
Cows and calves,	124 00	
Pigs and hogs,	1,704 02	
Hides,	210 43	
Wood,	2 00	
Vegetables,	3,155 73	
Sundries,	862 24	
		7,728 73

Miscellaneous receipts:—

Interest on bank balances,	\$268 96	
Sundries,	787 36	
		1,056 32

	10,206 85
Sales account industries fund,	10,980 74

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance of 1911,	\$8,546 76	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	20,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1912,	319,676 22	
		348,222 98

Special appropriations,	28,654 17	
Industries fund, approved schedules,	8,646 22	
		8,646 22

Total,	\$411,133 98
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Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth: —

Institution receipts,	\$9,426 64	
Other reimbursements, charitable (collected by State Treasurer),	780 21	
	<hr/>	\$10,206 85

Industries fund,		10,980 74
----------------------------	--	-----------

Maintenance appropriations: —

Balance November schedule, 1911,	\$12,969 78	
Eleven months' schedules, 1912,	319,676 22	
November advances,	12,000 45	
	<hr/>	344,646 45

Special appropriations: —

Approved schedules,		28,654 17
Industries fund, approved schedules,		8,646 22

Balance, Nov. 30, 1912: —

In bank,	\$5,703 76	
In office,	2,295 79	
	<hr/>	7,999 55

Total,		\$411,133 98
------------------	--	--------------

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation,	\$343,662 09	
Expenses (as analyzed below),	343,660 45	
	<hr/>	

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,		\$1 64
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Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages and labor: —

General administration,	\$34,259 49	
Medical service,	8,538 32	
Ward service (male),	35,210 24	
Ward service (female),	3,370 31	
Repairs and improvements,	3,449 10	
Farm, stable and grounds,	18,149 50	
	<hr/>	\$102,976 96

Food: —

Butter,	\$263 94	
Butterine,	4,081 34	
Beans,	2,334 87	
Bread and crackers,	195 40	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	1,343 00	
Cheese,	225 34	
Eggs,	168 00	
Flour,	22,954 35	
Fish,	4,141 58	
Fruit (dried and fresh),	1,165 17	
Meats,	40,600 91	
Milk,	37 13	
Molasses and syrup,	1,488 13	
Sugar,	4,543 51	
	<hr/>	

Amounts carried forward,	\$83,542 67	\$102,976 96
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Amounts brought forward, \$83,542 67 \$102,976 96

Food — *Con.*

Tea, coffee, bromo and cocoa,	3,439 24	
Vegetables,	. . . . .	2,663 29	
Sundries,	. . . . .	1,882 04	
		<hr/>	91,527 24

Clothing and materials: —

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	. . . . .	\$696 53	
Clothing,	. . . . .	17 64	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,	. . . . .	12,656 58	
Furnishing goods,	. . . . .	2,228 53	
Hats and caps,	. . . . .	582 12	
Leather and shoe findings,	. . . . .	7,199 04	
Sundries,	. . . . .	13 34	
		<hr/>	23,393 78

Furnishings: —

Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	. . . . .	\$8,021 95	
Brushes, brooms,	. . . . .	1,276 91	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	. . . . .	328 25	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	. . . . .	747 72	
Furniture and upholstery,	. . . . .	851 56	
Kitchen furnishings,	. . . . .	396 63	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	. . . . .	379 17	
Sundries,	. . . . .	1,570 22	
		<hr/>	13,572 41

Heat, light and power: —

Coal,	. . . . .	\$36,631 58	
Oil,	. . . . .	2,080 77	
Sundries,	. . . . .	101 60	
		<hr/>	38,813 95

Repairs and improvements: —

Brick,	. . . . .	\$103 30	
Cement, lime and plaster,	. . . . .	1,387 55	
Doors, sashes, etc.,	. . . . .	134 74	
Electrical work and supplies,	. . . . .	1,828 37	
Hardware,	. . . . .	1,605 49	
Lumber,	. . . . .	1,853 16	
Machinery, etc.,	. . . . .	3,415 35	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	. . . . .	1,405 39	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	. . . . .	1,591 27	
Roofing and materials,	. . . . .	746 76	
Sundries,	. . . . .	2,814 23	
		<hr/>	16,885 61

Farm, stable and grounds: —

Blacksmith and supplies,	. . . . .	\$728 90	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	. . . . .	131 04	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	. . . . .	8,352 41	
Hay, grain, etc.,	. . . . .	12,778 51	
Harnesses and repairs,	. . . . .	224 48	
		<hr/>	

Amounts carried forward, \$22,215 34 \$287,169 95

Amounts brought forward, \$22,215 34 \$287,169 95

Farm, stable and grounds—*Con.*

Horses,	1,377 50	
Other live stock,	985 00	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	1,201 74	
Sundries,	1,632 08	
	<hr/>	27,411 66

Miscellaneous:—

Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$297 77	
Chapel services,	940 00	
Entertainments,	90 10	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	4,746 36	
Funeral expenses,	176 00	
Gratuities,	7,014 75	
Hose, etc.,	98 00	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	3,432 50	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	5 00	
Manual training supplies,	62 48	
Postage,	567 36	
Printing and printing supplies,	80 95	
Printing annual report,	219 87	
Return of runaways,	241 37	
Soap and laundry supplies,	1,597 45	
Stationery and office supplies,	1,634 85	
Travel and expenses (officials),	601 16	
Telephone and telegraph,	771 06	
Tobacco,	4,150 45	
Sundries,	2,351 26	
	<hr/>	29,078 84

Total expenses for maintenance, \$343,660 45

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1911,	\$40,908 41	
Appropriations for fiscal year,	23,500 00	
	<hr/>	
Total,	\$64,408 41	
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	\$28,654 17	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	37 50	
	<hr/>	28,691 67
	<hr/>	
Balance Nov. 30, 1912,	\$35,716 74	

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$7,999 55	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money),	12,000 45	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth, account November, 1912, schedule,	3,984 23	
	<hr/>	\$23,984 23

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	\$23,984 23
---------------------------------------	-------------

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 2,615.

Total cost for maintenance, \$343,660.45.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$2.53.

Receipts from sales, \$7,728.73.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.057.

All other institutions receipts, \$2,478.12.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.018.

INDUSTRIES FUND.

Balance Dec. 1, 1911,	\$13,699 85
Receipts for the year from manufacture,	10,980 74
	<hr/>
Total,	\$24,680 59
Expended during the year,	8,646 22
	<hr/>
Balance Nov. 30, 1912,	\$16,034 37

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Furnishings for industrial building,	Acts 1907, chap. 555	\$5,000 00	\$830 00	\$3,977 97	\$1,022 03
Duplicate pumping plant,	Res. 1908, chap. 146	9,000 00	483 36	8,994 35	5 65 ¹
Prison addition,	Acts 1909, chap. 522	81,000 00	5,790 16	80,103 23	896 77
Criminal insane building,	Acts 1909, chap. 522	90,000 00	12,910 14	74,279 47	15,720 53
Water tower,	Acts 1909, chap. 522	7,500 00	—	6,736 13	763 87
Cold storage,	Res. 1909, chap. 111	5,000 00	834 05	4,987 65	12 35 ¹
Freight storage,	Res. 1910, chap. 145	1,200 00	—	—	1,200 00
Electric power at stone crusher,	Res. 1910, chap. 145	1,400 00	420 00	1,380 50	19 50 ¹
Water supply,	Res. 1912, chap. 96	9,000 00	7,025 75	7,025 75	1,974 25
Pumping machinery,	Res. 1912, chap. 96	2,500 00	—	—	2,500 00
Chapel accommodations,	Res. 1912, chap. 96	12,000 00	360 71	360 71	11,639 29
		\$223,600 00	\$28,654 17	\$187,845 76	\$35,716 74

¹ Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY J. STRANN,

Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,

Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.

STATISTICS.

The whole number of inmates remaining Dec. 1, 1911, was as follows: —

Male prisoners,	1,441	
Female prisoners,	147	
Male paupers,	338	
Female paupers,	2	
Male insane,	757	
	<hr/>	2,685

Number of admissions and commitments from Dec. 1, 1911, to Nov. 30, 1912, inclusive: —

Male prisoners,	3,946	
Female prisoners,	576	
Male paupers,	519	
Female paupers,	28	
Male insane,	92	
	<hr/>	5,161

Number discharged from Dec. 1, 1911, to Nov. 30, 1912, inclusive: —

Male prisoners,	4,105	
Female prisoners,	546	
Male paupers,	508	
Female paupers,	28	
Male insane,	61	
	<hr/>	5,248

Number remaining Nov. 30, 1912: —

Male prisoners,	1,282	
Female prisoners,	177	
Male paupers,	349	
Female paupers,	2	
Male insane,	788	
	<hr/>	2,598

Of the number discharged, 120 have been by death:—

Prisoners,	19	
Paupers,	76	
Insane,	25	
	<hr/>	120
Average number during the year,	2,615	
Largest number during the year,	2,796	
Smallest number during the year,	2,498	
Average number of prisoners,	1,472	
Average number of paupers,	371	
Average number of insane,	772	
	<hr/>	2,615

ADMISSIONS.

	PRISONERS.		PAUPERS.		INSANE.	TOTALS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.
1911.							
December,	309	42	159	2	6	474	44
1912.							
January,	385	36	50	4	11	446	40
February,	309	54	27	4	1	337	58
March,	283	52	26	3	10	319	55
April,	305	37	26	4	10	341	41
May,	350	50	26	1	5	381	51
June,	300	41	27	2	12	339	43
July,	388	70	30	2	7	425	72
August,	280	36	36	—	3	319	36
September,	367	38	27	3	11	405	41
October,	394	52	34	1	8	436	53
November,	276	68	51	2	8	335	70
Totals,	3,946	576	519	28	92	4,557	604

NATIVITY OF INMATES ADMITTED.

Massachusetts,	2,156
Ireland,	1,397
British Provinces,	458
England,	261
New York,	120
Maine,	111
Scotland,	63
New Hampshire,	62
Connecticut,	55
Rhode Island,	53
Sweden,	52
Russia,	49
Vermont,	42
Cape Verde Islands,	29

Italy,	27
Pennsylvania,	24
Germany,	23
Austria,	20
Finland,	14
Virginia,	13
New Jersey,	12
Portugal, California and Ohio, 7 each,	21
Azores Islands, France, Poland, Maryland and Missouri, 6 each,	30
Norway and District of Columbia, 5 each,	10
Turkey, Georgia, Illinois, Michigan and Tennessee, 4 each,	20
Armenia, Belgium and unknown, 3 each,	9
Bermuda, Denmark, Greece, Wales, West Indies, North Carolina, South Carolina and Wisconsin, 2 each,	16
Assyria, Barbados, Bulgaria, Netherlands, Servia, Spain, St. Helena, Switzerland, Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Iowa, West Virginia and at sea, 1 each,	14
	<hr/>

5,161

COURTS FROM WHICH PRISONERS WERE RECEIVED.

Boston Municipal,	1,164
Returned from probation,	1,043
Roxbury Municipal,	203
Worcester District,	144
Lowell Police,	129
Fall River and New Bedford District, 104 each,	208
South Boston Municipal,	98
Cambridge District,	92
Chelsea Police,	90
Lawrence Police,	86
Boston Superior,	84
East Boston District,	82
Charlestown Municipal,	80
Dorchester Municipal and Salem District, 76 each,	152
Brockton Police,	68
Lynn District,	64
Taunton District,	62
Pittsfield District,	39
Malden and Woburn District, 37 each,	74
Westfield District,	34
Northampton District,	31
Holyoke Police,	30
Haverhill and Quincy District, 28 each,	56
Somerville Police,	27
Waltham District,	22

Newton Police,	21
Attleborough District,	20
Abington and North Adams District, 18 each,	36
Concord and Leominster District, 17 each,	34
Gloucester and Stoughton District, 15 each,	30
Palmer District,	14
Marlborough Police,	12
Brighton Municipal, Springfield Police, Brookfield and Milford District, 11 each,	44
Andover Trial Justice,	9
Cambridge Superior,	8
Worcester Superior, Lee Police, Ayer District and Pea- body Trial Justice, 7 each,	28
Dedham, Franklin and Middleborough District, 6 each,	18
Salem Superior, Barnstable, Hingham and Westborough District, 5 each,	20
Lowell Superior, Chicopee Police, Amesbury and Clin- ton District, 4 each,	16
Brookline Municipal, Fitchburg Police, Framingham, Greenfield, Plymouth, Southbridge, Ware and Web- ster District and transferred from Massachusetts Reformatory, 3 each,	27
Dedham Superior, Adams, Great Barrington and Walpole District and Nantucket Trial Justice, 2 each,	10
Fitchburg, Plymouth, Springfield and Taunton Superior, West Roxbury Municipal, Newburyport Police, Wareham District, Hudson, Marblehead and Methuen Trial Justice, returned from escape, trans- ferred from Prison Camp and Hospital and trans- ferred from State Prison, 1 each,	13

 4,522

CRIMES OF PRISONERS.

Drunkenness,	3,945
Vagrancy,	381
Idle and disorderly,	69
Tramps,	67
Escape from State Farm,	13
Common nightwalkers,	12
Lewdness,	7
Escape from State Infirmary,	5
Larceny,	5
Vagabonds,	3
Escape from Prison Camp and Hospital,	3
Assault and battery,	2
All others,	10

 4,522

Of the number admitted, 2,991 had been admitted previously, as follows:—

Second time,	820
Third time,	525
Fourth time,	394
Fifth time,	280
Sixth time,	196
Seventh time,	166
Eighth time,	116
Ninth time,	97
Tenth time,	82
Eleventh time,	71
Twelfth time,	57
Thirteenth time,	37
Fourteenth time,	28
Fifteenth time,	21
Sixteenth time,	15
Seventeenth time,	20
Eighteenth time,	20
Nineteenth time,	12
Twentieth time,	11
Twenty-first time,	9
Twenty-second time,	8
Twenty-third time,	4
Thirty-first time,	1
Thirty-second time,	1
	<hr/>
	2,991

TOWNS, ETC., FROM WHICH PAUPERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

State Infirmary,	124
Fall River,	93
Quincy,	81
Brockton,	65
New Bedford,	64
Taunton,	27
Bridgewater,	26
Wareham,	13
Middleborough,	12
Attleborough,	10
Carver,	4
Boston,	3
Halifax,	3
Prison department,	3
Bourne,	2
East Bridgewater,	2

Lakeville,	2
South Carver,	2
Abington,	1
Easton,	1
Fairhaven,	1
Holbrook,	1
Marion,	1
Milton,	1
Pembroke,	1
Plympton,	1
Rockland,	1
Somerset,	1
Truro,	1

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HOSPITALS, JAILS, ETC., FROM WHICH INSANE PATIENTS HAVE BEEN
RECEIVED.

Prison department,	42
State Prison,	14
New Bedford House of Correction,	4
Taunton State Hospital,	4
Boston Superior Court,	3
Lawrence House of Correction,	3
Lowell Superior Court,	2
Massachusetts Reformatory,	2
Worcester House of Correction,	2
Worcester Superior Court,	2
Cambridge Superior Court,	1
Cambridge House of Correction,	1
Charles Street Jail,	1
Dedham House of Correction,	1
Dedham Jail,	1
Franklin Superior Court,	1
Northampton House of Correction,	1
Pittsfield House of Correction,	1
Plymouth House of Correction,	1
Plymouth Jail,	1
Psychopathic Hospital,	1
Salem House of Correction,	1
Suffolk County House of Correction,	1
Worcester State Hospital,	1

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VALUATION.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Real estate,	\$1,303,070 00
Personal property,	378,757 18
	<hr/>
Total,	\$1,681,827 18

LIST OF LIVE STOCK.

42 work horses.	1 bull calf.
5 driving horses.	133 hogs.
8 pairs oxen.	164 shoats.
98 cows.	130 pigs.
5 two-year-old heifers.	30 breeding sows.
14 yearling heifers.	3 boars.
18 heifer calves.	54 hens.
1 three-year-old bull.	1,014 chickens.
1 yearling bull.	

PRODUCTS OF FARM.

518 tons hay.	310 bushels beans.
15 tons second crop.	704 bushels field corn.
23 tons straw.	49 bushels pears.
566 bushels oats.	58,802 heads cabbage.
31 tons pumpkins.	9,710 bunches celery.
38 tons squash.	390 gallons vinegar.
3,027 bushels onions.	225 tons ice.
22,060 bushels potatoes.	150 cords manure.
1,686 bushels mangels.	50 cords hard wood.
1,072 bushels yellow globes.	750 tons ensilage.
3,039 bushels table beets.	85 tons green fodder.
2,561 bushels carrots.	881,371 gals. milk.
696 bushels parsnips.	9,125 dozen eggs.
2,949 bushels ruta bagas.	82,000 pounds pork.
58 bushels flat turnips.	15,343 pounds beef.
6,989 bushels white egg turnips.	6,438 pounds poultry.

HOSPITAL REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

I hereby submit the report of the State Farm hospital for the year ending Nov. 30, 1912.

Number of patients in the hospital Dec. 1, 1911,	. . . . .	143
Number of patients remaining Nov. 30, 1912,	. . . . .	133

There have been admitted during the year 907 patients, 48 less than last year.

There have been 95 deaths, 30 less than last year. Nineteen of these were prisoners and 76 were paupers. Of those who died 46, or nearly half, were over sixty, 25 of these were over seventy. There were 24 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 deaths from tuberculosis of other organs, 12 from cerebral hemorrhage.

There were five cases of typhoid fever with two deaths.

The general health of the prison and almshouse departments has been excellent throughout the year.

Mrs. Hollister, a graduate of the State Infirmary Training School for Nurses, has been placed in immediate charge of those patients requiring special care.

The operating room has been renovated and new instruments added to the equipment.

The room opening out of the office and dispensary has been equipped for laboratory purposes, and for the present will serve both the hospital and asylum departments.

Further details will be found in the accompanying statistical tables which are a part of this report.

Respectfully,

ERNEST B. EMERSON,
Resident Physician.

HOSPITAL TABLES.

HOSPITAL TABLES.

TABLE NO. 1. — *Hospital Report.*

Number in hospital Dec. 1, 1911,	143	
Admitted during the year,	907	
Total under treatment,	—	1,050
Discharged during the year,	822	
Died during the year,	95	
	—	917
Remaining in hospital Nov. 30, 1912,		133

TABLE NO. 2. — *Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.*

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
1911.			
December,	56	58	4
1912.			
January,	77	65	8
February,	86	70	11
March,	90	82	4
April,	78	70	9
May,	73	74	7
June,	69	60	9
July,	77	61	4
August,	88	68	12
September,	77	87	9
October,	74	69	7
November,	62	58	11
Totals,	907	822	95

TABLE NO. 3. — *Ages of Patients on Admission.*

	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and Over.
1911.								
December, . . .	—	9	12	11	14	8	2	—
1912.								
January, . . .	—	7	15	15	21	12	6	1
February, . . .	—	16	13	19	20	11	5	2
March, . . .	1	13	23	21	18	9	5	—
April, . . .	—	15	18	17	13	5	8	2
May, . . .	—	9	17	20	12	11	4	—
June, . . .	—	7	16	16	12	13	4	1
July, . . .	1	10	15	14	15	12	8	2
August, . . .	—	14	13	23	22	10	5	1
September, . . .	1	6	22	13	21	6	6	2
October, . . .	1	10	15	18	17	7	5	1
November, . . .	—	8	16	15	12	7	4	—
Totals, . . .	4	124	195	202	197	111	62	12

TABLE No. 4. — *Tabulated Report of Cases in the Hospital at the Beginning of the Year.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Abscess, back,	1	1	-	-	-
Abscess, jaw,	1	1	-	-	-
Abscess, thigh,	1	1	-	-	-
Alcoholism,	3	3	-	-	-
Asthma,	2	-	2	-	-
Bronchitis, chronic,	5	-	4	1	-
Carbuncle, neck,	1	1	-	-	-
Cancer, penis and senility,	1	-	-	-	1
Chancroid,	1	1	-	-	-
Cirrhosis, liver,	2	-	-	-	2
Concussion, brain,	1	1	-	-	-
Debility,	15	-	9	6	-
Dementia, alcoholic and senility,	1	-	-	-	1
Dementia, primary,	1	-	-	1	-
Dysentery, catarrhal, and senility,	1	-	-	-	1
Eczema,	1	1	-	-	-
Epilepsy,	2	-	2	-	-
Epilepsy and bronchitis, chronic,	1	-	-	-	1
Epithelioma, face,	1	-	-	1	-
Fistula, anal,	1	1	-	-	-
Fracture, thigh,	1	1	-	-	-
Fracture, leg,	1	1	-	-	-
Gastric ulcer, and senility,	1	-	-	-	1
Hemiplegia,	2	-	-	2	-
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	7	-	2	1	4
Hernia, strangulated, and pneumonia, lobar,	1	-	-	1	1
Hernia, ventral,	1	-	-	-	-
Incontinence, urine,	1	-	1	-	-
Influenza,	1	1	-	-	-
Iritis,	3	3	-	-	-
Locomotor ataxia,	1	-	-	1	-
Melanosis lenticularis progressiva and marasmus,	1	-	-	-	1
Myocarditis, chronic,	1	-	-	-	1
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous,	1	-	-	-	1
Neuritis,	1	1	-	-	-
Orchitis,	1	1	-	-	-
Organic brain disease,	2	-	-	-	2
Organic heart disease,	5	-	1	-	4
Paraplegia,	1	-	-	1	-
Pleurisy, acute plastic,	1	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia, lobar,	6	5	-	-	1
Rheumatism, acute articular,	1	1	-	-	-
Rheumatism, chronic,	2	-	2	-	-
Sclerosis, primary lateral,	1	-	-	-	1
Senility,	17	-	-	17	-
Stab, wound,	1	1	-	-	-
Syphilis, secondary,	5	-	5	-	-
Tonsillitis, acute catarrhal,	3	3	-	-	-
Trauma, finger,	1	1	-	-	-
Trauma, foot,	2	2	-	-	-
Trauma, wrist,	1	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, general, and lupus vulgaris,	1	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	15	-	3	9	3
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and organic heart disease,	1	-	-	-	1
Typhoid fever,	1	1	-	-	-
Ulcer, leg,	8	5	3	-	-
Totals,	143	40	34	41	28

TABLE NO. 5.—*Tabulated Report of Cases treated in the Hospital, admitted during Year ending Nov. 30, 1912.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Abscess, anal,	1	1	-	-	-
Abscess, axillary,	2	2	-	-	-
Abscess, back,	1	1	-	-	-
Abscess, breast,	1	1	-	-	-
Abscess, face,	1	1	-	-	-
Abscess, jaw,	6	6	-	-	-
Abscess, knee,	1	1	-	-	-
Adenitis, tubercular,	2	-	2	-	-
Alcoholism,	96	96	-	-	-
Alcoholism, and myocarditis, chronic,	1	-	-	-	1
Alcoholism, and trauma, eye,	3	3	-	-	-
Alcoholism, and trauma, head,	2	1	-	-	1
Amputation, finger,	1	1	-	-	-
Appendicitis, acute,	7	7	-	-	-
Arthritis, gonorrhœal,	1	-	1	-	-
Asthma,	9	-	8	1	-
Bronchitis, acute,	14	14	-	-	-
Bronchitis, chronic,	21	-	16	5	-
Broncho-pneumonia,	2	1	-	-	1
Bubo,	5	5	-	-	-
Burn, back,	1	1	-	-	-
Burn, hand,	1	1	-	-	-
Cancer, esophagus,	1	-	-	-	1
Cancer, jaw,	2	-	-	1	1
Cancer, larynx, and senility,	1	-	-	-	1
Cancer, rectum,	1	-	-	1	-
Carbuncle, arm,	1	1	-	-	-
Carbuncle, neck,	2	2	-	-	-
Chancroid,	5	5	-	-	-
Cirrhosis, liver,	1	-	-	-	1
Concussion, brain,	1	1	-	-	-
Conjunctivitis, acute,	7	7	-	-	-
Constipation, acute,	12	12	-	-	-
Cystitis, chronic,	2	-	2	-	-
Debility,	31	19	12	-	-
Dementia,	9	-	-	9	-
Dementia, alcoholic,	5	-	-	4	1
Dementia, primary,	13	-	-	13	-
Dementia, senile,	12	-	-	12	-
Dermatitis,	3	3	-	-	-
Dermatitis, venenata,	2	2	-	-	-
Diabetes, mellitus,	2	-	-	2	-
Diarrhœa, acute,	24	24	-	-	-
Dislocation, shoulder,	3	3	-	-	-
Dislocation, wrist,	1	1	-	-	-
Dysentery, acute catarrhal,	2	2	-	-	-
Dysentery, acute catarrhal, and senility,	1	-	-	-	1
Eczema,	1	1	-	-	-
Eczema, pustular, and indigestion, acute,	1	-	-	-	1
Edema, lungs,	1	-	-	-	1
Empyema and senility,	1	-	-	-	1
Epilepsy,	9	-	8	-	1
Epistaxis,	3	3	-	-	-
Epithelioma, face,	1	-	-	1	-
Epithelioma, lip,	2	2	-	-	-
Erysipelas,	4	4	-	-	-
Fistula, anal,	2	2	-	-	-
Fracture, arm,	3	2	1	-	-
Fracture, fibula,	2	2	-	-	-
Fracture, leg,	4	4	-	-	-
Fracture, radius,	1	1	-	-	-
Fracture, ribs,	1	1	-	-	-
Fracture, thumbs,	1	1	-	-	-
Frost bite, feet,	1	1	-	-	-
Frost bite, fingers,	1	1	-	-	-
Frost bite, toes,	2	2	-	-	-
Furuncle,	3	3	-	-	-

TABLE NO. 5. — *Tabulated Report of Cases treated in the Hospital, admitted during Year ending Nov. 30, 1912 — Continued.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Gastritis, acute,	11	11	-	-	-
Gastritis, alcoholic,	9	9	-	-	-
Gastritis, chronic,	1	-	1	-	-
Gonorrhœa, acute,	3	3	-	-	-
Heat exhaustion,	2	2	-	-	-
Hemiplegia,	4	-	-	2	-
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	12	-	3	1	8
Hemorrhage, cerebral, and hypostatic congestion, lungs,	1	-	-	-	1
Hemorrhoids,	2	2	-	-	-
Hernia, strangulated,	1	-	-	-	1
Herpes zoster,	2	2	-	-	-
Hiccough,	1	1	-	-	-
Hypostatic congestion, lungs, and gangrene, feet,	1	-	-	-	1
Hypostatic congestion, lungs, and senility,	1	-	-	-	1
Hysteria,	1	-	1	-	-
Incised wound, thigh,	1	1	-	-	-
Incontinence, urine,	2	-	2	-	-
Infected arm,	4	4	-	-	-
Infected foot,	5	4	1	-	-
Infected hand,	7	7	-	-	-
Infected leg,	1	1	-	-	-
Infected lip,	1	1	-	-	-
Influenza,	53	53	-	-	-
Iritis,	5	5	-	-	-
Jaundice, catarrhal,	1	1	-	-	-
Laceration, hip,	1	1	-	-	-
Laceration, scalp,	2	2	-	-	-
Laceration, thumb,	1	1	-	-	-
Laryngitis, tubercular,	1	-	-	-	1
Lumbago,	10	10	-	-	-
Malaria,	32	32	-	-	-
Meningitis, tubercular,	2	-	-	-	2
Morphinism,	2	-	2	-	-
Nephritis, chronic interstitial,	1	-	-	-	1
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous,	2	-	-	-	2
Neuritis, alcoholic,	2	2	-	-	-
Orchitis, acute,	3	3	-	-	-
Organic brain disease,	1	-	-	-	1
Organic heart disease,	14	-	9	3	2
Organic heart disease and asthma,	1	-	-	-	1
Otitis media, acute,	1	1	-	-	-
Papilloma,	1	1	-	-	-
Paresis,	2	-	-	2	-
Peritonitis, acute,	1	-	-	-	1
Peritonitis, chronic diffuse,	1	-	-	-	1
Pleurisy, acute plastic,	5	5	-	-	-
Pleurisy, acute plastic, and myocarditis, chronic,	1	-	-	-	1
Pleurisy, with effusion,	3	3	-	-	-
Pneumonia, lobar,	16	14	-	-	2
Retention of urine,	4	4	-	-	-
Rheumatism, acute articular,	11	11	-	-	-
Rheumatism, chronic,	9	-	7	2	-
Rheumatism, muscular,	4	3	1	-	-
Sarcoma, jaw,	1	-	-	-	1
Scabies,	2	2	-	-	-
Senility,	22	-	-	22	-
Sprain, ankle,	4	4	-	-	-
Sprain, knee,	1	1	-	-	-
Sprain, wrist,	1	1	-	-	-
Stricture, urethral,	2	2	-	-	-
Synovitis, knee,	2	2	-	-	-
Syphilis, secondary,	10	-	10	-	-
Tonsillitis, acute catarrhal,	13	13	-	-	-
Tonsillitis, follicular,	9	9	-	-	-
Trauma, ankle,	2	2	-	-	-
Trauma, back,	4	4	-	-	-

TABLE NO. 5. — *Tabulated Report of Cases treated in the Hospital, admitted during Year ending Nov. 30, 1912* — Concluded.

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Trauma, elbow,	3	3	-	-	-
Trauma, eye,	4	4	-	-	-
Trauma, fingers,	6	6	-	-	-
Trauma, foot,	9	9	-	-	-
Trauma, hand,	3	2	1	-	-
Trauma, head,	5	5	-	-	-
Trauma, knee,	3	3	-	-	-
Trauma, leg,	4	4	-	-	-
Trauma, side,	3	3	-	-	-
Trauma, wrist,	1	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, general miliary,	2	-	-	-	2
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	93	-	12	60	21
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and organic heart disease,	1	-	-	-	1
Typhoid fever,	3	1	2	-	-
Typhoid fever and cerebral embolism,	1	-	-	-	1
Typhoid fever and hypostatic congestion, lungs,	1	-	-	-	1
Ulcer, back,	2	2	-	-	-
Ulcer, cornea,	9	8	1	-	-
Ulcer, leg,	41	29	12	-	-
Urticaria,	2	2	-	-	-
Totals,	907	582	117	141	67

TABLE NO. 6. — *Deaths, 1911-12.*

Alcoholism, and myocarditis, chronic,	1
Alcoholism, and trauma, head,	1
Broncho-pneumonia,	1
Cancer, esophagus,	1
Cancer, jaw,	1
Cancer, larynx, and senility,	1
Cancer, penis, and senility,	1
Cirrhosis, liver,	3
Dementia, alcoholic,	1
Dementia, alcoholic, and senility,	1
Dysentery, catarrhal, and senility,	2
Eczema, pustular, and indigestion, acute,	1
Edema, lungs,	1
Empyema, and senility,	1
Epilepsy,	1
Epilepsy, and bronchitis, chronic,	1
Gastric ulcer, and senility,	1
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	12
Hemorrhage, cerebral, and hypostatic congestion, lungs,	1
Hernia, strangulated,	1
Hernia, strangulated, and pneumonia, lobar,	1
Hypostatic congestion, lungs, and gangrene, feet,	1

TABLE NO. 6. — *Deaths, 1911-12* — Concluded.

Hypostatic congestion, lungs, and senility,	1
Laryngitis, tubercular,	1
Melanosis lenticularis progressiva and marasmus,	1
Meningitis, tubercular,	2
Myocarditis, chronic,	1
Nephritis, chronic interstitial,	1
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous,	3
Organic brain disease,	3
Organic heart disease,	6
Organic heart disease and asthma,	1
Peritonitis, acute,	1
Peritonitis, chronic diffuse,	1
Pleurisy, acute plastic, and myocarditis, chronic,	1
Pneumonia, lobar,	3
Sarcoma, jaw,	1
Sclerosis, primary lateral,	1
Tuberculosis, general miliary,	2
Tuberculosis, general, and lupus vulgaris,	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	24
Tuberculosis, pulmonary, and organic heart disease,	2
Typhoid fever and cerebral embolism,	1
Typhoid fever, and hypostatic congestion, lungs,	1
Total,	95

Deaths are classified as follows: —

Prisoners,	19
Alms,	76
Total,	95

TABLE NO. 7. — *Ages.*

	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and Over.	Total.
Deaths,	1	19	9	6	14	21	21	4	95

TABLE NO. 8. — *Showing Number of Patients in Hospital Each Day, Dec. 1, 1911, to Nov. 30, 1912.*

DAY OF MONTH.	1911.	1912.										
	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
1, . . .	135	119	137	144	135	140	133	124	147	149	136	137
2, . . .	136	121	137	147	140	140	134	129	139	145	139	137
3, . . .	137	122	144	147	143	140	137	127	138	149	140	139
4, . . .	127	121	144	144	143	143	137	128	138	139	128	141
5, . . .	129	122	141	149	143	144	139	129	138	146	130	131
6, . . .	131	125	147	146	134	144	144	125	138	146	131	136
7, . . .	135	125	151	147	134	145	147	127	136	137	134	136
8, . . .	131	130	146	151	138	157	147	128	138	136	135	139
9, . . .	132	125	148	150	144	145	148	127	140	139	137	139
10, . . .	133	126	149	151	144	148	132	127	135	139	139	141
11, . . .	133	129	149	146	141	149	134	128	135	141	143	130
12, . . .	136	132	151	152	140	150	132	121	137	140	142	135
13, . . .	136	134	149	152	132	149	137	125	140	140	143	136
14, . . .	137	135	150	156	132	150	140	127	143	144	132	136
15, . . .	128	133	154	153	129	153	139	131	138	147	134	129
16, . . .	128	137	151	153	132	151	137	129	139	146	138	129
17, . . .	128	132	143	154	133	156	138	129	141	148	136	130
18, . . .	131	136	144	145	135	158	131	130	142	151	139	133
19, . . .	133	133	151	144	135	158	131	131	145	143	145	133
20, . . .	132	130	155	145	135	155	133	120	144	140	148	136
21, . . .	131	130	152	144	134	160	125	122	141	142	145	130
22, . . .	124	134	152	148	131	155	125	125	144	142	147	132
23, . . .	125	132	148	149	134	154	125	125	143	144	149	132
24, . . .	125	135	151	149	139	156	117	131	145	138	139	132
25, . . .	125	137	151	141	141	156	118	133	146	135	142	134
26, . . .	122	132	151	142	134	155	119	135	142	136	142	130
27, . . .	123	134	157	147	138	148	121	139	146	138	141	132
28, . . .	122	134	155	140	137	147	123	140	148	131	137	135
29, . . .	122	136	142	141	142	146	123	136	145	132	136	132
30, . . .	120	133	-	140	140	147	122	139	148	133	135	133
31, . . .	120	132	-	140	-	131	-	144	149	-	135	-

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BRIDGEWATER.

BRIDGEWATER STATE HOSPITAL.

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CONSULTING PATHOLOGIST.

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HOSPITAL REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

The annual report of the Bridgewater State Hospital for the year ending Nov. 30, 1912, is hereby submitted.

The accompanying statistical tables which are a part of this report are for the year ending Sept. 30, 1912. The year opened with 744 patients and closed with 779. The daily average number of persons under treatment was 762, an increase of 36 over that of last year. There have been 93 patients admitted, 88 by commitment and 5 by transfer from other hospitals. Eighty-three of these, or nearly 90 per cent., are chronic or incurable cases, many of whom, on account of their mental condition or criminal record, must remain as permanent charges. Alcohol, as usual, leads as the probable exciting cause in 27 cases, and as a predisposing cause in 22 cases. The exciting cause in 26 cases was not determined. There were 38 cases of dementia præcox, a chronic form of disease usually beginning in early life, and frequently unrecognized until the patient commits some overt act which lands him in jail, where the diagnosis of insanity is made by the prison officer. There were 61 patients committed from the various penal institutions who were, in all probability, insane prior to arrest and conviction. All of the tramps and vagrants committed during the year belong, without doubt, in this class, and are victims of disease rather than misdemeanants. There were 15 cases of alcoholic insanity, a definite form of psychosis, and distinguished from the group in which alcohol is the exciting cause. There were 7 cases of paresis, and 2 not insane. There were 10 cases presenting atypical symptoms and allied to one or more groups which remain unclassified.

Sixty-seven patients have been dismissed, 11 less than last year. This falling off of dismissals is due to the fact that only 2 have been deported, whereas there were 12 so removed during 1911. Of

those dismissed, 19 were discharged as recovered, 7 as capable of self-support, 4 improved, 4 not improved, 1 transferred to another institution, and 7 are on visit September 30. There were 20 deaths, 2.35 per cent of the total number receiving treatment. Sixteen of these were the result of the following organic diseases: cerebral hemorrhage, 3; general paralysis of the insane, 2; arteriosclerosis, 1; organic brain disease, 2; epilepsy, 1; phthisis, 2; organic disease of heart, 1; mitral regurgitation, 1; myocarditis, 3. There was 1 death from typhoid fever, a patient who had been an inmate for twenty-three years. There were no other cases and the source of infection is not apparent. The general health has been good.

In September, Charles B. Navers, a patient, was assaulted by an attendant, receiving injuries from which he died four days later. The district attorney was notified and the attendant was arrested, charged with assault, and later held for manslaughter. He was tried and sentenced to the Plymouth Jail for eighteen months. The details of the affair have been previously reported to your Board, and the State Board of Insanity.

Five patients, three of whom were admitted prior to the year just closed, were, after a sufficient period for observation, diagnosed as not insane, and returned to the jails from which they were received. The diagnosis between the criminal and malingerer, anxious to escape paying the price for his viciousness, and the insane man or defective, in trouble as the result of his mental disease, is at times most difficult and can be determined only after a considerable period of careful observation and a knowledge of his past history. Crime itself may be the manifestation of an unsound mind, repeated criminal acts are certainly suggestive, but as yet neither science nor experience has demonstrated the line of cleavage between the criminal and the defective. The criminal may or may not be defective, but by his repeated acts of injury to others and his inability or disinclination to conform to the customs of society, he must eventually end his days in some institution; the degree of responsibility in each individual case, open to honest difference of opinion, will determine whether prison or hospital. Justice is delayed or defeated, however, so long as the malingerer is able to act his part with sufficient cunning to escape a just retribution for his sins.

A uniform system of taking histories has been adopted and staff conferences are held four days a week. Each new patient is assigned to some member of the staff who works up the case and presents it at the staff conferences, with his diagnosis and prognosis. The work of each physician is thus brought before the full staff for review, and a free discussion follows with an interchange of opinion and criticism which has been most helpful. In doubtful cases a provisional diagnosis is made, and the case brought before the staff for final classification at the expiration of a few months' observation. If the patient improves or recovers he is once more brought before the staff for the consideration of parole or release.

A laboratory has been established under the direction of Dr. Hollister. Although in operation but a short time, its value in our daily work and as an incentive for future effort has been demonstrated. The many tests now in more or less common use are of the greatest value in establishing an accurate diagnosis, the importance of which cannot be overestimated if we are to give our patients the benefit of modern and scientific care. In addition to this it makes possible a complete postmortem examination, which may prove our wisdom or demonstrate our mistakes. Since opening the laboratory 11 autopsies have been performed.

An effort has been made to furnish occupation and recreation to as many as possible. A few seek employment for the enjoyment of work itself; others, as a means to effect an escape. Many, on account of their physical or mental condition, are unfit for work of any description, and another group, who as free citizens existed without labor, continue as industrious idlers and mischief-makers. During the summer an average of 75 men have been employed at outdoor labor, 45 in the walled enclosure and the balance on the farm. The inside occupations include dormitory work, with the usual scrubbing and polishing, the preparation of food and care of the dining rooms, mending, sewing, pressing clothes, making hair chains, embroidery, painting and glazing. The following fruits and vegetables have been harvested: 3,010 quarts of strawberries, 4,264 heads of lettuce, 241 bushels of string beans, 17 bushels of spinach, 101 bushels of peas, 865 quarts of currants, 1,840 quarts of raspberries, 730 bushels of turnips, 2,029 quarts of

blackberries, 1,133 dozen cucumbers, 1,493 dozen ears of sweet corn, 144 bushels of tomatoes, 706 bushels of onions, 62 bushels of shell beans, 2,761 musk melons, 2,003 water melons and 200 squashes.

Dr. Weller has been made medical supervisor with administrative duties largely replacing the medical work he has done in the past. In the daily routine many problems and questions are constantly coming up which require an immediate decision, and although common practice places such duties on the supervisor or head nurse, it has seemed advisable to place the responsibility on medical shoulders. It is hoped this arrangement will bring about a closer relationship and develop a spirit of co-operation between the medical staff and attendants, with a corresponding improvement of the service. The duties of the medical supervisor are not designed to replace but to supplement the supervision already exercised by the various members of the staff.

The old X-ray machine has been replaced by more modern and efficient apparatus.

Dr. Lonnie O. Farrar, a former assistant at the New Hampshire State Hospital, was appointed assistant physician in December. Dr. Frederick M. Hollister, a graduate interne and later an assistant at the State Infirmary, was appointed assistant physician in June to fill the position made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Cyril G. Richards, who resigned in May to accept a more lucrative position at the Boston State Hospital. Dr. Clarence B. Kenney, a graduate of the State Infirmary, and later assistant physician at the Lakeville State Sanatorium, was appointed assistant physician in November.

Entertainments by patients and professional talent have been given at frequent intervals during the winter months.

I wish to thank the members of the Dixwell Hospital music fund and the Rev. Mr. Coddington, who have gratuitously entertained. I wish to thank the many friends of the hospital for books and magazines, especially Dr. Pratt of Bridgewater, who has been most thoughtful and generous. I desire to acknowledge the spirit of helpfulness and good cheer brought to us by the visiting clergymen who have responded to the day and night demands upon their time and strength. The Protestant services have been in

charge of the Rev. Mr. Coddington of Brockton and the Rev. Mr. Tramner of Bridgewater. The Catholic services have been in charge of Rev. Father Murphy of Middleborough.

The medical staff and other officers have rendered efficient and conscientious service, without which no administration can be successful.

For the support and counsel of the superintendent and trustees I am sincerely grateful.

Respectfully,

ERNEST B. EMERSON,

Medical Director.

HOSPITAL TABLES.

HOSPITAL TABLES.

TABLE NO. 1. — *General Statistics for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1912,
and since the Opening of the Hospital Sept. 14, 1886.*

	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Patients in hospital Oct. 1, 1911,	744	—
Admitted within the year,	102	2,079
Viz.: by commitment,	88	1,522
by transfer,	5	489
from escape,	—	5
from visit,	1	4
nominally at end of visit,	8	60
Whole number of cases under treatment,	846	2,810
Dismissed within the year,	67	—
Viz.: discharged,	39	—
as recovered,	19	190
as capable of self-support,	7	103
as improved,	4	30
as not improved,	4	187
as not insane,	5	30
died,	20	431
transferred,	1	54
on escape Sept. 30, 1912,	—	30
on visit Sept. 30, 1912,	7	58

TABLE NO. 1 — Concluded.

	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Remaining Sept. 30, 1912,	779	—
Number of State patients,	775	—
Number of reimbursing patients,	4	—
Number of different persons under treatment within the year.	837	—
Number of different persons admitted,	94	—
Number of different persons admitted by commit- ment.	88	—
Number of different persons dismissed,	59	—
Number of different persons recovered,	19	—
Number of different persons discharged capable of self-support.	7	—
Daily average, persons under treatment,	762.4	—
Daily average, State patients,	758.8	—
Daily average, reimbursing patients,	3.60	—

TABLE NO. 2. — *Received on First and Subsequent Commitments during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1912.*

	Received during the Year.
First commitment to this hospital,	83
Second commitment to this hospital,	5
Third commitment to this hospital,	—
Fourth commitment to this hospital,	—
Total cases,	88
Total persons,	88
First commitment to any hospital,	71

TABLE NO. 3. — *Nativity and Parentage of Persons first admitted to Any Insane Hospital, received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1912, and since the Opening of the Hospital, Sept. 14, 1886.*

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	RECEIVED.					
	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE SEPT. 14, 1886.		
	Patient.	Father.	Mother.	Patient.	Father.	Mother.
Massachusetts,	18	8	8	633	138	136
Other New England States,	4	1	2	132	73	68
Other States,	9	9	6	181	103	99
Total natives,	31	18	16	946	314	303
Africa,	-	-	-	2	2	2
Assyria,	-	-	-	4	4	4
At sea,	-	-	-	1	-	-
Armenia,	1	1	1	5	4	4
Austria,	1	2	2	14	12	12
Azores,	-	-	-	14	10	10
Belgium,	-	-	-	1	1	1
Canada,	9	11	15	129	138	152
Cape Verde Islands,	-	-	-	2	2	1
China,	-	-	-	4	4	4
Denmark,	-	-	-	8	2	2
England,	1	2	4	79	70	63
Finland,	-	-	-	2	2	2
France,	-	-	-	8	9	6
Germany,	1	1	1	11	20	19
Greece,	2	4	3	18	20	19
Hungary,	-	-	-	2	2	2
India,	-	-	-	2	-	-
Ireland,	9	13	12	285	466	471
Italy,	5	6	6	88	81	80
Mexico,	-	-	-	-	1	1
Morocco,	-	-	-	1	-	-
Norway,	-	-	-	3	2	2
Poland,	-	-	-	13	13	12
Portugal,	-	-	-	2	1	1
Russia,	7	7	7	55	43	43
Scotland,	-	-	-	16	21	20
South America,	-	-	-	2	1	1
Spain,	-	1	-	1	2	2
Sweden,	2	2	2	23	18	17
Switzerland,	1	1	1	2	2	2
Turkey,	1	1	1	4	4	4
Wales,	-	-	-	-	1	-
West Indies,	-	-	-	8	5	6
Total foreigners,	40	52	55	809	963	965
Unknown,	-	1	-	88	566	575
Totals,	71	71	71	1,843	1,843	1,843

TABLE NO. 4. — *Number of Patients received from the State Institutions for the Insane and Other Sources during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1912, and since the Opening of the Hospital Sept. 14, 1886.*

	RECEIVED.	
	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
From hospitals for the insane,	5	490
From State Farm, pauper department,	—	37
From State Farm, prison department,	43	630
From State Prison,	13	319
From Massachusetts Reformatory,	1	130
From the courts,	11	90
From the houses of correction,	20	293
From jails,	—	17
From jails awaiting trial,	—	21
Returned from escape and given new numbers,	—	5
Returned to the hospital by order of the Board of Insanity,	—	4
Totals,	93	2,036

TABLE NO. 5. — *Residence of Insane Persons, admitted by Commitment.*

PLACES.	First admitted to Any Hospital.	Other Admissions.	Totals.
Massachusetts (by counties):—			
Barnstable,	1	—	1
Berkshire,	1	—	1
Bristol,	7	1	8
Essex,	6	3	9
Franklin,	—	1	1
Hampden,	5	2	7
Hampshire,	4	—	4
Middlesex,	14	—	14
Norfolk,	3	1	4
Plymouth,	4	—	4
Suffolk,	24	4	28
Worcester,	2	5	7
Totals,	71	17	88
Cities or large towns, ¹	55	13	68
Country districts, ²	16	4	20
Unknown,	—	—	—

¹ Population 1,000 and over.

² Under 10,000.

TABLE NO. 6. — *Civil Conditions of Persons first admitted to Any Insane Hospital, received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1912.*

Married,	16
Single,	49
Widowed,	6
Unknown,	—
Total,	71

TABLE NO. 7. — *Occupation of Persons first admitted to Any Insane Hospital, received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1912.*

Barber, 2	Machinist, 1
Bootblack, 1	Merchant, 1
Butler, 1	Mill hand, 5
Cabinet maker, 1	None, 1
Carpenter, 5	Painter, 2
Clerk, 1	Peddler, 1
Dye-cutter, 1	Printer, 1
Farmer, 2	Roofer, 1
Gardener, 1	Shoemaker, 2
Hostler, 2	Steamfitter, 1
Janitor, 1	Stonecutter, 1
Jeweller, 1	Weaver, 1
Laborer, 29	Woolen-spinner, 2
Leather-worker, 1	Totals, 71
Longshoreman, 2	

TABLE NO. 8. — *Ages of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Death.*

AGES.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.		DIED.	
	At First Attack.	When admitted.	At First Attack.	When admitted.
Congenital,	4	—	—	—
15 years and less,	—	—	1	—
From 15 to 20 years,	6	4	—	1
20 to 25 years,	11	11	2	2
25 to 30 years,	5	7	2	1
30 to 35 years,	11	11	2	2
35 to 40 years,	8	9	5	4
40 to 50 years,	10	10	1	1
50 to 60 years,	9	10	3	5
60 to 70 years,	4	6	2	1
70 to 80 years,	—	—	—	3
Over 80 years,	—	—	—	—
Totals,	68	68	20	20
Unknown,	1	1	—	—
Not insane,	2	2	—	—
Total of persons,	71	71	20	20
Mean known ages (in years),	34.5	38.4	42.1	46.1

TABLE NO. 9. — *Probable Causes of Mental Diseases in Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.*

EXCITING CAUSES.	Admitted.	PREDISPOSING.		
		Hereditary Tendency.	Neurotic Tendency.	Alcoholic Intemperance.
<i>Physical.</i>				
Alcoholic intemperance,	27	1	4	22
Cerebral hemorrhage,	—	—	—	—
Congenital defect,	4	2	1	1
Organic brain disease,	—	—	—	—
Senility,	1	—	—	—
Toxemia,	—	—	—	—
Trauma,	—	—	—	—
<i>Mental.</i>				
Worry,	13	1	12	—
Totals,	45	4	17	23
Unknown,	26	—	—	—
Totals,	71	4	17	23

TABLE NO. 10. — *Probable Duration of Disease before Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	First admitted to Any Hospital.
Congenital,	4
Under 1 month,	3
From 1 to 3 months,	4
3 to 6 months,	5
6 to 12 months,	8
1 to 2 years,	15
2 to 5 years,	19
5 to 10 years,	10
10 to 20 years,	—
Over 20 years,	—
Total,	68
Unknown,	1
Not insane,	2
Total of cases,	71
Total of persons,	71
Average known duration (in years),	2.70

TABLE NO. 11. — *Forms of Mental Disease in Patients committed, discharged or died, with their Condition on Discharge.*

	Committed.	DISCHARGED.					Died.	Total Discharges and Deaths.
		Recovered.	Capable of Self-support.	Improved.	Not improved.	Not insane.		
<i>A. — First admitted to Any Hospital.</i>								
Manic-depressive insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Depressed form,	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
<i>b.</i> Exalted form,	3	4	—	—	—	—	1	5
<i>c.</i> Circular form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholic insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Acute form,	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
<i>b.</i> Chronic form,	10	—	2	—	—	—	3	5
Habit psychosis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia præcox: —								
<i>a.</i> Paranoid form,	28	—	—	2	3	—	1	6
<i>b.</i> Hebephrenic form,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>c.</i> Katatonic form,	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Dementia, organic,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Dementia, secondary,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dementia, senile,	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	4
Congenital inferiority,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epileptic insanity,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Paresis,	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Primary delusional insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Involution psychosis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imbecility,	4	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Toxic insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Acute form,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>b.</i> Chronic form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neurasthenic insanity,	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
Simple depression,	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Not insane,	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Unclassified,	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total A,	71	14	5	4	3	4	15	45
<i>B. — Other Admissions.</i>								
Manic-depressive insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Depressed form,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>b.</i> Exalted form,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>c.</i> Circular form,	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Alcoholic insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Acute form,	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
<i>b.</i> Chronic form,	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Habit psychosis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, organic,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, secondary,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, senile,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia præcox: —								
<i>a.</i> Paranoid form,	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
<i>b.</i> Hebephrenic form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>c.</i> Katatonic form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital inferiority,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epileptic insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Paresis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Primary delusional insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Involution psychosis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toxic insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Acute form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>b.</i> Chronic form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imbecility,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neurasthenic insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not insane,	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Unclassified,	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total B,	17	5	2	—	1	1	5	14
Aggregate cases,	88	19	7	4	4	5	20	59
Aggregate persons,	93	19	7	5	4	5	20	60

TABLE NO. 12. — *Discharges and Deaths of the Insane, classified by Admissions and Results.*

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.	Recovered.	Capable of self-support.	Improved.	Not improved.	Not insane.	Died.	Totals.
First in this hospital,	16	6	4	4	5	18	53
Second in this hospital,	1	1	—	—	—	2	4
Third in this hospital,	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Fourth in this hospital,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total cases,	19	7	4	4	5	20	59
Total persons admitted to any hospital,	14	5	4	3	4	15	45

TABLE NO. 13. — *Relations to Penal Institutions and the Courts of the Criminal Cases received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1912, and since the Opening of the Hospital, Sept. 14, 1886.*

	RECEIVED.	
	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
State Prison cases,	13	319
House of correction cases,	20	293
Massachusetts Reformatory cases,	1	130
State Farm, prison cases,	43	630
Court cases,	11	90
Transfers, criminal habit,	5	39
Jails,	—	25
Totals,	93	1,526

TABLE No. 14. — Causes of Death and Forms of Mental Disease in Persons who died.

	Aggregates.	Unclassified.	Alcoholic, Acute.	Alcoholic, Chronic.	Dementia Precox.	Dementia, Organic.	Dementia, Secondary.	Dementia, Senile.	Epileptic Insanity.	Toxic Insanity.	General Paresis.	Imbecility.	Involution Psychosis.	Manic-depressive Insanity.	Primary Delusional Insanity.
<i>General Diseases.</i>															
Typhoid fever,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Diseases of Nervous System.</i>															
Organic brain disease,	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cerebral hemorrhage,	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Paresis,	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epilepsy,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Diseases of Respiratory System.</i>															
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hypostatic pneumonia and septic face,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Diseases of Circulatory System.</i>															
Acute dilation of heart,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Arteriosclerosis,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Organic disease of heart,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mitral regurgitation,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Myocarditis,	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Ill-defined Diseases.</i>															
Penetrating wounds of both lungs from fractured ribs,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals,	20	1	1	5	2	2	1	3	2	1	3	1	1	1	1

TABLE NO. 15. — *Duration of Mental Disease and its Treatment in Patients who recovered or died.*

PERIOD.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER AD-MISSIONS.	
	Duration before Admission.	Hospital Residence.	Whole Duration.	Whole Known Period of Mental Disease.	Whole Known Period of Hospital Residence.
A. — Recovered: —					
Under 1 month,	3	—	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months, . . .	6	1	—	—	—
3 to 6 months,	3	3	4	—	—
6 to 12 months,	1	4	2	1	1
1 to 2 years,	1	5	5	—	—
2 to 5 years,	—	1	3	3	3
5 to 10 years,	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 15 years,	—	—	—	1	1
Totals,	14	14	14	5	5
Unknown,	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	14	14	14	5	5
Average of known cases (in months),	3.9	11.9	15.8	39.4	39.6
B. — Died: —					
Under 1 month,	—	1	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months, . . .	1	1	—	—	—
3 to 6 months,	1	1	1	—	1
6 to 12 months,	2	4	—	—	—
1 to 2 years,	7	—	3	—	—
2 to 5 years,	3	2	3	2	2
5 to 10 years,	—	1	3	3	2
10 to 15 years,	—	4	2	—	—
Over 15 years,	—	1	2	—	—
Totals,	14	15	14	5	5
Unknown,	1	—	1	—	—
Totals,	15	15	15	5	5
Average of known cases (in months),	20.1	77.5	103.6	83.2	62

TABLE NO. 16. — *Showing Crimes committed by Insane Criminals during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1912, and since the Opening of the Hospital Sept. 14, 1886.*

CRIMES.	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.	CRIMES.	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Abuse of a female child,	1	6	Drunkenness,	9	197
Adultery,	-	5	Drunkenness, contempt of court,	-	1
Arson,	-	18	Entering building and putting in fear,	-	1
Assault,	-	69	Escaping from prison,	1	4
Assault, battery and unnatural act,	-	-	Exposure,	-	5
Assault and battery,	3	42	Forgery,	1	8
Assault, felonious,	-	1	Forgery with intent to defraud,	-	1
Assault, indecent,	-	6	Forgery and uttering,	-	1
Assault on an officer,	-	1	Fornication,	-	3
Assault to rape,	-	18	Having in possession dangerous weapon,	-	3
Assault to rob,	-	7	Having in possession burglarous implements,	-	1
Assault to kill,	-	21	Habitual criminal,	-	6
Assault to commit larceny from the person,	-	1	Illegal practice of medicine,	-	1
Assault upon a female child,	1	2	Idle and disorderly,	-	8
Assault on an officer, nonpayment of fine,	-	1	Incest,	-	2
Assault with dangerous weapon, . . .	3	31	Illegal sale of liquor,	-	1
Assault with intent to kill,	2	4	Incest, carnal abuse,	-	2
Assault with intent to murder, . . .	2	17	Keeping disorderly house,	-	4
Assault with intent to commit criminal abuse,	1	2	Lewd and lascivious cohabitation, . . .	-	7
Assault with loaded pistol,	-	1	Lewdness,	-	4
Attempt to break and enter,	-	3	Larceny,	3	141
Bastardy,	-	1	Larceny from a conveyance,	-	1
Being a breaker and disturber of the peace,	-	1	Larceny from a building,	-	3
Being a pilferer,	-	1	Larceny from the building,	1	6
Bestiality,	-	2	Libel,	-	1
Bigamy,	-	1	Liquor nuisance,	-	1
Breaking and entering,	5	156	Malicious mischief,	1	4
Breaking and entering, forgery, . . .	-	1	Manslaughter,	1	30
Breaking, entering, with intent to steal,	6	15	Murder,	3	77
Breaking, entering, with intent to rape,	-	1	Murder, accessory to,	-	1
Breaking, entering, larceny,	-	48	Nonpayment of fine,	-	2
Breaking, entering, receiving stolen goods,	-	1	Nonsupport of family,	-	6
Breaking, entering, with intent to commit arson,	-	1	Obtaining money under false pretenses,	-	4
Breaking glass,	-	1	Perjury,	1	3
Burning building,	1	4	Polygamy with assault to murder, . . .	1	2
Burglary,	1	4	Polygamy and adultery,	-	1
Carrying a loaded revolver,	-	2	Rape,	1	21
Common drunkard,	-	32	Rape and robbery,	-	1
Conspiracy,	-	1	Rape, incest,	-	1
Counterfeiting,	-	1	Robbery,	1	39
Criminal advertising,	-	1	Receiving stolen goods,	-	2
Criminal habit,	-	8	Sodomy,	-	8
Cruelty to animals,	-	2	Stealing,	-	2
Cutting wood in public park,	-	1	Stoning railroad train,	-	1
Delinquent child,	-	1	Stubbornness,	-	7
Desecrating cemetery,	-	1	Stubborn child,	-	3
Disorderly,	-	8	Theft,	-	3
Disturbing the peace,	1	12	Threatening to do bodily harm,	-	2
Disturbing peace and destroying building,	-	1	Torturing a cow,	-	1
			Tramp,	7	81
			Vagrancy,	23	498
			Unknown,	5	30
			Unnatural act,	2	2
			Totals,	93	1,812

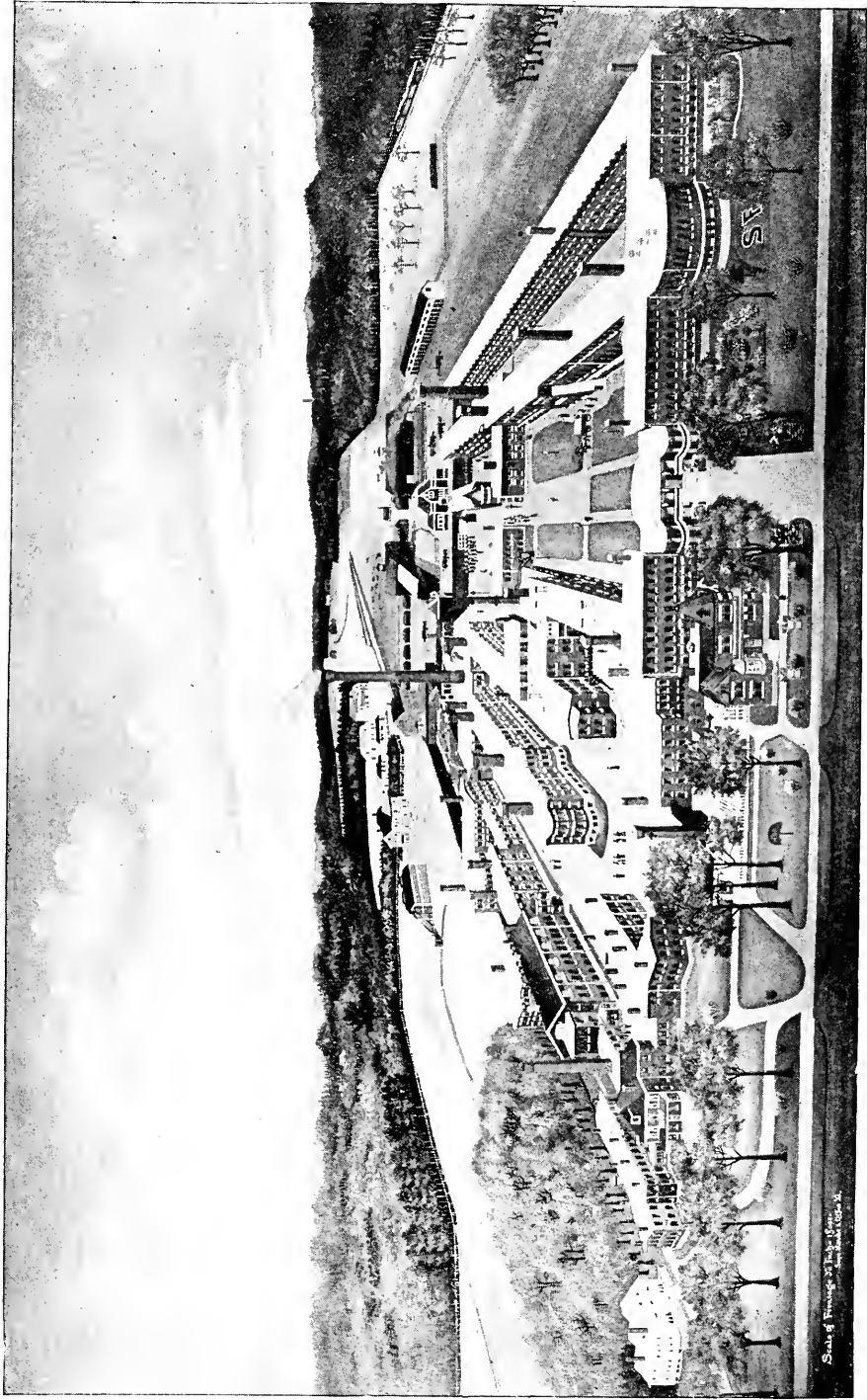
TABLE NO. 17. — *Showing the Movement of Cases for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1912.*

	Remain- ing Oct. 1, 1911.	Received during the Year.	Dismissed during the Year.	Remain- ing Sept. 30, 1912.
State Prison cases,	149	14	14	149
House of correction cases, . . .	167	22	15	174
Massachusetts Reformatory cases,	44	2	3	43
Court cases,	58	11	5	64
State Farm, prison cases, . . .	278	46	25	299
Transfers, criminal habit, . . .	16	7	3	20
Jails,	12	—	2	10
Noncriminal,	20	—	—	20
Totals,	744	102	67	779

TABLE NO. 18. — *Relations of Sentences of the Criminal Cases remaining Sept. 30, 1912.*

Undergoing 3 to 6 months' sentence,	1
6 to 12 months' sentence,	2
1 to 2 years' sentence,	55
2 to 5 years' sentence,	13
5 to 10 years' sentence,	18
10 to 15 years' sentence,	13
15 to 20 years' sentence,	6
20 to 25 years' sentence,	1
25 to 35 years' sentence,	4
50 to 55 years' sentence,	1
life sentence,	32
indeterminate sentence,	5
Court cases,	77
Sentences expired,	519
Unascertained,	32
Total,	779

MASSACHUSETTS STATE FARM.



Scale of 1/4 inch = 10 feet.
Architects: Messrs. Peabody & Stearns, Boston, Mass.

CRIMINAL INSANE DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL AND ADMINISTRATION.

WORKHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

SIXTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF
THE STATE FARM
AT
BRIDGEWATER,
INCLUDING THE
REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND OF
THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1913.



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1

STATE FARM,

BRIDGEWATER.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN B. TIVNAN, <i>Chairman</i> ,	SALEM.
LEONARD HUNTRESS, M.D.,	LOWELL.
MRS. HELEN R. SMITH,	. . . . .	NEWTON.
GALEN L. STONE,	. . . . .	BROOKLINE.
MRS. NELLIE E. TALBOT, <i>Secretary</i>,	. . . . .	BROOKLINE.
FRANCIS W. ANTHONY, M.D.,	. . . . .	HAVERHILL.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

HOLLIS M. BLACKSTONE.	<i>Superintendent.</i>
HENRY J. STRANN,	<i>Assistant Superintendent</i> <i>and Treasurer.</i>
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WALTER E. TEMPLE,	<i>Deputy Master.</i>
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BENJAMIN B. KASSON, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
MINOT W. GALE, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
ERNEST E. BACON,	. . . . .	<i>Farmer.</i>
WILLIAM J. TURNBULL,	. . . . .	<i>Engineer.</i>

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS TO THE HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

CALVIN PRATT, M.D.,	. . . . .	BRIDGEWATER.
SAMUEL J. MIXTER, M.D.,	. . . . .	BOSTON.
HENRY ERlich, M.D.,	. . . . .	BOSTON.
WILLIAM F. KNOWLES, M.D.,	. . . . .	BOSTON.
DANIEL FISKE JONES, M.D.,	. . . . .	BOSTON.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

Conforming to the statutes of the Commonwealth, the trustees of the State Infirmary and State Farm beg leave to submit their sixtieth annual report of the State Farm for the year ending Nov. 30, 1913. Coincident with this we also tender, as submitted to us, the reports of the superintendent and medical director, containing certain facts and necessary statistics that indicate in a specific manner the constantly broadening activities of this vast institution.

By the provisions of chapter 139 of the Acts of 1913 the General Court appropriated \$348,000 for the maintenance of the institution for the fiscal year covered by this report.

During that period there has been expended for salaries, wages and labor, \$108,615.03, and for current expenses, \$239,378.50, — a total of \$347,993.53.

The average number of inmates for the year was 2,592, or 23 less than for the previous year. The largest number under care at one time was 2,706 and the smallest was 2,488. The total number of admissions and commitments was 5,279, as against 5,161 during the preceding year. The total number of persons discharged was 5,263.

The average per capita cost has been \$2.58 per week, as against \$2.53 last year.

Under chapter 133 of the Resolves of 1913 there was appropriated by the General Court \$800 for recording machinery, etc., \$4,000 for land, and \$10,000 for additional water supply.

The year has witnessed the completion of the prison addition, authorized in the appropriation of 1909. It stands as a splendid

addition to the prison division, and will permit of a much better plan of housing and classifying the prisoners on that side. Of the appropriation granted at that time there remained \$553.40, which amount reverted to the treasury.

The addition to the buildings for the care of the insane, authorized in the same year, is nearing completion. At the present time there is available for the finishing and furnishing of this building the sum of \$9,964.07.

The sinking of wells and the laying of pipes and other work incidental to the additional water supply for the institution has been well advanced, and the work will undoubtedly be completed during the coming year. The funds for this work come from the appropriations of 1912-13. The land necessary for the proper control of this water supply has been purchased from the special appropriation granted by the last Legislature.

A most convincing demonstration of Superintendent Blackstone's ability and superior judgment in construction matters, as well as all other institution projects, is to be found in the splendid chapel now available for the purposes of the good work for which it is intended. The enlargement of the chapel was authorized in 1912, and it is safe to say that no institution in the country can boast of finer accommodations in this respect.

Out of the appropriation for pumping machinery, authorized in 1912, one pump has already been purchased, and the balance has been provided for in such a manner as to complete this work well within the fiscal year.

The same development that has marked the farm for many years goes on in rapid strides, every year showing the application of the trained mind that has resulted in making the State Farm the model by which the officials of other States in the Union are willing to pattern their State farms of the future. The benefits accruing from this feature of the institution are not alone to be found in the bountiful crops, but in the health-giving exercise afforded to those unfortunates who so need the stimulus given by the farm rather than that of the saloon.

Under trying conditions Dr. E. B. Emerson, medical director, has addressed himself with zeal, courage and ability to the difficult task of administering a standard professional hospital care for the State's insane criminals, in spite of the extraor-

dinary surveillant needs for their safety and security. In this harassing, difficult task he merits our continued support and confidence.

Henry J. Strann, assistant superintendent and treasurer, has added another to his many years of faithful, painstaking and most efficient service.

The industrial and physical activities of the institution have shown constant progress under the able direction of J. Arthur Taylor, master.

The Board fully realizes that its duty is clearly administrative, and its functions, as prescribed by law, are such as to confine its authority and activity solely to the upkeep of the institution and the proper care of those committed to its custody; but the constant ebb and flow of the flotsam and jetsam, the wreckage from the restless sea of humanity, constantly forces upon us the hope that a time may come when this vast current of human derelicts may be minimized, if not altogether prevented. Candidly, and with no intention of appearing pessimistic, we can scarcely expect to find that condition brought about in the near future.

By far the great majority of those who come to the State Farm are those unfortunates who have "gone the limit," or, in other words, experienced the law in its various stages, — from the first offence of drunkenness and its provision for probation, down the line of fines for simple drunks and the varying terms of imprisonment for the same cause in the various houses of correction. Not alone one but many cycles of this nature are recorded against hundreds of the unfortunates who come as "first termers" to the State Farm. At best, the most we can hope to accomplish, in the short period of their stay at the institution, is to effect temporary physical repairs, so to speak. This we succeed in doing in a very great measure.

The system that permits men and women to reach this almost hopeless and helpless stage is one far beyond the province, control or regulation of this Board of Trustees. Despite the combined power of the police, the judicial and correctionary systems, the constantly increasing inflow of common drunkards and vagrants continues its course towards this institution. The sustained wealth and power of the Common-

wealth is severely taxed to build and equip her rapidly multiplying institutions.

In seeking the fatal weakness or deficiency of the present system, the careful student of the problem will have the truth forced upon him that probation work, prison reform, careful classification, and other movements that are unquestionably in a small degree helpful, are, after all, merely incidents or palliative measures in belated correction.

The crying need is preventative work in the series of years anterior to the time when the careless, drifting youngster comes before the probation officer on his first charge of drunkenness. Preventative work by the parents, work sadly lacking in these days, is the present need and the one great influence that must eventually stem the tide of human wrecks now constantly increasing our already too numerous institution groups.

Full realization of true parental responsibility will accomplish more than all the power of the police, the judiciary and the constantly reiterated plans for prison reform. Moments devoted now to watchfulness and intensive care of the children will prevent years of tears and sorrow and heartaches in the future. Here lies the true responsibility, and, when it is fully realized by indulgent parents, the problem of the State Farm will have become a simple one indeed.

We face our task and its responsibilities as they are placed before us by the Commonwealth and her laws and courts. We lend our best efforts, to aid with such helpfulness as our institution can offer. If any degree of success has been brought about, we are pleased to attribute it in very great measure to Supt. Hollis M. Blackstone, whose life and best thought have been devoted solely to this great service, a service which all are willing to declare has not been rendered in vain.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN B. TIVNAN.
LEONARD HUNTRESS.
HELEN R. SMITH.
NELLIE E. TALBOT.
FRANCIS W. ANTHONY.
GALEN L. STONE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees.

The following is submitted as the superintendent's report of the State Farm: —

The change of numbers or movement of population, as compared with last year, is so similar that analytical comment would be a substantial duplicate of the year before. In the alms and prison division an even tenor seems to have prevailed. It is truly a pleasure in its fullest meaning to record an entire freedom from epidemic, sickness or serious accident.

The usual response of the inmate body to all the demands of a varied and diversified service, and all in a spirit of trust and loyalty of purpose, confirms the traditions of the place that faith in our fellow man is the corner stone of trust and confidence. Suspicion and doubt are so often founded on quicksands that manhood cannot be fostered and strengthened on the shaky, shifty foundation. When I reflect and note the steady, healthy progress for many years past of this faith and trust in State Farm men, I wonder if it hasn't been almost an invasion of our rights for so many others to claim that they, too, are progressive. It would, indeed, be selfish to claim a monopoly of this faith, but to claim a monopoly of practice and demonstration is well within truth and accuracy. To go about this great 1,200-acre farm and observe the great numbers of men in full trust, is an eye-opener to all visitors and a marvel to institution officials, who come to learn how we do it. To see from 40 to 50 work teams galavanting all over the place, hither and thither, driven by sentenced men in full trust, is a marvel. To build this service up, against the prevalent distrust and conservative penal methods prevailing twenty-five or thirty years ago, must have required more than executive direction by institution rule and regulation. It required faith, — co-operative faith of both officers and men, and both have come across, and both have made name and fame for

themselves and but little else, save a pride in the lesson they have taught others.

In reply to information requested recently by the Board of Efficiency and Economy, asking the functions of the different divisions of the institution, the following was submitted as to the prison division, and, with your approval, I will quote the answer: —

Custodial care of a yearly average of 1,500 persons, committed for misdemeanor offences by indeterminate sentence for one and two years according to offence, — largely drunkenness for the short period.

To secure for them improved condition of body and mind.

To teach respect for law and authority.

To govern themselves with the minimum of each.

To secure practical, healthful employment and occupation.

To provide plain, liberal diet, wholesome and nutritious.

To detect by medical research physical and mental infirmity, and provide proper treatment in well-appointed hospital wards.

To provide comfortable clothing and bedding, and a housing simple and substantial, modern, sanitary and clean.

To require a mild but effective discipline, together with a broad application of the principle of trust and confidence.

To exemplify this principle by employment in the open of more than half the working force in reclaiming and tilling a 1,200-acre tract of land, and the construction of a plant for over 3,000 population.

To produce by industrial effort, so far as possible, products needful in the institution service.

To conduct these operations with the least possible prison restraint.

To make such efficient and economic application of lawfully enforced labor as will reduce the cost of maintenance and capital investment to the Commonwealth.

To administer the indeterminate sentence in the spirit of the least confinement and longest parole.

To endeavor to return to citizenship and society better men and women.

Our farming result, as compared with last year, is a tale of woe. This particular locality suffered more severely from the weather crook and his erratic changes than some of our not far away neighbors. The early wet spring forced a belated planting. Then the severe drought following robbed the surface so quickly of its moisture that much of the seed germinated slowly and quite a percentage failed entirely. An uneven crop stand was foreseen, and efforts to make good the misses by a

second planting were of little value. Grass land in good condition, with its turf thickened by the early chemical top dressing, escaped the first effects of drought much better than the open pulverized soil. A ten-day earlier harvest of the hay secured a crop of good quality and fair average quantity, free from serious deterioration. After the drought broke, the uneven crop came on with great vigor, and corn, both field and silage, promised a bountiful yield until an unannounced frost, not of the crop scare variety, which hits the price futures only, but a real killer. Now and then a wise granger assured us that an early frost did not injure it for silage, — we vote with the cows to reject the amendment. Our 40 acres of silage corn and 13 acres of field corn were badly damaged, the latter so much so that we put it all into the silos.

Potatoes and onions did not fully recover from the body blows of drought. Comparison with last year would make a deadly parallel, almost too wicked to publish.

The weather man undertook to balance the account with a flood in the harvest season, — 200 bushels of beans were lost. Potatoes were dug from mud, and but for the abundance of help, who handled them many times over in our efforts to dry and save them from decay, this, our greatest standard crop, would have shrunk very heavily. Persons visiting our cellars and storage bins could hardly credit our complaining, and when we tell them it took just as much investment of capital and labor to produce 274 bushels per acre this year as it did to produce 350 last year, just as much for 434 bushels of onions per acre in 1913 as for 605 bushels in 1912, they realize that the farmer's honest, hard-handed efforts are not always rewarded, — even scientific farming will now and then get its bump. But with all its vicissitudes, it is the best occupation for a public institution with plenty of land and labor.

The products of vegetable, truck and fruit do much to relieve the monotony of the plain, simple diet so generally prevalent in public institutions. Lack of variety and change is the missing link. Additional expenditure for supplies, equipment and service will do much to give added relish to a diet already rich in the standard values of carbohydrates, proteids and fats.

It is only a question of less economy and greater liberality,

for improvements in accord with the spirit of the day, demanding better living conditions for "him who hath not."

Our industries, hitherto, have been unimportant only as an occupation for those we cannot employ otherwise, and furnishing our own requirements with every needful, useful article possible to produce. Chair seat caning by hand is well-nigh obsolete in practice among chair manufacturers. The genius of invention has devised the machines which in many other lines of manufacture have supplanted hand work. To obtain this work much longer, even as a preventive of idleness, in sufficient volume is not promising. Hand weaving is second in number of men employed. In this shop we are able to produce a considerable amount of our own goods, such as shirtings, toweling, cottonade suitings, denims for overalls and jumpers, rag rugs, and all of our institution blankets from a filling raveled from cast-off knit goods. The majority of the workers in the shop weave blankets for the Massachusetts Reformatory, which, in turn, finishes the product and supplies on requisition to the other inter-institution market.

In our carpentry and wood working shop a small amount of furniture has been produced in addition to our own work. This product is sold on requisition to other institutions. To prosecute the furniture work in any considerable quantity would necessitate not only carrying larger stocks of lumber and finished products but a more thorough canvas of the requirements of the lawful market. Requisitions thus far are not enough to warrant much of an outlay either in stock or utensils. The furniture we are making is simple, plain standards in design, strongly put together and thoroughly finished, and well adapted for the service of the institutions.

In both of these shops the occupation is of some educational value, but would be far greater with modern, up-to-date equipment. The weave shop is a promotion of Mr. Taylor, the master, whose prior knowledge of the business as a machinist in the textile city of New Bedford enabled him to inaugurate the work with crude help and equipment, which would have been impossible for any operative foreman of to-day. To go on and teach the men occupation of full value, we should have power machinery.

Of the various fabrics made for our own use there has been a total of 29,170 yards.

Under the master's industrial supervision the savings and recoveries of the by-products of grease, bone, rags and miscellaneous junk is an important feature. In the rendering department all edible fats are valuable adjuncts in cooking and save direct expenditure for the amount recovered. For the year, there were 17,685 pounds of bone grease for soap, from 12,556 pounds of which, with the necessary chemicals purchased, there has been made 14,639 pounds of hard soap and 97 tons of soft soap. There have been produced 17,163 pounds of ground bone and 600 pounds of ground blood for fertilizer, and 17,163 pounds of meat scrap for hen food.

Prison reform with a large R has been on the prison bill boards for some time and is still on. For an official whose whole active life has been spent in the custody and care of sentenced men and women to pass by or omit comment or discussion of this important subject at this time in his annual report would, I fear, be interpreted as a prison keeper's indifference, perhaps silent contempt, of a real and vital issue, which not only now but should always have had his active support.

Much of the agitation, if not openly criticising the officials, intimates dereliction and lack of anything like moral support of reformation. Just now public sentiment is being fairly well focused on prison reform. We are told in able and progressive writings and notable addresses that Massachusetts is very shy on prison reform. Pardon power and parole release is now being extended more freely, and we all hope and trust this new freedom for our prison brothers will be found as wise a dispensation of authority and confidence as it is novel and modern. Any grave apprehension that this power may become dissipated or run away with itself will be assumed in error. There is little danger that the intelligence of Massachusetts will permit the idiotic excesses of a sister State's executive. That greater authority "the people," now recognized as never before, would not stand for it. That there will be failures and fakirs in the game is inevitable; but be not dismayed or discouraged, — one swallow, nor half a dozen, never made a summer. No more

can a few weak or unworthy fall downs vitiate or destroy the ultimate good hoped for in the extended operation of parole and probation.

It would be unsafe, and encourage dry rot, to settle down in self-complacency and say all is well, therefore nothing more to be reformed, and adopt a policy of "let well enough alone." On the other hand, we are reluctant to participate in the underwriting subscription of some of the reforms now being agitated by well-disposed, earnest and honest advocates, as well as inexperienced visionaries and dreamers, whose momentary zeal and new-born faith may induce and persuade by the use of such fascinating phrases as "self-support" and "earnings for his family" an over-subscription of the issues. Heaven knows I want to be a reformer, and when I review in comparison the reforms within the period of my own observation and experience (forty years), it seems to me that present day conditions are as radically different as day and night, and I further feel that the prison keepers, as a class, may conscientiously deny the suggested inference that they are indifferent or opposed to sane and wholesome methods of true reformation. I risk no chance of contradiction when I guarantee that the prison keepers will vote early and often for a prison pay-roll referendum, if the taxpayers will finance the game. The proposition is purely one of finance, revenue and taxes. There are no earnings commensurate with more than a small fraction of self-support, to say nothing of the prisoner's wage. There never can be until the statutes, restricting prison industries and prohibiting their purchase or sale in about every industrial State in the Union, are repealed, and opportunity so limbered up that the best in him may be developed by modern, up-to-date method and practice. Which is the better guess? That present laws will be repealed or more law enacted to prohibit the little now permitted?

Perhaps our own prison population offers a concrete example of what a prison wage would amount to here. No one would contend that the man helping to get dinner or helping to barber his fellow prisoners should not go on the wage scale plan for same rate as the mechanic or farmer. That the scale should be

uniform, and include all who perform their assignment, is a foregone conclusion. Nothing else would be equitable and just. For this year the average daily prison population has been 1,400, and there have been, say, 300 working days, equal to 420,000 wage days. For ready reckoning, let us say \$1 per day. At \$1, the amount is only \$420,000; at a half, but \$210,000. It would be idle to compute results for the whole State's prison population.

Every prison keeper in the land would stuff the ballot boxes to get this game played. His duty would be a veritable holiday, a millennium already here. He believes it unwise and impossible. But the serious aspect is the restless, unsettled, disappointed mind of the proposed beneficiary. No, there is far greater promise in spending money and effort to keep him out of prison than in rewarding him for getting in. Let us keep level-headed and work the prison primaries, — the great reform of all, — probation before prison, suspended sentence and suspended fine, — vital and transcendent reforms in force for years and operative whenever and wherever the judicial power will enforce it, as they have in the court within whose precincts this institution is located.

I want to emphasize most earnestly these especial features of probation and suspension of sentence, — reforms already in hand, not at all dependent upon the chance of prospective legislation, but a real "bird in hand." Why not burn a little red fire on these lines and illumine the pathway which leads not to the prison but away from it. The judges and magistrates are tractable and want to do the right thing for the offender. They will stand a little quickening of spirit if they can keep within the law. We have the law by which many, many more men may be saved passing in the prison gate a first time. The man who can be reformed will never arrive at a more reformable period than that between conviction and prison commitment. His mental anguish, the degrading act, anticipated horrors and rigors of prison life will never be so impressive and oppressive as now. Compare his state of mind with those prison farce players in a New York prison recently. His acute suffering elicits true sympathy instead of laughing

derision. Not a man so degenerate in our whole number who would not pity the convicted nor so "dopy" as to be fooled by the make-believe actors.

Again, I assert, I want to be a reformer, but by ways and means which are reasonable and sensible.

To ignore or neglect the principle of after-care in prison release is a vital error, and a hardship not only for the released man but for society as well. But this is a condition the released man does not want. He would rather have \$1 in hand as his own, by the law of custom or rights, than ten times the amount with a string on it. The spirit of independence is inherent and natural. What he has, he wants as his own. A wage scale would mean money to burn, and that's what would happen in nine cases out of ten. A substantial gratuity under conditions of supervision wisely made for the man or woman who has earned it by a faithful response to all requirements of orderly conduct and industrial effort, whether she be scrub woman or he be a craftsman, would be a reform, in my judgment, far more beneficial and equitable. A concrete example for estimate is the prison division of this institution for the past year's releases, which in round numbers is 4,600. A \$10 average gratuity for each means a lot of money in total, but, wisely applied, means a lot of good, and, in a fullness of confidence, I think, a big lot of prevention of further crime. All reform is expensive, — an item in the high cost of living probably, — but, if it begets better living for those living badly, it's worth the price.

"Self-support" and "earnings for his family" are catchy and taking phrases and at once elicit favor and approval in the public mind, without any thought of its probability or possibility. It is taken for granted they not only support themselves but earn a surplus which they and their families can share. The deductions or conclusions are not supported by facts. Very few, if any, prisons are self-supporting to-day, and, if any are, I venture the suggestion that the conditions are such as to make a Massachusetts public shudder. To my mind, the paramount question is, have we any religious, moral or economic right to deprive the innocent dependent family of its support by the imprisonment of him who has furnished it? We have the

legal right because we do it. But in a country of immense resources and abundance of wealth on tap, should we not face this question with honest courage, and make the law providing the penal sentence also provide for feeding the hungry and clothing the naked, pending his reform be it long or short? Make it absolute and certain and in no way dependent upon his good or bad conduct in prison. If I interpret "the new freedom" correctly, it includes this principle.

The criminal insane division of the State Farm now has a population of 800. There is little promise or hope that any considerable number of these patients will ever again return to the normal walks of life. The larger majority must remain as permanent State wards. Many of these patients are really defective delinquents as well, and have come from the class of tramps and vagrants committed to the prison division of the institution. From this class the growth of the insane division has been greater than from any other *one* source, — greater than the State Prison and reformatory combined, or all of the houses of correction, and this year more than half of *all* commitments. A large majority are chronics, and far different in general character from most of the other prison patients who have been convicted of the most grave and serious crimes. More and more it is evident that the same care and treatment is not suitable for both classes. The man who has been a clever criminal seldom forgets his cunning when insane, and when disposed for evil intent is keen and alert; does not hesitate to foment disorder or incite riot; a most dangerous agitator and instigator to associate with the weaker and easily excited patients; and too often almost a master mind over his attendant. He resorts to any means to emancipate himself from his long-term sentence. He is immune from discipline and restraint, and therefore nothing to lose and liberty to gain at any cost. Among these are quite often a percentage whose insanity would never be discovered outside of a prison or hospital, — in fact, malingerers feigning insanity either for the purpose of escape, or to rid themselves of the requirements of order, discipline and work under the rules of prison service. The easy going open ward and yard privileges of a hospital life, devoid of penalty and restraint, where his propensity for

mischievous and laziness give him the pass mark of symptoms, offer him an inviting change. The malingerer should never leave the prison, and his sham should be exposed at the home base, and relieve the hospital of the menace of his dangerous presence. It may be claimed they have no place in the prison, — most assuredly they have no place in the hospital to heckle, annoy, provoke and abuse real sufferers. If not the prison, then a try out or testing station in the metropolitan district, not necessarily large, but strong and convenient for both the alienist and police. It will be a much safer proposition for them and society than to undertake their care on a farm 30 miles in the country under the same hospital conditions we are bound to give the less clever and dangerous patients. I earnestly suggest that your honorable Board seriously consider a recommendation for such legislation as will prevent the commitment of these cases here. The summer past has been a season of intense strain and anxiety on the part of all charged with the duty of their safe care and custody. There seemed to be renewed endeavor to escape, and the accidental discovery of a plot, and its accompanying plan for a wholesale delivery, was so serious and startling that the momentary thanksgiving for the lucky find soon turned to a grave consideration of what would have happened if the plot had come through.

I desire further to suggest, in connection with this division, a proposition to promote moderately the colony plan of care for a few of the chronic demented cases who have passed the period of excitement and recurrent attacks. Our farm expansion now offers attractive location for a development of the diversified interests which attach to the whole family conditions of a thrifty farm homestead. An awakened interest in the hundred and one little details which surround the home farm yards and gardens would make their life brighter and give a change which cannot obtain in the wards and service of the larger institutions.

The religious interests of our three divisions are faithfully cared for by their chaplains; the Catholic faith by Rev. Father J. J. Murphy, of the Sacred Heart Church, Middleborough, and his assistant, Father Thos. J. O'Neil, who know no such words as tardy or inattentive. Father Murphy is a preacher of power

and conviction, and together they cover the duties of their extensive charge most acceptably. Rev. L. B. Coddington faithfully ministers unto the Protestants, and provides much pleasure and diversion for all inmates by stereopticon and lectures, providing also, at his own expense, singers at all his services. Rev. Moses Sedar of Boston ministers unto the few of Hebrew faith. His splendid pastoral presence cannot fail to bring hope and cheer to those he serves. Miss Grace Pierce, of Middleborough Christian Science Church, with other associates, gives some of the female inmates an hour of reading and song Sunday afternoons, — with evident interest and pleasure for all who attend.

The value of religious services cannot be recorded, and must be accepted as untold good, for we know the teachers are doers of good. We hear no complaints of proselyting, for there is none; no friction for the same reason. We may be short on prison reform and social uplift, but we are truly long on religious freedom.

I think I bespeak the mind of all the inmates when I ask them to join with us in thankful expression for the service and instruction for better living we receive tenderly and faithfully from our religious instructors.

Through these agencies much good reading is furnished from time to time. We also receive from many others frequent donations of magazines and papers, all welcome and useful. We want to extend thanks for all past favors and solicit their continuance.

The customary statistical tables, lists of live stock, farm products, inventories of real and personal property, will be found annexed to these reports; also, reports of physician, chaplains and treasurer, containing classified financial statements, expenditure, cost, etc.

The loyal co-operation of officers and employees, by our department heads, and all others down the line from head to foot, is one of the great pleasures of public responsibilities. As they multiply by years (several more than a quarter of century), the connecting links grow stronger. Stability and fidelity in this service hardly before we realize it close the door of opportunity for business chance or a better service. Perhaps

stranded in life's upward chase, — we reply, by their own choice, — but stranded nevertheless. Is this service worthy of a higher standard? I earnestly commend it to your thoughtful review, trusting it will merit the same candid consideration you have always given every problem of human welfare. That opportunity permits the privilege of making this appeal, is our assurance of your continued confidence, thus affording the pleasure of renewed obligations to your Board.

Respectfully submitted,

H. M. BLACKSTONE,

Superintendent.

BRIDGEWATER, Dec. 1, '1913.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

It is not my intention to give a lengthy report of the work of Father O'Neil and myself at the State Farm. We desire simply to state that we have endeavored to carry out your wishes in looking after the spiritual wants of the Catholic inmates.

On account of the building of the new chapel during the past year, we have been obliged to hold divine service in the dormitory, and our work has not been as complete as we would wish. Notwithstanding the little inconveniences because of cramped quarters, the superintendent, Mr. Blackstone, has been unsparing in his efforts to make the best out of existing circumstances.

With grateful hearts on the part of the prisoners and chaplains we assembled on Christmas day for the first time in the new chapel for divine worship. Hitherto many of the inmates have been unable to attend Mass on Sundays for want of room. Now, there is ample space for all.

During the year we have celebrated Mass every Sunday in the prison chapel and given a sermon of from fifteen to twenty minutes' duration. We have given an instruction of twenty minutes every Sunday to the insane criminals. About one hundred of this class are allowed to come to the asylum chapel. Many times during the year we have celebrated Mass there, and thus given those who are rational for a great part of the time an opportunity of fulfilling their religious duties by receiving the sacraments.

At the almshouse we have celebrated Mass at intervals during the year and afforded many of the old men, who are in their last home, the happiness of attending divine service, a privilege they have not had the pleasure of enjoying for years on account of their infirmities.

Besides the public services, we have endeavored to see each individual two or three times during the year and have a heart to heart talk with him. We have given the last rites of the Catholic Church to 65 patients on their deathbed.

We can only feebly express our appreciation of the kindness of Mr. Blackstone. His co-operation in everything that is for the moral and spiritual upbuilding of the characters of the men confined at the State Farm has been most encouraging and a source of great edification. The Commonwealth has a most efficient servant in the superintendent of the State Farm.

We pray that the State may be spared for many years one of its greatest benefactors and that we, both prisoners and chaplains, may have the happiness of enjoying for a long time the wisdom, charity and kindness of his supervision.

JAMES J. MURPHY,

Catholic Chaplain.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

The Protestant Chaplain has provided for the holding of religious services, with musical attractions, on Sunday afternoons in the prison and asylum chapels. On three occasions purely musical programs have been rendered. The religious services at the almshouse have been held on week days, the music being often furnished by the inmates.

About once a month entertainments, usually consisting of illustrated talks, have been given at the prison chapel, the women's prison, the asylum and the almshouse. Mr. W. E. Beals of Brockton and Miss Clara Prince of Bridgewater have both assisted in this work. Regular visitation of the hospitals has been made, and several efforts to help prisoners who have asked aid on leaving the institution have been successful.

Whatever benefit has been received from the religious and social services is largely due to the helpful and appreciative spirit of the officers and inmates.

L. B. CODDING,
Protestant Chaplain.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1913: —

CASH ACCOUNT.			
Balance, Dec. 1, 1912,	.	.	\$7,999 55
<i>Receipts.</i>			
<i>Institution Receipts.</i>			
Board of inmates: —			
Reimbursements, insane,	\$1,053 66		
Reimbursements, charitable,	1,441 55		
Other reimbursements, charitable (collected by State Treasurer),	28 00		
	<hr/>	\$2,523 17	
Salaries, wages and labor: —			
Labor of employees,	\$13 08		
Sales: —			
Furnishings,	96 01		
Heat, light and power,	9 67		
Repairs and improvements,	262 93		
Miscellaneous,	530 63		
Farm, stable and grounds: —			
Cows and calves,	\$158 00		
Pigs and hogs,	1,363 40		
Hides,	159 23		
Wood,	60 50		
Vegetables,	2,912 98		
Use of teams,	101 00		
Sundries,	1,052 63		
	<hr/>	5,807 74	
		6,720 06	
Miscellaneous receipts: —			
Interest on bank balances,	\$293 76		
Sundries,	2,245 16		
	<hr/>	2,538 92	
		<hr/>	11,782 15
Sales account industries fund,	.	.	11,156 81
		<hr/>	
Amount carried forward,	.	.	\$30,938 51

Amount brought forward, \$30,938 51

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations: —

Balance of 1912,	\$3,984 23	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	20,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1913,	311,826 82	
		335,811 05
Special appropriations,		23,886 60
Industries fund,		8,799 91
Total,		\$399,436 07

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth: —

Institution receipts,	\$11,754 15	
Other reimbursements, charitable (collected by State Treasurer),	28 00	
		\$11,782 15
Industries fund,		11,156 81

Maintenance appropriations: —

Balance November schedule, 1912,	\$11,983 78	
Eleven months' schedules, 1913,	311,826 82	
November advances,	13,024 00	
		336,834 60

Special appropriations: —

Approved schedules,		23,886 60
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Industries fund: —

Approved schedules,		\$8,799 91
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Balance, Nov. 30, 1913: —

In bank,	\$4,764 45	
In office,	2,211 55	
		6,976 00

Total,		\$399,436 07
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MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation,	\$348,000 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	347,993 53

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	\$6 47
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Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages and labor: —

H. M. Blackstone, superintendent,	\$3,000 00
General administration,	33,821 81
Medical service,	9,893 33
Ward service (male),	37,607 85
Ward service (female),	3,853 49

<i>Amount carried forward,</i>	\$88,176 48
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<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$88,176 48	
Salaries, wages and labor— <i>Con.</i>			
Repairs and improvements,		3,069 05	
Farm, stable and grounds,		17,369 50	
		<hr/>	\$108,615 03
Food:—			
Butter,		\$275 37	
Butterine,		4,454 69	
Beans,		3,153 57	
Bread and crackers,		198 42	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,		1,743 38	
Cheese,		240 57	
Eggs,		350 01	
Flour,		23,532 92	
Fish,		3,951 94	
Fruit (dried and fresh),		1,278 07	
Lard,		398 96	
Meats,		43,605 01	
Milk,		78 97	
Molasses and syrup,		1,854 13	
Spices, seasonings, salt, etc.,		1,279 86	
Sugar,		3,835 62	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,		4,247 07	
Vegetables,		898 29	
Yeast,		556 25	
Sundries,		104 25	
		<hr/>	96,037 35
Clothing and materials:—			
Boots, shoes and rubbers,		\$1,555 30	
Clothing,		1,294 53	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,		12,617 95	
Furnishing goods,		2,909 04	
Hats and caps,		466 48	
Leather and shoe findings,		7,282 97	
Materials and machinery for manufacturing,		432 63	
		<hr/>	26,558 90
Furnishings:—			
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,		\$5,934 75	
Brushes, brooms,		831 49	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,		253 75	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,		1,195 67	
Furniture and upholstery,		626 59	
Kitchen furnishings,		473 59	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,		371 08	
Sundries,		1,401 26	
		<hr/>	11,088 18
Heat, light and power:—			
Coal,		\$31,066 84	
Oil,		1,878 09	
Sundries,		904 75	
		<hr/>	33,849 68
Repairs and improvements:—			
Brick,		\$45 40	
Cement, lime and plaster,		645 96	
Doors, sashes, etc.,		4 70	
		<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>		\$696 06	\$276,149 14

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$696 06	\$276,149 14
Repairs and improvements — <i>Con.</i>		
Electrical work and supplies,	2,006 36	
Hardware,	2,635 27	
Lumber,	1,640 32	
Machines (detached),	461 37	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	1,509 95	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	3,114 42	
Roofing and materials,	1,417 47	
Sundries,	4,753 24	
		18,234 46
Farm, stable and grounds: —		
Blacksmith and supplies,	\$549 47	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	122 82	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	8,470 62	
Hay, grain, etc.,	9,778 67	
Harnesses and repairs,	222 08	
Horses,	2,212 50	
Other live stock,	700 00	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	1,199 33	
Sundries,	1,137 61	
		24,393 10
Religious services,		1,621 76
Miscellaneous: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$383 22	
Entertainments,	177 40	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	4,726 85	
Gratuities,	7,065 75	
Hose, etc.,	213 44	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	3,398 74	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	103 00	
Postage,	494 16	
Printing and printing supplies,	154 25	
Printing annual report,	211 02	
Return of runaways,	292 35	
Soap and laundry supplies,	1,341 08	
Stationery and office supplies,	1,406 26	
Travel and expenses (officials),	713 42	
Telephone and telegraph,	768 68	
Tobacco,	4,655 23	
Sundries,	1,490 22	
		27,595 07
Total expenses for maintenance,		\$347,993 53
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.		
Balance Dec. 1, 1912,		\$35,716 74
Appropriations for fiscal year,		14,800 00
Total,		\$50,516 74
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	\$23,886 60	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	2,373 14	
		26,259 74
Balance Nov. 30, 1913,		\$24,257 00

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$6,976 00	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance,	13,024 00	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth, account of November, 1913, schedule,	16,166 71	
	<hr/>	\$36,166 71

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	\$36,166 71
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PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 2,592.

Total cost for maintenance, \$347,993.53.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$2.581.

Receipt from sales, \$6,720.06.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.049.

All other institution receipts, \$5,062.09.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.037.

INDUSTRIES FUND.

Balance Dec. 1, 1912,	\$16,034 37
Receipts credited,	11,156 81
Total,	<hr/> \$27,191 18
Expenditures, approved schedules (see statement annexed),	\$8,799 91
Balance Nov. 30, 1913,	<hr/> \$18,391 27

INDUSTRIES.

Expenditures.

Instructors,	\$2,165 83
Materials: —	
Lumber for chair frames,	6,634 08
	<hr/> \$8,799 91

Special Appropriations.

ОБЪЕКТ.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Furnishings for industrial building, .	Acts 1907, chap. 555	\$5,000 00	—	\$3,977 97	\$1,022 03 ¹
Prison addition, .	Acts 1909, chap. 522	81,000 00	\$343 37	80,446 60	553 40 ¹
Criminal insane building, .	Acts 1909, chap. 522	90,000 00	5,756 46	80,035 93	9,964 07
Water tower, .	Acts 1909, chap. 522	7,500 00	—	6,736 13	763 87 ¹
Freight storage, .	Res. 1910, chap. 145	1,200 00	—	—	1,200 00
Water supply, .	Res. 1912, chap. 96	9,000 00	1,366 47	8,392 22	607 78
Pumping machinery, .	Res. 1912, chap. 96	2,500 00	247 50	247 50	2,252 50
Chapel accommodations, .	Res. 1912, chap. 96	12,000 00	11,229 93	11,590 64	409 36
Water supply, .	Res. 1913, chap. 133	10,000 00	4,051 71	4,051 71	5,948 29
Land, .	Res. 1913, chap. 133	4,000 00	125 00	125 00	3,875 00
Recording machinery, etc., .	Res. 1913, chap. 133	800 00	766 16	766 16	33 84 ¹
		\$223,000 00	\$23,886 60	\$196,369 86	\$24,257 00

¹ Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY J. STRANN,

Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,

Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.

STATISTICS.

The whole number of inmates remaining Dec. 1, 1912, was as follows: —

Male prisoners,	1,282
Female prisoners,	177
Male paupers,	349
Female paupers,	2
Male insane,	788
	2,598

Number of admissions and commitments from Dec. 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913, inclusive: —

Male prisoners,	4,132
Female prisoners,	549
Male paupers,	471
Female paupers,	20
Male insane,	107
	5,279

Number discharged from Dec. 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913, inclusive: —

Male prisoners,	4,106
Female prisoners,	568
Male paupers,	475
Female paupers,	22
Male insane,	92
	5,263

Number remaining Nov. 30, 1913: —

Male prisoners,	1,308
Female prisoners,	158
Male paupers,	345
Female paupers,	—
Male insane,	803
	2,614

Of the number discharged, 115 have been by death: —

Prisoners,	22	
Paupers,	65	
Insane,	28	
	<hr/>	115
Average number during the year,	2,592	
Largest number during the year,	2,706	
Smallest number during the year,	2,488	
Average number of prisoners,	1,495	
Average number of paupers,	305	
Average number of insane,	792	
	<hr/>	2,592

ADMISSIONS.

	PRISONERS.		PAUPERS.		INSANE.	TOTALS	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.
1912.							
December,	343	42	39	3	6	388	45
1913.							
January,	345	48	31	—	12	388	48
February,	351	37	21	1	9	381	38
March,	365	71	20	7	4	389	78
April,	304	35	23	2	6	333	37
May,	372	60	25	—	5	402	60
June,	373	41	40	2	13	426	43
July,	319	54	33	1	14	366	55
August,	321	32	43	2	10	374	34
September,	357	33	81	—	12	450	33
October,	371	66	74	1	7	452	67
November,	311	30	41	1	9	361	31
Totals,	4,132	549	471	20	107	4,710	569

NATIVITY OF INMATES ADMITTED.

Massachusetts,	2,351
Ireland,	1,309
British Provinces,	427
England,	270
Maine,	123
New York,	115
Scotland,	70
New Hampshire,	63
Rhode Island,	59
Sweden,	46
Vermont,	45
Connecticut and Russia, 44 each,	88
Italy,	30
Austria,	28

Pennsylvania,	25
Germany,	22
Cape Verde Islands,	21
New Jersey,	19
Finland,	17
Norway,	10
Illinois, Virginia and Poland, 9 each,	27
Azores Islands and Ohio, 8 each,	16
California, Michigan and Portugal, 7 each,	21
Wisconsin,	6
France,	5
District of Columbia and Tennessee, 4 each,	8
Alabama, Armenia, Assyria, Denmark, Greece, Maryland, Missouri and Spain, 3 each,	24
Arkansas, Bermuda, Bulgaria, Colorado, Georgia, Indiana, Minnesota, Roumania, South Carolina, Texas and Wales, 2 each,	22
At sea, Belgium, Iowa, India, Kansas, Louisiana, Manitoba, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Servia and Turkey, 1 each,	12

 5,279

COURTS FROM WHICH PRISONERS WERE RECEIVED.

Returned from probation,	1,164
Boston Municipal,	1,079
Roxbury Municipal,	235
Worcester District,	173
Lowell Police,	163
Charlestown Municipal,	127
Fall River District,	109
Lawrence Police,	105
Boston Superior,	99
Brockton Police,	95
Cambridge District,	90
South Boston Municipal,	78
Salem District,	73
New Bedford District,	68
Dorchester Municipal,	63
Lynn District,	61
Chelsea Police,	57
East Boston and Taunton District, 56 each,	112
Quincy District,	45
Woburn District,	36
Malden District,	35
Northampton District,	34
Westfield District,	31

Attleborough District,	30
Newton Police,	29
Somerville Police and Haverhill District, 28 each,	56
Dedham District,	26
Cambridge Superior, Springfield Police and Pittsfield District, 24 each,	72
Gloucester District,	21
Marlborough Police,	19
Waltham District,	16
Fitchburg Police, North Adams and Palmer District, 14 each,	42
Concord District,	13
Holyoke District and Peabody Trial Justice, 12 each,	24
Middleborough District,	11
Leominster Trial Justice,	10
Lowell Superior,	9
Abington and Greenfield District and Ayer Trial Justice, 8 each,	24
Worcester Superior, Hingham, Milford, Plymouth and Walpole District and Andover Trial Justice, 7 each,	42
Lee Police and Amesbury District, 6 each,	12
East Brookfield, Southbridge and Stoughton District, 5 each,	15
Chicopee Police, Webster District and transferred from Massachusetts Reformatory, 4 each,	12
Brookline Municipal, Dedham, Newburyport, Pittsfield and Salem Superior, Adams, Framingham, Franklin, Gardner, and Great Barrington District, 3 each,	30
New Bedford and Plymouth Superior, Newburyport Police, Grafton, Oak Bluffs, Provincetown and Wareham District and North Andover Trial Justice and transferred from Cambridge House of Correction and State Prison, 2 each,	22
Brighton Municipal, Taunton Superior, Barnstable, Clinton, Harwich, Ware and Westborough District, Methuen and Saugus Trial Justice, transferred from Franklin and Middlesex County houses of correction and Prison Camp and Hospital, returned from asylum and returned from escape, 1 each,	14

 4,681

CRIMES OF PRISONERS.

Drunkenness,	4,136
Vagrancy,	331
Idle and disorderly, and tramps, 66 each,	132
Vagabonds,	15
Escape from State Infirmary,	13

Escape from State Farm,	12
Escape from Prison Camp and Hospital,	10
Larceny,	8
Lewdness,	7
Disturbing the peace and common nightwalkers, 3 each, .	6
Attempt to escape from State Farm and nonsupport, 2	
each,	4
All others,	7

 4,681

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS.

Indeterminate, one year,	3,022
Indeterminate, two years,	487
Nine months (returned from probation),	701
Five months (returned from probation),	183
Fifteen months (returned from probation),	38
Others returned from probation for less than one year, .	235
Others returned from probation for more than one year, .	15

 4,681

Of the number admitted, 3,286 had been admitted previously, as follows:—

Second time,	927
Third time,	553
Fourth time,	373
Fifth time,	301
Sixth time,	256
Seventh time,	175
Eighth time,	132
Ninth time,	82
Tenth time,	95
Eleventh time,	82
Twelfth time,	66
Thirteenth time,	53
Fourteenth time,	43
Fifteenth time,	28
Sixteenth time,	22
Seventeenth time,	15
Eighteenth time,	15
Nineteenth time,	15
Twentieth time,	12
Twenty-first time,	8
Twenty-second time,	10
Twenty-third time,	8
Twenty-fourth time,	5

Twenty-fifth time,	5
Twenty-sixth time,	2
Thirty-third time,	1
Thirty-fourth time,	1
Thirty-fifth time,	1
	<hr/> 3,286

TOWNS, ETC., FROM WHICH PAUPERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Fall River,	115
Quincy,	93
Boston,	76
Brockton,	60
New Bedford,	55
Taunton,	27
Bridgewater,	19
Prison department,	9
Middleborough,	8
Wareham,	6
Carver,	5
Attleborough,	3
East Bridgewater,	2
Marion,	2
Rochester,	2
Falmouth,	1
Holbrook,	1
Lakeville,	1
Orleans,	1
Pembroke,	1
Plymouth,	1
Raynham,	1
Wellfleet,	1
Weymouth,	1
	<hr/> 491

HOSPITALS, JAILS, ETC., FROM WHICH INSANE PATIENTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Prison department,	59
State Prison,	16
Massachusetts Reformatory,	11
Bristol Superior Court,	3
Cambridge House of Correction,	3
New Bedford House of Correction,	2
Salem House of Correction,	2
Barnstable Jail,	1
Charles Street Jail,	1

Essex Superior Court,	1
Hampden Superior Court,	1
Middlesex Superior Court,	1
Plymouth Superior Court,	1
Medfield State Asylum,	1
Northampton State Hospital,	1
Prison Camp and Hospital,	1
Suffolk House of Correction,	1
Hampden House of Correction,	1
	<hr/>

PRODUCTS OF FARM.

600 tons hay.	898 bushels field corn.
15 tons second crop.	16 bushels pop corn.
14 tons straw.	258 bushels pears.
700 bushels oats.	3,663 bushels apples.
16 tons pumpkins.	54,152 heads cabbage.
18 tons squash.	11,430 bunches celery.
1,520 bushels onions.	500 gallons vinegar.
16,454 bushels potatoes.	450 tons ice.
2,330 bushels mangels.	380 cords manure.
1,670 bushels yellow globes.	50 cords wood.
2,060 bushels table beets.	720 tons ensilage.
2,370 bushels carrots.	130 tons green fodder.
533 bushels parsnips.	88,757 gallons milk.
1,303 bushels rutabagas.	7,393 dozen eggs.
503 bushels white globes.	76,106 pounds pork.
1,559 bushels white egg turnips.	15,861 pounds beef.
308 bushels beans.	6,112 pounds poultry.

VALUATION.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Real estate,	\$1,337,090 00
Personal property,	386,799 65
Total,	\$1,723,889 65

LIST OF LIVE STOCK.

41 work horses.	2 bull calves.
5 driving horses.	173 hogs.
9 pairs oxen.	88 shoats.
95 cows.	94 pigs.
6 two-year-old heifers.	41 breeding sows.
14 yearling heifers.	2 boars.
11 heifer calves.	98 hens.
1 two-year-old bull.	838 chickens.
1 yearling bull.	

HOSPITAL REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

I hereby submit the report of the State Farm hospital for the year ending Nov. 30, 1913.

The year opened with 133 patients and closed with 124. There have been admitted during the year 920 patients, 13 more than last year.

There have been 87 deaths, 12 less than last year. Twenty-two of these were prisoners and 65 were paupers. Of those who died, 49 were over sixty years of age, and of these 10 were over eighty. There were 18 deaths from cerebral hemorrhage, 10 from pulmonary tuberculosis, 3 from tuberculosis of other organs, 11 from heart disease and 4 from cancer.

With the exception of 2 cases of typhoid fever in the hospital at the beginning of the year, we have been free from acute contagious diseases.

Throughout the year the general health of the alms and prison departments has been excellent.

Early in the year arrangements were made with the State Board of Charity whereby all tubercular patients of the alms department able to travel have been transferred to the State Infirmary at Tewksbury, thus relieving us of a source of infection and a class of patients difficult to control.

The physicians and nonmedical officers have rendered efficient and conscientious service and deserve your commendation.

Statistical details covering the work of the year may be found in the accompanying tables which are a part of this report.

Respectfully,

ERNEST B. EMERSON,
Resident Physician.

HOSPITAL TABLES.

HOSPITAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1. — *Hospital Report.*

Number in hospital Dec. 1, 1912,	133
Admitted during year,	920
Total under treatment,	— 1,053
Discharged during year,	842
Died during year,	87
	— 929
Remaining in hospital Nov. 30, 1913,	124

TABLE No. 2. — *Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.*

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
1912.			
December,	69	65	5
1913.			
January,	86	75	5
February,	72	64	11
March,	79	75	8
April,	75	62	7
May,	88	65	11
June,	73	89	12
July,	79	70	7
August,	99	92	8
September,	67	64	2
October,	64	61	6
November,	69	60	5
Totals,	920	842	87

TABLE NO. 3. — *Ages of Patients on Admission.*

	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and Over.
December, ^{1912.} . . .	—	10	19	19	12	7	2	—
January, ^{1913.} . . .	1	9	16	17	16	17	6	4
February, . . .	—	8	14	16	13	12	7	2
March, . . .	1	11	16	15	20	10	5	1
April, . . .	2	9	15	17	19	8	4	1
May, . . .	1	14	17	16	13	18	7	2
June, . . .	1	12	16	17	13	9	5	—
July, . . .	—	8	23	12	20	12	4	—
August, . . .	—	16	14	31	19	14	4	1
September, . . .	—	9	15	19	14	6	4	—
October, . . .	—	5	16	16	13	9	2	3
November, . . .	1	9	19	14	13	8	5	—
Totals, . . .	7	120	200	209	185	130	55	14

TABLE NO. 4. — *Tabulated Report of Cases in the Hospital at the Beginning of the Year.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Abscess, back,	1	-	-	-	1
Abscess, jaw,	2	2	-	-	-
Abscess, rectal,	1	1	-	-	-
Adenitis,	1	1	-	-	-
Alcoholism,	4	4	-	-	-
Appendicitis, acute,	1	1	-	-	-
Asthma,	3	-	2	1	-
Bronchitis, acute,	2	2	-	-	-
Bronchitis, chronic,	2	-	2	-	-
Broncho-pneumonia,	1	-	-	-	1
Cancer, jaw,	1	-	-	1	-
Chancroid,	1	1	-	-	-
Debility,	13	8	5	-	-
Dementia, alcoholic,	1	-	-	1	-
Dementia, primary,	2	-	-	2	-
Dysentery, acute catarrhal,	2	1	-	-	1
Eczema,	1	1	-	-	-
Epilepsy,	1	-	1	-	-
Epithelioma, face,	1	-	-	1	-
Fistula, anal,	1	1	-	-	-
Fracture, arm,	1	1	-	-	-
Furunculus,	1	1	-	-	-
Hemiplegia,	3	-	1	2	-
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	12	-	1	2	9
Incontinence, urine,	1	-	1	-	-
Infected foot,	1	1	-	-	-
Infected hand,	1	1	-	-	-
Infected knee,	1	1	-	-	-
Influenza,	3	3	-	-	-
Intestinal obstruction, acute,	1	-	-	-	1
Iritis,	1	1	-	-	-
Locomotor ataxia,	2	-	-	2	-
Myocarditis, chronic,	1	-	-	-	1
Organic heart disease,	3	-	1	1	1
Paraplegia,	2	-	-	2	-
Pleurisy, acute plastic,	1	1	-	-	-
Progressive arthritis deformans,	1	-	-	-	1
Rheumatism, acute articular,	2	2	-	-	-
Rheumatism, chronic,	3	-	2	1	-
Senility,	16	-	-	16	-
Syphilis, secondary,	4	-	4	-	-
Tonsilitis, acute catarrhal,	2	2	-	-	-
Trauma, arm,	1	1	-	-	-
Trauma, eye,	1	1	-	-	-
Trauma, finger,	2	2	-	-	-
Trauma, foot,	1	1	-	-	-
Trauma, knee,	1	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	9	-	2	6	1
Typhoid fever,	2	2	-	-	-
Ulcer, arm,	1	1	-	-	-
Ulcer, cornea,	2	2	-	-	-
Ulcer, leg,	7	5	2	-	-
Uremia,	1	-	-	-	1
Totals,	133	53	24	38	18

TABLE NO. 5.—*Tabulated Report of Cases treated in the Hospital, admitted during Year ending Nov. 30, 1913.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Abscess, anal,	1	1	-	-	-
Abscess, axillary,	3	3	-	-	-
Abscess, back,	1	1	-	-	-
Abscess, jaw,	2	2	-	-	-
Abscess, perineal,	1	1	-	-	-
Adenitis, tubercular,	1	-	1	-	-
Alcoholism,	105	103	-	-	2
Alcoholism, and trauma, eye,	2	2	-	-	-
Alcoholism, and trauma, head,	3	3	-	-	-
Amputation, fingers,	3	3	-	-	-
Appendicitis, acute,	2	2	-	-	-
Arteriosclerosis,	2	-	-	-	2
Asthma,	10	-	9	1	-
Bronchiectasis,	1	-	-	-	1
Bronchitis, acute,	18	18	-	-	-
Bronchitis, chronic,	25	-	18	7	-
Broncho-pneumonia,	6	2	-	-	4
Bubo,	4	4	-	-	-
Burn, face,	1	1	-	-	-
Burn, neck,	1	1	-	-	-
Burn, thigh,	1	1	-	-	-
Cancer, larynx,	1	-	-	-	1
Cancer, liver,	1	-	-	-	1
Cancer, stomach,	2	-	-	-	2
Carbuncle, neck,	2	2	-	-	-
Chancreoid,	3	3	-	1	-
Cholecystitis, acute,	3	2	-	-	1
Cirrhosis, liver,	1	-	-	-	1
Conjunctivitis, acute,	6	6	-	-	-
Constipation, acute,	11	11	-	-	-
Contusion, back,	1	1	-	-	-
Contusion, hip,	1	1	-	-	-
Cystitis, chronic,	2	-	1	-	1
Debility,	25	16	9	-	-
Dementia,	45	-	-	45	-
Dementia, alcoholic,	4	-	-	4	-
Dementia, primary,	12	-	-	12	-
Dementia, senile,	3	-	-	3	-
Dermatitis, venenata,	1	1	-	-	-
Diabetes, mellitus,	2	-	-	2	-
Diarrhœa, acute,	26	26	-	-	-
Dislocation, shoulder,	2	2	-	-	-
Dislocation, wrist,	1	1	-	-	-
Dysentery, acute catarrhal,	5	4	-	-	1
Dysentery, chronic,	1	-	-	-	1
Eczema,	3	2	1	-	-
Encephalitis, acute,	1	-	-	-	1
Epididymitis,	1	1	-	-	-
Epilepsy,	21	-	15	5	1
Epithelioma, face,	2	2	-	-	-
Epithelioma, lip,	2	2	-	-	-
Erysipelas,	3	3	-	-	-
Fracture, arm,	3	3	-	-	-
Fracture, clavicle,	1	1	-	-	-
Fracture, femur,	1	1	-	-	-
Fracture, leg,	3	2	1	-	-
Fracture, radius,	1	1	-	-	-
Fracture, ribs,	2	2	-	-	-
Fracture, ulna,	2	2	-	-	-
Frost bite, toes,	1	1	-	-	-
Furuncle,	3	3	-	-	-
Gastritis, acute,	12	12	-	-	-
Gastritis, alcoholic,	8	8	-	-	-
Gastritis, chronic,	2	-	2	-	-
Gonorrhœa, acute,	4	3	1	-	-
Heat exhaustion,	1	1	-	-	-
Hemiplegia,	5	-	3	2	-

TABLE No. 5.—*Tabulated Report of Cases treated in the Hospital, admitted during Year ending Nov. 30, 1913—Continued.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	13	—	4	—	9
Hemorrhoids,	6	3	3	—	—
Hernia, inguinal,	3	3	—	—	—
Hernia, strangulated,	2	2	—	—	—
Hernia, umbilical,	1	1	—	—	—
Herpes zoster,	2	2	—	—	—
Hydrocele,	1	1	—	—	—
Hysteria,	1	—	1	—	—
Incontinence, urine,	1	—	1	—	—
Infected arm,	1	1	—	—	—
Infected foot,	4	4	—	—	—
Infected hand,	3	3	—	—	—
Infected leg,	2	2	—	—	—
Influenza,	61	61	—	—	—
Iritis,	6	6	—	—	—
Laceration, hand,	1	1	—	—	—
Laceration, scalp,	4	4	—	—	—
Laceration, thumb,	2	2	—	—	—
Locomotor ataxia,	1	—	—	1	—
Lumbago,	9	9	—	—	—
Malaria,	23	23	—	—	—
Morphinism,	1	—	1	—	—
Myelitis, acute transverse,	1	—	—	—	1
Myocarditis, chronic,	6	—	—	1	5
Nephritis, chronic interstitial,	4	—	—	2	2
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous,	1	—	—	—	1
Neuritis, alcoholic,	4	4	—	—	—
Orchitis, acute,	1	—	1	—	—
Organic brain disease,	2	—	—	—	2
Organic heart disease,	11	—	7	—	4
Otitis media, acute,	1	1	—	—	—
Papilloma,	1	1	—	—	—
Paraplegia, primary spastic,	1	—	—	—	1
Paresis,	3	—	—	3	—
Parotitis,	1	1	—	—	—
Fernicious anæmia,	1	—	—	—	1
Pleurisy, acute plastic,	7	7	—	—	—
Pleurisy, with effusion,	5	5	—	—	—
Pneumonia, lobar,	11	7	—	—	4
Retention of urine,	1	1	—	—	—
Rheumatism, acute articular,	14	14	—	—	—
Rheumatism, chronic,	12	—	10	2	—
Rheumatism, gonorrhœal,	1	—	1	—	—
Rheumatism, muscular,	6	2	4	—	—
Rupture, mesenteric artery,	1	—	—	—	1
Scabies,	3	3	—	—	—
Scald, foot,	2	2	—	—	—
Senility,	10	—	—	19	—
Septicæmia,	2	—	—	—	2
Sprain, ankle,	6	6	—	—	—
Sprain, knee,	2	2	—	—	—
Stomatitis, mercurial,	2	2	—	—	—
Stricture, urethral,	3	1	2	—	—
Synovitis, knee,	1	1	—	—	—
Syphilis, secondary,	8	—	8	—	—
Tonsillitis, acute catarrhal,	12	12	—	—	—
Tonsillitis, follicular,	8	8	—	—	—
Trauma, arm,	2	2	—	—	—
Trauma, back,	1	1	—	—	—
Trauma, eye,	3	3	—	—	—
Trauma, fingers,	4	4	—	—	—
Trauma, foot,	2	2	—	—	—
Trauma, head,	7	7	—	—	—
Trauma, knee,	2	2	—	—	—
Trauma, leg,	3	3	—	—	—
Trauma, shoulder,	1	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, general miliary,	2	—	—	—	2

TABLE NO. 5. — *Tabulated Report of Cases treated in the Hospital, admitted during Year ending Nov. 30, 1913 — Concluded.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Tuberculosis, kidney,	1	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis, knee,	1	-	1	-	-
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	97	-	11	77	9
Tuberculosis, spine,	1	-	-	1	-
Ulcer, cornea,	7	7	-	-	-
Ulcer, foot,	1	1	-	-	-
Ulcer, leg,	39	28	11	-	-
Ulcer, stomach,	2	2	-	-	-
Uremia,	4	-	-	-	4
Urticaria,	1	1	-	-	-
Totals,	920	545	127	179	69

TABLE NO. 6. — *Deaths, 1912-13.*

Abscess, back,	1
Alcoholism,	2
Arteriosclerosis,	2
Bronchiectasis,	1
Broncho-pneumonia,	5
Cancer, larynx,	1
Cancer, liver,	1
Cancer, stomach,	2
Cholecystitis, acute,	1
Cirrhosis, liver,	1
Cystitis, chronic,	1
Dysentery, acute catarrhal,	2
Dysentery, chronic,	1
Encephalitis, acute,	1
Epilepsy,	1
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	18
Intestinal obstruction, acute,	1
Myelitis, acute transverse,	1
Myocarditis, chronic,	6
Nephritis, chronic interstitial,	2
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous,	1
Organic brain disease,	2
Organic heart disease,	5
Paraplegia, primary spastic,	1
Pernicious anæmia,	1
Pneumonia, lobar,	4
Progressive arthritis deformans,	1

TABLE NO. 6. — *Deaths, 1912-13* — Concluded.

Rupture, mesenteric artery,	1
Septicæmia,	2
Tuberculosis, general miliary,	2
Tuberculosis, kidney,	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	10
Uremia,	5
<hr/>	
Total,	87

Deaths are classified as follows: —

Prisoners,	22
Alms,	65
<hr/>	
Total,	87

TABLE NO. 7. — *Ages.*

	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and Over.	Total.
Deaths,	-	4	10	12	12	17	22	10	87

TABLE NO. 8. — *Showing Number of Patients in Hospital Each Day, Dec. 1, 1912, to Nov. 30, 1913.*

DAY OF MONTH.	1912.	1913.										
	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
1, . . .	134	134	150	150	137	117	159	134	139	133	122	120
2, . . .	132	134	150	150	138	148	145	135	136	121	124	121
3, . . .	132	136	153	152	137	150	148	133	138	121	126	125
4, . . .	134	140	153	144	133	151	138	133	140	123	126	132
5, . . .	134	141	154	146	138	148	141	125	136	125	125	126
6, . . .	130	137	156	145	138	156	139	126	142	119	121	128
7, . . .	129	138	149	150	141	158	142	124	138	120	130	125
8, . . .	129	141	147	145	142	151	142	126	143	117	126	129
9, . . .	131	136	147	147	138	154	142	131	147	121	125	129
10, . . .	131	138	148	148	143	156	146	132	148	122	127	125
11, . . .	120	141	154	144	143	154	135	137	144	124	127	124
12, . . .	120	143	144	145	143	151	136	143	146	120	128	131
13, . . .	121	145	144	142	142	152	133	143	144	120	129	127
14, . . .	122	141	144	141	145	150	136	138	148	120	132	127
15, . . .	122	144	148	144	139	153	136	138	150	122	118	131
16, . . .	116	147	150	144	139	156	131	138	145	121	119	131
17, . . .	117	146	154	144	135	159	134	138	145	123	123	127
18, . . .	121	147	151	139	137	160	135	135	145	118	126	118
19, . . .	125	147	147	142	139	152	133	139	150	119	127	117
20, . . .	127	145	145	146	140	150	131	142	144	119	131	118
21, . . .	131	141	148	148	144	152	133	147	144	120	132	118
22, . . .	132	144	150	151	145	144	135	138	145	125	129	123
23, . . .	133	142	152	152	150	148	138	141	137	124	129	123
24, . . .	128	139	151	146	151	150	142	142	138	128	127	124
25, . . .	126	141	150	150	145	150	142	137	141	123	129	115
26, . . .	127	141	148	144	145	155	138	136	143	125	128	118
27, . . .	131	144	149	142	146	151	139	138	142	125	125	118
28, . . .	132	147	154	140	143	153	141	138	136	124	126	120
29, . . .	132	153	-	141	141	156	140	134	137	128	125	122
30, . . .	130	146	-	142	147	157	-	135	131	128	117	124
31, . . .	135	149	-	136	-	150	-	-	132	-	119	-

STATE FARM,

BRIDGEWATER.

BRIDGEWATER STATE HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN B. TIVNAN, <i>Chairman</i>,	.	.	.	.	SALEM.
LEONARD HUNTRESS, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	LOWELL.
MRS. HELEN R. SMITH,	.	.	.	.	NEWTON.
GALEN L. STONE,	.	.	.	.	BROOKLINE.
MRS. NELLIE E. TALBOT, <i>Secretary</i>,	.	.	.	.	BROOKLINE.
FRANCIS W. ANTHONY, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	HAVERHILL.

RESIDENT PHYSICIANS.

ERNEST B. EMERSON, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	<i>Medical Director.</i>
LEONARD A. BAKER, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
JOHN H. WELLER, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
L. O. FARRAR, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
CLARENCE B. KENNEY, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

WALTER CHANNING, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	BROOKLINE.
PHILIP COOMBS KNAPP, M.D.,	.	.	.	.	BOSTON.
HENRY R. STEDMAN, M.D.,	BROOKLINE.

CONSULTING PATHOLOGIST.

EDWARD WYLLYS TAYLOR, M.D.,	BOSTON.
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HOSPITAL REPORT, INSANE.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

The annual report of the Bridgewater State Hospital for the year ending Nov. 30, 1913, is hereby submitted.

The accompanying statistical tables which are a part of this report are for the year ending Sept. 30, 1913. The tables show about the usual yearly increase of numbers. There were 779 patients at the beginning of the year and 800 at its close, an increase of 21 over the number of last year. The daily average number of patients under treatment was 789.9, an increase of 27.5. There have been 103 patients admitted by commitment and 4 by transfer from other hospitals. There were 17, or 16.5 per cent., classified as acute, and 74, or 71 per cent., as chronic forms of disease. There were 6 diagnosed as not insane and 6 unclassified.

Ninety-three patients have been dismissed, 26 more than last year. Of these, 14 have been deported by the State Board of Insanity. Twenty-four were discharged as recovered, 6 capable of self-support, 4 improved, 16 not improved, 1 transferred to another institution, and 5 are on visit September 30. There were 32 deaths, 3.61 per cent. of the total number under treatment. There were two deaths by suicide: the first, an epileptic, who for eleven years showed no suicidal tendencies, failed to respond to the call for dinner, and was found hanging in the shoe room when the attendant returned to the ward; the second case was discovered by the night watch at 6 A.M. A half an hour before he was seen standing by his bed, but attracted little attention as he had always been restless and noisy in the night. In both instances the medical examiner was notified, and the details reported to your Board and the State Board of Insanity. As will be noted in table No. 14, 75 per cent. of the deaths recorded were from chronic organic diseases.

The percentage of recoveries based on the number of patients under treatment is 2.7+, which compares favorably with the five-year average of 2.82 per cent. of all the State institutions. The percentage of recoveries based on the number of cases committed during the year is 23.33 per cent., unusually high and very nearly double the five-year average of the institutions mentioned above. Of those recovered, 9 were first admissions to any hospital and admitted and discharged within the year just closed.

The medical work has been carried along the lines adopted last year, — each new patient is made a subject for study by the physician assigned, who later presents the case at the staff conference, when the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment are discussed. All patients discharged are similarly brought before the staff.

We are considerably handicapped by our inability to obtain family and personal histories, especially of the court cases, which are committed without an accompanying medical certificate. Frequently, the officers bringing these cases know little or nothing about them, and the only history obtainable must come from the patient. Histories so obtained are fairly reliable up to the onset of the psychosis, but usually throw little light on the beginning of the disease or the incidents leading up to the criminal act. These facts would be of great value in the study of the case and should be made available by law.

Individual care and extra diet have been given to all patients requiring special attention for either mental or bodily ills. A graduate nurse is giving attention to some of the old men, and two trained women attendants are in charge of the industrial room.

The feature of women attendants for the care of male patients is a comparatively recent innovation in the civil hospitals, where the results obtained are most beneficial for patients and employees alike, but little or no attempt has been made to place them on wards for the criminal insane. A woman's presence adds a touch of the human element and sympathy, which the majority of the opposite sex do not possess. With the exception of the hospital, no attempt has been made to place female attendants on our so-called back wards. Women qualified by

age and experience are extremely scarce and still more difficult to obtain. We should, I believe, add gradually to our force of women attendants, and eventually have them in charge or at least present in all but the most turbulent wards. Our experience thus far has shown that a woman's presence commands the respect of the majority of patients, and that there are very few who are not more careful of their language and conduct.

The value of occupation for the insane is fully recognized and in a noncriminal population should be made a leading feature. Many occupations and diversions are practicable and safe in the civil hospitals which are not suitable for adoption among a criminal population, where the capacity for mischief is unlimited and unknown. While it is true that many may be trusted with implements and tools without direct danger and with pleasure and profit to themselves, there are always schemers and plotters ready to take advantage of the well-intentioned patient. As an illustration, bone carving may be mentioned, — the simplest implements are required and the many trinkets made are useful and unique. Paper cutters, penholders and jewelry, oftentimes showing great skill, are products of this industry; but more important, and deserving our direct attention, is the by-product consisting of skeleton keys and stilettos, — keys that will pass a lock and weapons which are effective. These are not visions but are facts and events recorded during the year. To a degree, classification eliminates some of the difficulties, in fact, to the casual observer it would appear to be the solution of all our troubles, but actual practice has shown that such is not always the case. The grouping together of these individuals tends to develop the gang spirit, with the development of hostile factions among themselves, but all uniting in a more or less concerted action against the government. To preserve the peace and maintain security, such factions must be broken up and the individuals separated, when we frequently find ourselves where we were at the start.

The insane criminal is not characterized by love of industry, except in his own chosen lines of endeavor, and restraint does not tend to develop that which is inherently lacking. He has made a livelihood at the expense of society and, now that society has a claim^e on him, he feels that a living is still due him;

exceptions only tend to prove the rule. Our most difficult problem, however, is not the man clearly insane but the malingerer under a long sentence, desirous of liberty at any price, and the defective on the border line between responsibility and irresponsibility. These men working together, taking advantage of every opportunity, making cat's paws of the inoffensive and harmless, keep the whole hospital in a state of unrest and apprehension. It is not always easy to detect these cases, although we may have "sized them up" properly on admission; until the element of doubt is eliminated we must regard them as diseased, and so far as possible treat them as sick patients and not as sane convicts responsible for their acts. The law abiding citizen who commits a criminal act because of mental disease represents a different type and is far more tractable. Many of these are inoffensive, and may be employed at any occupation which their intellectual powers permit.

During the year approximately 40 per cent. have been employed two hours or more per day. During the pleasant weather farming appeals to the majority rather than inside work. The following produce has been raised in the walled enclosure: strawberries, 9,883 quarts; raspberries, 1,846 quarts; blackberries, 2,089 quarts; currants, 1,200 quarts; lettuce, 4,000 heads; peas, 79 bushels; string beans, 291½ bushels; shell beans, 86 bushels; cucumbers, 311⅔ dozens; turnips, 667 bushels; tomatoes, 160 bushels; onions, 485 bushels; sweet corn, 833⅔ dozens; muskmelons, 2,100; watermelons, 2,000. The inside occupations consist of mending, sewing, pressing, hair chain and bead work, embroidery, painting, glazing, and the usual dormitory work. The industrial room has furnished employment for 35 to 50 patients, depending largely on the character of the weather and other interests.

Entertainments are provided by local and professional talent at frequent intervals during the winter months. They are well attended and duly appreciated.

The advisability of a change in our scale of wages and hours of duty should, I believe, be considered at this time, with a view of raising the former and reducing the latter. Realizing fully the additional tax, it seems imperative that something be done to meet the competition of higher wages and shorter hours

of the industrial occupations. While it is true the attendant is not actually employed in manual labor during the entire day, his hours of duty are long, and he is under a constant nervous strain and, in this hospital, not unattended by danger. We must rely on his judgment, self-control, tact and patience to meet the situation. Long hours of duty produce physical and nervous fatigue, perhaps not realized by the attendant but nevertheless present, and to a degree reducing his efficiency. In the shop, efficiency may be measured by the dollar sign, but in the care of helpless dependents, especially those mentally diseased, it is measured by the self-control, tact and judgment of the man in constant and daily contact with abnormal and trying conditions. The engineer or mechanic serves eight hours per day and is then at liberty. Our attendants serve ten hours between 6 A.M. and 7 P.M., three hours being allowed for meals and recreation. For thirteen hours, however, he is practically confined to the institution, — a condition not conducive to the best results. Although an eight-hour day may not at present be practicable, it seems as though the spirit of the times and the best interest of our patients demand at least a change in the present time schedule.

The care of the mentally diseased is not less important than the production of merchandise, and should, if properly compensated, induce a respectable and intelligent class of men and women to enter the work, not as a makeshift job until something better comes along but as a vocation or calling. Under the present wages and hours of duty there is little to attract one to the service as a life work.

Many hospitals have established training schools and without doubt improved the service, but only a small per cent. of those entering such training schools are ever graduated, and after graduation employment is sought elsewhere for better pay and more agreeable surroundings.

The real qualities of a good attendant — patience, tact, sympathy, and ability to grasp and understand the idiosyncrasies of a diseased mind — cannot be acquired or taught by any system of teaching alone, they must be born in the individual, but possessing such qualifications further development is only a question of time. These people should by some means

be attracted to and kept in the work. At present it is impossible to keep the ranks full. Applicants, it is true, are plenty, but the type of man or woman desired is extremely scarce. Experience has shown that we are unable to hold either men or women for the simple reason that they can do better elsewhere.

The situation is not peculiar to this institution but exists in every hospital in the country, and until the proper remedy is applied we can hope for little improvement over present conditions.

On Nov. 1, 1912, there were 79 men on our pay roll; Nov. 1, 1913, there were 84 men, an increase of 5. To gain this increase, we have hired 64. This change of personnel is not endemic with us, it is an existing condition which all institutions endure.

I do not wish to imply that our attendant body is below the average in intelligence, or lacking a sincere desire to deal with the problems as they would be dealt with were the situation reversed and they the patients, on the contrary I desire to express my appreciation and gratitude for the services rendered. The hospital rounder, however, cannot be eliminated under the present system. We are obliged to use him, and it is he who brings discredit and opprobrium on every honest employee, officer or institution coming under "the searchlight."

In every institution there are a few positions which pay a living wage for a small family, and no more. The stocking for the rainy day is empty and must so remain. The home and family must be eliminated for the majority holding subordinate positions.

Our population represents a distinct class not found in the ordinary hospital, — a class combining the deceit, knavery and all-round crookedness of the criminal with that of the mind warped and distorted by disease. We and our attendants must match our wits against the insane criminal and the criminal faking insanity in order to smooth out his own pathway while under confinement or to accomplish a much desired escape. Only an experienced man can expect to compete successfully with such men. In the trades, experience and skill are compensated, but in our hospitals experience counts for little so far as a monetary return is concerned.

I believe we should offer a reasonable wage at the start, as an inducement to enter the service, and a scale of advancement sufficient to render the work attractive to reliable men, whose experience, stability and qualifications have been demonstrated.

I recommend that the following scale be adopted:—

For the first six months,	\$30
For the next twelve months,	35
For eighteen months and over,	40
For the charge men,	50

Approximately \$5,000 will cover such an increase.

Dr. Frederick M. Hollister resigned in August to accept the superintendency of the Chester County Hospital, Embreeville, Penn. Dr. Hollister rendered most efficient and conscientious service and well deserves the honor of promotion to a more responsible and lucrative position. The vacancy has not been filled.

It is a widespread policy of all public institutions to employ recent graduates at a nominal salary to carry on the medical work, and while it is true that the value of the experience so gained by the young physician is possibly more than equivalent to his salary, he is at the same time becoming more valuable to the institution. Constant changes in a medical staff are discouraging and frequently necessitate the placing of great responsibility on inexperienced men. The opportunity for scientific research and good medical work is attractive and would, if properly compensated, induce many to enter the service as a permanent means of livelihood and not simply as a further preparation for general practice.

The treatment of the mental and physical ills of those entrusted to our care is of first importance. At the present time the energetic and conscientious medical assistant cannot expect to receive the equivalent of the average general practitioner unless, after many years, he is fortunate or unfortunate enough to become the chief executive, when he forsakes the bedside, and his experience and value as a medical man are buried by other problems and duties. There are not enough of these positions, however, to go around; consequently, there should be a reasonable reward for good and conscientious medical

work, an income and opportunity for home life at least the equivalent of that which the average physician may reasonably expect in general practice. The superintendent of an institution after years of experience is worthy his hire; he carries the burden of responsibility. He is held responsible not alone for the finances of an institution but also for the spiritual, mental and physical welfare of those unfortunates placed in his custody. He is, however, dependent on the wisdom and loyal support of those under him. A high standard of medical efficiency cannot be established and maintained unless we are to retain the services of the mature and experienced medical assistant by offering a suitable reward for good work. While it is true we can hardly compare the responsibilities of an administrative officer with those of the physician, the difference in salary and emoluments is striking. The assistant physician may possess even a better education and a longer period of training and yet receive one-half that of his chief. Admitting the fact that business and administrative ability command a higher return than medical knowledge, it does seem as though the senior assistant physicians of our State institutions should receive a reward more in proportion to their qualifications than they are now receiving.

I wish to thank all those who have contributed books, magazines and entertainment, and to acknowledge the good done by the visiting chaplains, the Rev. Father Murphy, the Rev. Mr. Coddington and the Rev. Mr. Sedar of the Jewish faith.

The medical staff and other officers deserve full credit for duties well and faithfully performed.

I have a deep sense of gratitude for the support and confidence of the superintendent and your Board, so manifest during the year just closed.

Respectfully,

ERNEST B. EMERSON,

Medical Director.

HOSPITAL TABLES.



HOSPITAL TABLES.

TABLE NO. 1. — *General Statistics for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1913,
and since the Opening of the Hospital Sept. 14, 1886.*

	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Patients in hospital Oct. 1, 1912,	779	—
Admitted within the year,	114	2,193
Viz.: by commitment,	103	1,605
by transfer,	4	493
from escape,	—	5
from visit,	—	4
nominally at end of visit,	7	67
Whole number of cases under treatment,	893	3,703
Dismissed within the year,	93	—
Viz.: discharged,	52	—
as recovered,	24	214
as capable of self-support,	6	109
as improved,	4	34
as not improved,	16	203
as not insane,	2	32
died,	32	463
transferred,	2	56
on escape Sept. 30, 1913,	2	32
on visit Sept. 30, 1913,	5	63

TABLE NO. 1 — Concluded.

	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Remaining Sept. 30, 1913,	800	—
Number of State patients,	796	—
Number of reimbursing patients,	4	—
Whole number of different persons under treat- ment within the year.	885	—
Number of different persons admitted,	107	—
Number of different persons admitted by commit- ment.	103	—
Number of different persons dismissed,	85	—
Number of different persons recovered,	24	—
Number of different persons discharged capable of self-support.	6	—
Daily average of persons under treatment, . . .	782.9	—
Daily average, State patients,	77.636	—
Daily average, reimbursing patients,	6.54	—

TABLE NO. 2. — *Received on First and Subsequent Commitments during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1913.*

	Received during the Year.
First commitment to this hospital,	94
Second commitment to this hospital,	7
Third commitment to this hospital,	2
Fourth commitment to this hospital,	—
Total cases,	103
Total persons,	103
First commitment to any hospital,	79

TABLE NO. 3. — *Nativity and Parentage of Persons first admitted to Any Insane Hospital, received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1913, and since the Opening of the Hospital Sept. 14, 1886.*

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	RECEIVED.					
	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE SEPT. 14, 1886.		
	Patient.	Father.	Mother.	Patient.	Father.	Mother.
Massachusetts,	24	6	11	657	144	147
Other New England States, . .	5	4	2	137	77	70
Other States,	8	8	6	189	111	105
Total natives,	37	18	19	983	332	322
Africa,	-	-	-	2	2	2
Assyria,	-	-	-	4	4	4
At sea,	-	-	-	1	-	-
Armenia,	1	1	1	6	5	5
Austria,	3	1	1	17	13	13
Azores,	1	1	1	15	11	11
Belgium,	-	-	-	1	1	1
Canada,	8	8	11	137	146	163
Cape Verde Islands,	1	1	1	3	3	2
China,	-	-	-	4	4	4
Denmark,	-	1	-	8	3	2
England,	2	4	2	81	74	65
Finland,	-	-	-	2	2	2
France,	-	-	-	8	9	6
Germany,	1	1	1	12	21	20
Greece,	-	-	-	18	20	19
Hungary,	2	2	2	4	4	4
India,	-	-	-	2	-	-
Ireland,	9	25	22	294	491	493
Italy,	4	4	4	92	85	84
Mexico,	-	-	-	-	1	1
Morocco,	-	-	-	1	-	-
Norway,	-	-	-	3	2	2
Poland,	-	-	-	13	13	12
Portugal,	1	1	1	3	2	2
Russia,	4	4	4	59	47	47
Scotland,	-	-	2	16	21	22
South America,	-	-	-	2	1	1
Spain,	-	-	-	1	2	2
Sweden,	1	2	2	24	20	19
Switzerland,	-	-	-	2	2	2
Turkey,	-	-	-	4	4	4
Wales,	-	-	-	-	1	-
West Indies,	-	-	-	8	5	6
Total foreigners,	38	56	55	847	1,019	1,020
Unknown,	4	5	5	92	571	580
Totals,	79	79	79	1,922	1,922	1,922

TABLE NO. 4. — *Number of Patients received from the State Institutions for the Insane and Other Sources during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1913, and since the Opening of the Hospital Sept. 14, 1886.*

	RECEIVED.	
	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
From hospitals for the insane,	4	494
From State Farm, pauper department,	—	37
From State Farm, prison department,	55	685
From State Prison,	16	335
From Prison Camp,	1	1
From Massachusetts Reformatory,	12	142
From the courts,	10	100
From the houses of correction,	9	302
From jails,	—	17
From jails, awaiting trial,	—	21
Returned from escape and given new numbers,	—	5
Returned to the hospital by order of the Board of Insanity,	—	4
Totals,	107	2,143

TABLE NO. 5. — *Residence of Insane Persons, admitted by Commitment.*

PLACES.	First admitted to Any Hospital.	Other Admissions.	Totals.
Massachusetts (by counties): —			
Barnstable,	1	2	3
Berkshire,	1	—	1
Bristol,	12	4	16
Essex,	4	5	9
Franklin,	3	—	3
Hampden,	5	1	6
Hampshire,	1	—	1
Middlesex,	9	3	12
Norfolk,	4	—	4
Plymouth,	5	1	6
Suffolk,	32	7	39
Worcester,	2	1	3
Totals,	79	24	103
Cities or large towns, ¹	67	18	85
Country districts, ²	12	6	18
Unknown,	—	—	—

¹ Population 10,000 and over.² Under 10,000.

TABLE NO. 6. — *Civil Conditions of Persons first admitted to Any Insane Hospital, received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1913.*

Married,	13
Single,	61
Widowed,	2
Unknown,	3
Total,	79

TABLE NO. 7. — *Occupation of Persons first admitted to Any Insane Hospital, received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1913.*

Baker, 1	Machinist, 1
Barber, 1	Mill hand, 4
Brakeman, 1	Painter, 4
Bricklayer, 1	Sailor, 1
Cigarmaker, 1	Shoemaker, 6
Clerk, 1	Steamfitter, 1
Cook, 2	Tailor, 1
Draughtsman, 1	Teamster, 3
Errand boy, 1	Waiter, 3
Farmer, 3	Weaver, 3
Gardener, 1	Woodturner, 1
Laborer, 37	Total, 79

TABLE NO. 8. — *Ages of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Death.*

AGES.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.		DIED.	
	At First Attack.	When admitted.	At First Attack.	When admitted.
Congenital,	7	—	—	—
15 years and less,	1	—	1	—
From 15 to 20 years,	6	6	2	1
20 to 25 years,	8	11	4	3
25 to 30 years,	10	11	3	3
30 to 35 years,	7	16	3	4
35 to 40 years,	3	7	2	7
40 to 50 years,	6	10	4	4
50 to 60 years,	2	9	6	5
60 to 70 years,	3	5	2	3
70 to 80 years,	—	—	—	—
Over 80 years,	—	—	—	—
Totals,	53	75	27	30
Unknown,	23	1	5	2
Not insane,	3	3	—	—
Total of persons,	79	79	32	32
Mean known ages (in years),	23.4	35.5	37.3	41.3

TABLE No. 9. — *Probable Causes of Mental Diseases in Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.*

EXCITING CAUSES.	Admitted.	PREDISPOSING.		
		Hereditary Tendency.	Neurotic Tendency.	Alcoholic Intemperance.
<i>Physical.</i>				
Alcoholic intemperance,	33	5	1	27
Cerebral hemorrhage,	—	—	—	—
Congenital defect,	7	2	2	3
Organic brain disease,	1	—	—	1
Senility,	2	—	—	2
Taxemia,	1	—	1	—
Trauma,	—	—	—	—
<i>Mental.</i>				
Worry,	11	2	9	—
Totals,	55	9	13	33
Unknown,	24	—	—	—
Totals,	79	9	13	33

TABLE No. 10. — *Probable Duration of Disease before Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	First admitted to Any Hospital.
Congenital,	7
Under 1 month,	8
From 1 to 3 months,	5
3 to 6 months,	3
6 to 12 months,	2
1 to 2 years,	7
2 to 5 years,	7
5 to 10 years,	8
10 to 20 years,	4
Over 20 years,	2
Total,	53
Unknown,	23
Not insane,	3
Total of cases,	79
Total of persons,	79
Average known duration (in years),	4.71

TABLE NO. 11. — *Forms of Mental Disease in Patients committed, discharged or died, with their Condition on Discharge.*

	Committed.	DISCHARGED.					Died.	Total Discharges and Deaths.
		Recovered.	Capable of Self-support.	Improved.	Not improved.	Not insane.		
<i>A. — First admitted to Any Hospital.</i>								
Manic-depressive insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Depressed form,	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
<i>b.</i> Exalted form,	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
<i>c.</i> Circular form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Alcoholic insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Acute form,	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	7
<i>b.</i> Chronic form,	15	4	—	—	1	—	2	7
Habit psychosis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia præcox: —								
<i>a.</i> Paranoid form,	19	—	—	3	10	—	11	24
<i>b.</i> Hebephrenic form,	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
<i>c.</i> Katatonic form,	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dementia, organic,	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Dementia, secondary,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, senile,	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Congenital inferiority,	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epileptic insanity,	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Paresis,	3	—	—	—	1	—	6	7
Primary delusional insanity,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Imprisonment psychosis,	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Imbecility,	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Toxic insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Acute form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>b.</i> Chronic form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neurasthenic insanity,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Simple depression,	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Not insane,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unclassified,	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Total A,	79	20	6	3	12	1	32	74
<i>B. — Other Admissions.</i>								
Manic-depressive insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Depressed form,	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
<i>b.</i> Exalted form,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>c.</i> Circular form,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Alcoholic insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Acute form,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>b.</i> Chronic form,	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Habit psychosis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, organic,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, secondary,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, senile,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia præcox: —								
<i>a.</i> Paranoid form,	5	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
<i>b.</i> Hebephrenic form,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>c.</i> Katatonic form,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Congenital inferiority,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epileptic insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paresis,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary delusional insanity,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Imprisonment psychosis,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Involution psychosis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toxic insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Acute form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>b.</i> Chronic form,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imbecility,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neurasthenic insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not insane,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unclassified,	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total B,	24	4	—	1	4	1	—	10
Aggregate cases,	103	24	6	4	16	2	32	84
Aggregate persons,	107	24	6	4	18	1	32	85

TABLE No. 12. — *Discharges and Deaths of the Insane, classified by Admissions and Results.*

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.	Recovered.	Capable of self-support.	Improved.	Not improved.	Not insane.	Died.	Totals.
First in this hospital,	22	6	3	16	1	32	80
Second in this hospital,	2	—	—	—	1	—	3
Third in this hospital,	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Fourth in this hospital,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total cases,	24	6	4	16	2	32	84
Total persons admitted to any hospital,	20	6	4	12	1	27	70

TABLE No. 13. — *Relations to Penal Institutions and the Courts of the Criminal Cases received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1913, and since the Opening of the Hospital, Sept. 14, 1886.*

	RECEIVED.	
	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
State prison cases,	16	335
House of correction cases,	9	302
Massachusetts Reformatory cases,	12	142
State Farm, prison cases,	55	685
Court cases,	10	100
Transfers, criminal habit,	4	43
Prison Camp,	1	1
Jails,	—	25
Totals,	107	1,633

TABLE No. 14. — *Causes of Death and Forms of Mental Disease in Persons who died.*

	Aggregates.	Unclassified.	Alcoholic, Acute.	Alcoholic, Chronic.	Dementia Præcox.	Dementia, Organic.	Dementia, Secondary.	Dementia, Senile.	Epileptic Insanity.	Toxic Insanity.	General Paresis.	Imbecility.	Involution Psychosis.	Manic-depressive Insanity.	Primary Delusional Insanity.
<i>General Diseases.</i>															
Cancer of stomach,	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute enteritis,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of Nervous System.</i>															
Organic brain disease,	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Paresis,	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of Respiratory System.</i>															
Broncho-pneumonia and facial erysipelas,	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis, chronic, and facial erysipelas,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, lobar,	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	7	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of Circulatory System.</i>															
Mitral insufficiency,	3	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myocarditis, chronic,	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Sclerosis, coronary,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Ill-defined Diseases.</i>															
Strangulation by hanging, suicide,	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant œdema,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	32	1	—	2	13	3	—	3	2	—	6	—	—	1	1

TABLE No. 15. — *Duration of Mental Disease and its Treatment in Patients who recovered or died.*

PERIOD.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER AD-MISSIONS.	
	Duration before Admission.	Hospital Residence.	Whole Duration.	Whole Known Period of Mental Disease.	Whole Known Period of Hospital Residence.
A. — Recovered: —					
Under 1 month,	8	—	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months, . . .	5	8	7	—	—
3 to 6 months,	3	1	1	—	—
6 to 12 months,	2	1	1	—	—
1 to 2 years,	1	3	2	—	—
2 to 5 years,	—	5	6	3	4
5 to 10 years,	—	1	1	—	—
10 to 15 years,	—	1	1	—	—
Totals,	19	20	19	3	4
Unknown,	1	—	1	1	—
Totals,	20	20	20	4	4
Average of known cases (in months),	3.7	26	30.3	53.6	47.5
B. — Died: —					
Under 1 month,	1	—	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months, . . .	2	—	—	—	—
3 to 6 months,	3	3	—	—	—
6 to 12 months,	4	—	1	—	—
1 to 2 years,	8	4	1	—	—
2 to 5 years,	4	10	12	—	—
5 to 10 years,	4	6	5	—	—
10 to 15 years,	—	2	1	—	—
Over 15 years,	2	7	8	—	—
Totals,	28	32	28	—	—
Unknown,	4	—	4	—	—
Totals,	32	32	32	—	—
Average of known cases (in months),	36.8	103.4	111.3	—	—

TABLE NO. 16. — *Showing Crimes committed by Insane Criminals during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1913, and since the Opening of the Hospital Sept. 14, 1886.*

CRIMES.	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.	CRIMES.	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Abuse of a female child,	1	6	Drunkennes,	18	215
Adultery,	1	6	Drunkennes, contempt of court,	-	1
Arson,	3	20	Entering building and putting in fear,	-	1
Assault,	1	69	Escaping from prison,	-	4
Assault, battery and unnatural act,	-	-	Exposure,	-	5
Assault and battery,	2	44	Forgery,	1	9
Assault, felonious,	-	1	Forgery with intent to defraud,	-	1
Assault, indecent,	-	6	Forgery and uttering,	-	1
Assault on an officer,	1	2	Fornication,	-	3
Assault to rape,	-	18	Having in possession dangerous weapon,	-	3
Assault to rob,	1	8	Having in possession burglarious implements,	1	2
Assault to kill,	-	21	Habitual criminal,	-	6
Assault to commit larceny from the person,	-	1	Illegal practice of medicine,	-	1
Assault upon a female child,	-	2	Idle and disorderly,	2	10
Assault on an officer, nonpayment of fine,	-	1	Incest,	-	2
Assault with dangerous weapon,	-	31	Illegal sale of liquor,	-	1
Assault with intent to kill,	1	5	Incest, carnal abuse,	-	2
Assault with intent to murder,	4	21	Keeping disorderly house,	1	5
Assault with intent to commit criminal abuse,	-	2	Lewd and lascivious cohabitation,	-	7
Assault with loaded pistol,	-	1	Lewdness,	-	4
Attempt to break and enter,	1	4	Larceny,	8	149
Bastardy,	-	1	Larceny from conveyance,	-	1
Being a breaker and disturber of the peace,	-	1	Larceny from a building,	1	4
Being a pilferer,	-	1	Larceny from the person,	-	6
Bestiality,	-	2	Libel,	-	1
Bigamy,	-	1	Liquor nuisance,	-	1
Breaking and entering,	2	153	Malicious mischief,	-	4
Breaking, entering, forgery,	-	1	Manslaughter,	1	31
Breaking, entering, with intent to steal,	2	17	Murder,	7	84
Breaking, entering, with intent to rape,	-	1	Murder, accessory to,	-	1
Breaking, entering, larceny,	4	52	Nonpayment of fine,	-	2
Breaking, entering, receiving stolen goods,	1	2	Nonsupport of family,	-	6
Breaking, entering, with intent to commit arson,	-	1	Obtaining money under false pretences,	-	4
Breaking glass,	-	1	Perjury,	-	3
Burning building,	-	4	Polygamy with assault to murder,	-	2
Burglary,	1	5	Polygamy and adultery,	1	2
Carrying loaded revolver,	-	2	Rape,	-	21
Common drunkard,	-	32	Rape and robbery,	-	1
Conspiracy,	-	1	Rape, incest,	-	1
Counterfeiting,	-	1	Robbery,	2	41
Criminal advertising,	-	1	Receiving stolen goods,	-	2
Criminal habit,	-	8	Sodomy,	-	8
Cruelty to animals,	-	2	Stealing,	-	2
Cutting wood in public park,	-	1	Stoning railroad train,	-	1
Delinquent child,	-	1	Stubbornness,	-	7
Desecrating cemetery,	-	1	Stubborn child,	1	4
Disorderly,	-	8	Theft,	-	3
Disturbing the peace,	-	12	Threatening to do bodily harm,	-	2
Disturbing peace and destroying building,	-	1	Torturing a cow,	-	1
			Tramp,	13	94
			Vagrancy,	25	523
			Unknown,	2	32
			Unnatural act,	-	2
			Totals,	107	1,917

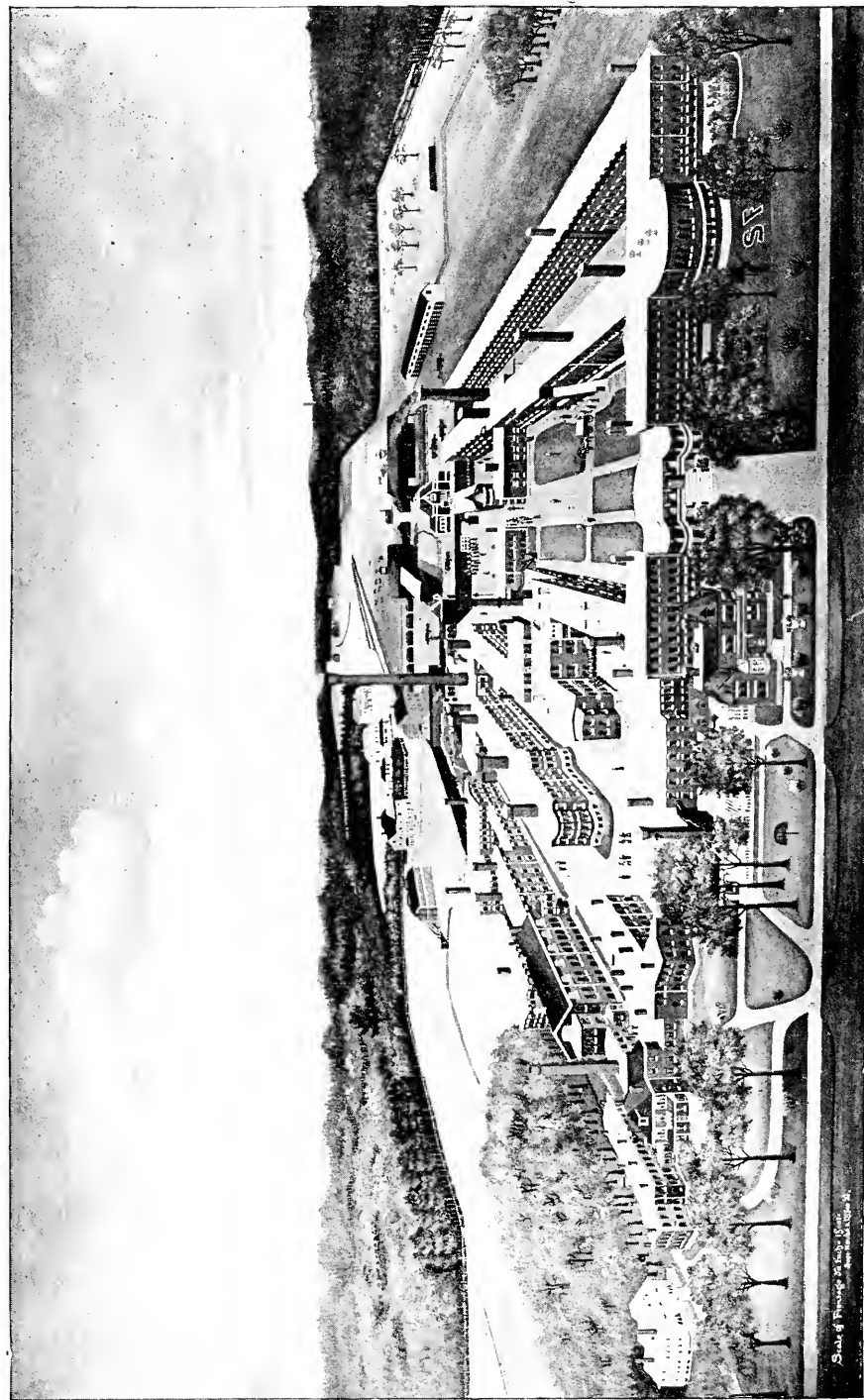
TABLE NO. 17. — *Showing the Movement of Cases for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1913.*

	Remain- ing Oct. 1, 1912.	Received during the Year.	Dismissed during the Year.	Remain- ing Sept. 30, 1913.
State Prison cases,	149	16	16	149
House of correction cases, . . .	174	11	25	160
Massachusetts Reformatory cases,	43	12	6	49
Court cases,	64	10	3	71
State Farm prison cases, . . .	299	59	35	323
Transfers, criminal habit, . . .	20	5	4	21
Jails,	10	1	2	9
Noncriminal,	20	—	2	18
Totals,	779	114	93	800

TABLE NO. 18. — *Relations of Sentences of the Criminal Cases remaining Sept. 30, 1913.*

Undergoing 3 to 6 months' sentence,	1
6 to 12 months' sentence,	10
1 to 2 years' sentence,	60
2 to 5 years' sentence,	18
5 to 10 years' sentence,	23
10 to 15 years' sentence,	13
15 to 20 years' sentence,	11
20 to 25 years' sentence,	—
25 to 35 years' sentence,	3
50 to 55 years' sentence,	1
life sentence,	29
indeterminate sentence,	8
Court cases,	84
Sentences expired,	509
Unascertained,	30
Total,	800

MASSACHUSETTS STATE FARM.



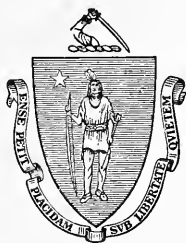
State of Massachusetts, 1888.

CRIMINAL INSANE DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL AND ADMINISTRATION.

WORKHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF
THE STATE FARM
AT
BRIDGEWATER,
INCLUDING THE
REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND OF
THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING Nov. 30, 1914.



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STATE FARM,

BRIDGEWATER.

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CONSULTING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS TO THE HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

CALVIN PRATT, M.D.,	BRIDGEWATER.
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DANIEL FISKE JONES, M.D.,	BOSTON.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the State Infirmary and State Farm, complying with the statutes of the Commonwealth, respectfully submit the sixty-first annual report of the State Farm for the year ending Nov. 30, 1914.

By the provisions of chapters 243 and 775 of the Acts of 1914 the General Court appropriated \$352,500 for the maintenance of the institution for the fiscal year covered by this report.

During that period there has been expended for salaries, wages and labor, \$112,624.29, and for current expenses, \$139,875.71, making a total of \$352,483.80.

The average number of inmates for the year was 2,577, or 15 less than for the previous year. The largest number under care at one time was 2,955 and the smallest was 2,320. The total number of admissions and commitments was 5,301, as against 5,279 during the preceding year. The total number of persons discharged was 4,984.

The average per capita cost has been \$2.63 per week, as against \$2.58 for last year.

Under chapter 150 of the Resolves of 1914 there was appropriated by the General Court \$2,200 for recording machinery and \$7,500 for consolidating heating apparatus.

The asylum building addition was completed during the year, and a balance of \$1,354.33 reverted to the treasury.

Greatly improved facilities for handling freight have been brought about by the completion of the new freight storage building which was authorized in 1910.

The balance of the pumping machinery, authorized in 1912, has been purchased.

The amount authorized in 1913, for the purchase of land, has been expended.

A balance of \$2,601.13, from the appropriation made in 1913 for additional water supply, remains unexpended.

At the present time the recording machinery, authorized in 1914, is being installed. From this special appropriation there remains a balance of \$384.12.

Progress is being made in the matter of consolidating the heating apparatus, and a balance of \$2,912.32 remains for the completion of this work.

The details of the painstaking efforts of the superintendent and medical director are set forth in their reports, which accompany this document.

The greatest pleasure in presenting this annual account of our stewardship comes in the opportunity of paying tribute to Superintendent Hollis M. Blackstone, whose work has been one of exceptionally successful endeavor. Once again we commend him and express our hearty appreciation of his able management of the State Farm in the year past.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN B. TIVNAN.
NELLIE E. TALBOT.
LEONARD HUNTRESS.
HELEN R. SMITH.
GALEN L. STONE.
DR. F. W. ANTHONY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees.

The following is submitted as the superintendent's report of the State Farm: —

The uninteresting monotony of statistics is relieved this year by a decided drop in commitments to our prison department, — 428 less, or 4,253 as against 4,681 last year, a reduction of 9 per cent. Referring to causes of commitment, we find the reduction wholly in drunkenness, 547 less than last year. These figures, if a true index, call for applause. It is a reform without question, whether by the courts or by the drunkards is immaterial as a credit for reform by statistics. Analytical speculation cannot change the bald fact that 547 less men and women have come to the State Farm for restraint. They got by either by their own abstinence or leniency of the court, or both. Further suggestion is not needed to bestow credit and praise. That there has been a sharp reduction in favor of a broader, more charitable, humane treatment of those afflicted with alcoholic habits and resultant vice, is a fair deduction from these figures. We need no further evidence of the court's changing view of the question. It would not be safe to assume that the alcoholic vices will be wholly eliminated from the dockets, but the mill will slow down its speed and discriminate more closely its grist and grinding. The disorderly, disgusting, peace-disturbing men and women who refuse and resent every tender of help or aid to sober up and be decent, submitting only to the heavy hand of enforced restraint, must still be apprehended and disposed of by due process. But all are not of this type. Many there are who want to quit the debauch, but just fall short of success because they are still exposed to the same conditions and temptations. The local influence has lost its power and they go the course of last resort, and receive the lawful restraint by judicial act of a criminal

court, — go to prison. In the late modern views of crime and penalties, is it too presumptuous to suggest that the words prison and prisoner be cut out of the Blue Book as defining a good man or woman offending only by alcoholic habit or vice? With all the leniency and pap now being fed to serious crime, the unfortunate drunkard may righteously appeal for some mitigation in classifying his offence, — his a fool habit as compared with criminal dishonesty, malice, cruelty, murder, etc., of the more serious offenders.

Suppose the law could be made elastic enough to permit a discouraged alcoholic man to come and ask for care and direction until it was mutually agreed that he was again strong enough to face temptation. Isn't it a fair inference that his intentions would be as honorable and sincere as when he voluntarily surrendered himself? Is there any danger that the majesty of the law or dignity of the court would be weakened or impaired by such a free and easy process? "Doubting Thomases" may reply against it, but the longer I know these unfortunates the stronger becomes my conviction that they will not only play fair but greatly appreciate the opportunity to come voluntarily in trustful spirit, and help to eliminate the criminal trade-mark of cuffs and chains; come to us in the belief and confidence that we can and will help them to recover health and manhood. Our great farm offers ideal opportunity to colonize and at minimum expense. No great and extravagant overhead or administrative expense need obtain. Plant additions would be home made and of the simplest design. Moreover I think it can be safely assumed that the 50 or 60 voluntary parole agents would hail with cordial welcome the option to try out the voluntary return plan with some of the more hopeful, promising cases, and especially those having the burden of family dependents. Too often the futility of their sincere effort to advise and assist those degenerate and lawless "bums," who spurn and refuse the hand of succor, discourages and weakens somewhat their power for specific endeavor. I admit the proposition must be experimental and might fail. The suggestion is offered not as a fad or limelight reform but from a ripe experience with and an abiding faith in our fellow-men. I have no desire to fill up on ginger tea or grape juice to test

the aftermath of intemperance, or shoot up a wooden Indian to experience the mental effect of murder, but I do have an earnest desire to lessen the prison penalties and hardship for that portion of intemperate men and women who are willing to accept the suggested reform, to the end that they may yield that natural and possible inherent opposition or resistance to enforced restraint and become members of our "Sobering-up Club."

The alms department admissions have been 465 more than last year, or nearly double; about 100 of the increase was by transfer of the old and infirm from the State Infirmity last January, the balance of excess being Boston applications sent here in October and November.

There have been 13 less commitments to the insane department, but there are 807 remaining, or 4 more than last year.

Generally, good order and average good health have prevailed in all three divisions.

In August the chair seat frame shop was suspended. Fortunately the finished product on hand will probably furnish caning for the winter months. What next to do is an unsolved problem. Industrial employment is a serious problem. With organized labor uncompromisingly opposed and with present statute limitation, opportunity is blocked for any comprehensive plan. If bills now before Congress of the United States are enacted it will be impossible to ship a prison-made article from one State to another. The inter-institution trade is too limited to support a modern plant on an efficient business basis. If all almshouses, hospitals and schools of the State could be required to fill their furniture requirements from the prisons, the volume would be sufficient to found this industry in a business way. The quality should be of high standards in strength, durability and finish, — designs should be simple standards. We know by experience in the little amount we have made that the policy should be the production of good stuff. The best machinery should be installed. The same is true of our weave shop, — up-to-date equipment should be provided. Hand-woven fabric cannot be made as firm and strong as by power. Even if it could be, it is unfair to the operator to work him on legitimate goods in this illegitimate, obsolete

way. If we can have a market, goods can be produced worthy of it. Whenever the ban can be removed and markets opened, goods can be produced worthy of the confidence of the consumer, and, most valuable of all, yield a by-product of a man if reformed, fitted for self-support.

The farm operations and results, while not wholly ideal, are better than last year. As a whole, the season has been better. Those crops which have been free from extraordinary pests have given good return. Garden truck has been equal to average years. From 255 acres English mowing, we cut 2.8 tons per acre. But for the sharp drought late in June and July, the yield would have been somewhat more. The stubble was so parched that the rowen was seriously reduced. Sixty and one-half acres potatoes yielded 315.2 bushels per acre, all harvested in fine condition and the quality could not be better. On the evening of July 19 an observing scout discovered in the edge of a 40-acre oat patch an advance guard of the army worm. Without even according us the mock diplomacy of the present war, the attack was made in great force. Their "preparedness" was an object lesson of value for us at this moment. Fully half the crop of both grain and straw was the toll taken. Green corn and grain were the especial objects of attack. The enemy was trapped in trenches surrounding the corn fields, and hedged about in the same manner in other sections. When further invasion of the present crop was prevented, we thought of the future. According to information of government bulletins and other publications, the army worm and grass worm were very similar in both appearance and activity, except that the grass worm could brood several times the same season. When it was realized that every female moth was equal to at least 500 eggs, and the laying was done in the night by flying from plant to plant, it behooved us to consider the further protection of our 70 acres of corn. We prepared to destroy them during their aerial night attacks. About a hundred tubs and vessels were placed about in our grass lands, half filled with water, together with a pint of kerosene or crude oil, above which was suspended a lighted globe lantern. Attracted by the light, the moth would fly against the globe and drop into the liquid and die. Many, many millions were thus captured. It is said

they are always with us, but destroyed by a parasite fly except in periods of fifteen to twenty years when some climatic kink puts the parasite out of business until too late in the season. Our toll of moths will be of little account if its natural enemy lies abed again next season. If no future protection were needed, the demonstration saved our corn crop from destruction by night invasion. From this pest we lost not less than 400 bushels of oats, 30 tons of straw, and all rowen from not less than 60 acres of the best grass lands.

Just now we are in the depths or deeper, of farm accounting, by direction of the fiscal authorities, presumably to determine values, profits and losses, and comparisons with similar efforts elsewhere. At this time the account is incomplete and I am unable to submit results. I do know, however, that there are values and profits of a farm to an institution that cannot be found by arithmetic or bookkeeping. Its products are fresh and sound, — never stale; its milk and eggs are the products of healthy herds and flocks; its pork, likewise, from home-grown swine, absolutely free of disease and taint; its fruits, natural or prepared, are healthy, vigorous vines and trees, and all are consumed here by the producers. Who can estimate the physical or hygienic value of the abundant vegetable diet we serve? What system can put a price on the mental and moral value to the men whose labor in the open helps to produce all the varied products? Health and contentment are co-incident features. The infrequent complaint of nothing to eat is a contention without foundation. The latest computation of gain and loss weights of 9,960 consecutive men shows a net gain of 86,794 pounds, or $9\frac{4}{5}$ pounds each for 9,863 men. A net loss of 407 pounds, or $4\frac{1}{5}$ each for 97 men. Comment is unnecessary.

Contentment in its broadest sense is true, for no other interpretation can be given of the daily demonstration of trust shown by our great body of workers in the open. A few restless, vicious and weak men escape, or attempt to, but the number is so small compared with the size of the whole body, and the opportunity so great, that it does not indicate discontent. The firm vigor and persistence of pursuit and capture, and the custom of asking court penalty for every violator, are

undoubtedly deterrent, but the great mass of the faithful give us trust and confidence in their honor.

In connection with this important division of the institution I am obliged with deep sorrow to record the loss of its able and faithful head by death, November 15. Ernest E. Bacon will long be remembered as a cornerstone in farm development and progressive methods. Forced at an early age to leave school for self-support burdened him with educational handicap, but his long service here as supervisor and first assistant afforded him a practical education in farming which well fitted him as ranking man for head farmer, succeeding his uncle, George E. Bacon, a pioneer under whose direction he had served twenty-one years. His great physical power, quick action and superabundance of horse sense were constant object lessons that we could "do things." The respect and esteem of his fellow men of all classes were beautifully expressed at the funeral service held in our chapel, at which, also, nearly a thousand inmates paid respectful tribute. That such an able man twenty-one years in our service and but forty-five years of age should be taken, again reminds us of the prophet's words, "My ways are not as your ways, saith the Lord."

The stability of our institution management and administration is noteworthy. Administrative heads remain as last year. No change was made in the physicians or the department heads, and very few in the official force. At the insane department the same is true of its administration, and less change than formerly was made in the nurse and attendant body. The new wage scale for this division, authorized for the last half of the year, will attract more stable and dependable men.

One change was made in the chaplains; Rev. Father Murphy resigned to accept a promotion to a pastorate in Brighton, and was succeeded by Rev. Father James F. Regan of Roxbury. Father Murphy retires with the kindest wishes of us all for his continued success in his call higher up.

For the generous donations of much reading matter and other entertainment we are thankful. Be assured there is plenty of room for many favors in this line.

In a year when so much of a Christian civilized world has gone mad in death and destruction, — the most colossal of all

time, — should we not more intensely appreciate our own peace and blessings, which seem greater than ever? Not only for these, but for the helpful acts of all in authority, not the least being your Board, do those in charge offer deep acknowledgment.

Respectfully submitted,

HOLLIS M. BLACKSTONE,

Superintendent.

BRIDGEWATER, Dec. 1, 1914.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

It is not my intention to give a lengthy report of the work which Father O'Neil and myself have done at the farm the past year. We desire simply to state that we have endeavored to carry out your wishes in looking after the spiritual needs of the Catholic inmates.

During the year we have celebrated Mass in the prison chapel and given a sermon of from fifteen to twenty minutes' duration. We have given an instruction of twenty minutes every Sunday to the insane criminals. About one hundred of this class are allowed to come to the asylum chapel. Many times during the year we have celebrated Mass there, and thus given those who were rational an opportunity of fulfilling their religious duties by receiving the Sacrament.

At the almshouse we have celebrated Mass occasionally, and afforded many of the old men who are in their last home the happiness of attending divine service, a privilege they have not had for years on account of their infirmities.

Beside these public services, we have endeavored to see each individual two or three times during the year and have a heart to heart talk with him. We have given the last rites of the Catholic Church to 72 patients on their deathbeds.

In closing the report, we wish to express an appreciation of Mr. Blackstone. His co-operation in everything that is for the moral and spiritual good of the men confined at the farm has been most encouraging and a source of great edification. The Commonwealth has a most efficient servant in the superintendent of the State Farm.

We pray that the State may be spared for many years one of its greatest benefactors, and that we, both prisoners and chaplain, may have the happiness of enjoying for a long time the wisdom, charity and kindness of his supervision.

JAMES F. REGAN,

Catholic Chaplain.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

Religious services have been held, as usual, in the prison, asylum and almshouse chapels. Different speakers have been provided, and music has been furnished by volunteers from the Methodist Episcopal Church choirs, generally from the Pearl Street Church of Brockton and the Cochesett Church of West Bridgewater. The almshouse services have usually been held on week days, and upon several occasions stereopticon pictures have been substituted for the sermon.

In the spring, and again in the autumn, Mr. Dunham of Middleborough entertained the almshouse inmates. To him and to the talented musicians who accompanied him, we would extend our hearty thanks.

At the asylum, about once a month, and at lesser intervals at the women's prison, stereopticon entertainments have been given, and upon one occasion we were assisted by Miss Doris Tribble, reader. Nearly every week magazines and books have been donated for the use of the hospital or prison. Miss Trask of Brockton has forwarded a box of reading matter and others have contributed acceptable literature.

In my week day visits, hospital, sick and others, many interesting talks have been held with the sick and with prisoners about to leave the institution, and in many instances, we have reason to believe that this work has not been in vain.

Respectfully submitted,

L. B. CODDING,
Protestant Chaplain.

BRIDGEWATER, MASS., Dec. 1, 1914.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1914:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1913,	\$6,976 00
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Receipts.

Institution Receipts.

Board of inmates:—

Reimbursements, insane,	.	\$394 57
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Reimbursements, charitable,	1,686 60
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\$2.081 17

Sales: —

Food,	\$20 00
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Clothing and materials,	9 01
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Furnishings,	104 74
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Repairs and improvements, 47 75

Miscellaneous.	572 75
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Farm, stable and grounds:—

Cows and calves,	\$152 00
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Pigs and hogs,	1,170	50
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Hides,	311	75
--------	-----	----

Wood,	.	.	5 00
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Vegetables,	1,826	81
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Sundries,	17 46
---------------------	-------

3,483 52

4.237 77

Miscellaneous receipts:—

Interest on bank balances,	\$262 58
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Sundries,	1,804 38
-----------	----------

2,066 96

8,385 90

Sales account of industries fund,	5,417 84
---	----------

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance of 1913,	\$16,166 71
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Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	20,000 00
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Approved schedules of 1914,	323,711	63
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359,878 34

26,685 97

Special appropriations,	26,685 97
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Industries fund.	4,692 51
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Total,	.	.	.	:	\$412,036	56
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Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth: —

Institution receipts,	\$8,385 90
Industries fund,	5,417 84

Maintenance appropriations: —

Balance November schedule, 1913,	\$23,142 71
Eleven months' schedules, 1914,	323,711 63
November advances,	13,741 60
	<hr/>
	360,595 94

Special appropriations: —

Approved schedules,	26,685 97
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Industries fund: —

Approved schedules,	4,692 51
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Balance Nov. 30, 1914: —

In bank,	\$4,026 20
In office,	2,232 20
	<hr/>
	6,258 40

Total,	\$412,036 56
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MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation,	\$352,500 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	352,483 80

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	\$16 20
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Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages and labor: —

Hollis M. Blackstone, superintendent,	\$3,000 00
General administration,	36,214 54
Medical service,	8,966 67
Ward service (male),	40,069 76
Ward service (female),	3,618 00
Repairs and improvements,	2,898 32
Farm, stable and grounds,	17,857 00
	<hr/>
	\$112,624 29

Food: —

Butter,	\$261 43
Butterine,	4,969 62
Beans,	2,081 57
Bread and crackers,	288 72
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	1,698 79
Cheese,	242 02
Eggs,	575 75
Flour,	20,004 74
Fish,	4,847 65
Fruit (dried and fresh),	1,082 08
Lard,	357 63
Meats,	47,675 98
Milk,	157 88

Amounts carried forward,	\$84,243 86	\$112,624 29
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$84,243 86	\$112,624 29
Food — <i>Con.</i>		
Molasses and syrup,	1,179 29	
Spices, seasonings, salt, etc.,	945 51	
Sugar,	4,233 37	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	4,759 96	
Vegetables,	1,493 65	
Yeast,	624 00	
Sundries,	114 48	
	<hr/>	97,594 12
Clothing and materials: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$1,311 42	
Clothing,	3,177 96	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,	9,087 97	
Furnishing goods,	628 16	
Hats and caps,	541 11	
Leather and shoe findings,	7,303 24	
Materials and machinery for manufacturing,	2,087 31	
	<hr/>	24,137 17
Furnishings: —		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$5,491 91	
Brushes, brooms,	959 01	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	462 67	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	1,369 42	
Furniture and upholstery,	129 05	
Kitchen furnishings,	224 56	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	238 02	
Sundries,	1,251 04	
	<hr/>	10,125 68
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	\$33,242 76	
Oil,	1,594 65	
Sundries,	275 76	
	<hr/>	35,113 17
Repairs and improvements: —		
Brick,	\$225 00	
Cement, lime and plaster,	486 19	
Doors, sashes, etc.,	4 80	
Electrical work and supplies,	1,322 49	
Hardware,	1,725 81	
Lumber,	1,521 63	
Machines (detached),	184 70	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	1,777 05	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	2,516 62	
Roofing and materials,	1,191 23	
Sundries,	4,289 25	
	<hr/>	15,244 77
Farm, stable and grounds: —		
Automobile supplies,	\$85 99	
Blacksmith and supplies,	503 29	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	1,493 06	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	12,326 38	
Hay, grain, etc.,	11,070 63	
Harnesses and repairs,	362 23	
	<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$25,841 58	\$294,839 20

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$25,841 58	\$294,839 20
Farm, stable and grounds — <i>Con.</i>		
Horses,	2,025 00	
Other live stock,	976 50	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	1,157 19	
Sundries,	990 07	
	<hr/>	30,990 34
Religious services,		1,977 44
Miscellaneous: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$262 84	
Entertainments,	198 38	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	3,445 31	
Gratuities,	6,574 25	
Hose, etc.,	262 34	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	3,388 29	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	154 50	
Postage,	546 68	
Printing and printing supplies,	624 28	
Printing annual report,	237 34	
Return of runaways,	108 60	
Soap and laundry supplies,	914 26	
Stationery and office supplies,	917 73	
Travel and expenses (officials),	516 51	
Telephone and telegraph,	785 53	
Tobacco,	3,925 40	
Sundries,	1,814 58	
	<hr/>	24,676 82
Total expenses for maintenance,		<hr/> \$352,483 80
SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.		
Balance, Dec. 1, 1913,		\$24,257 00
Appropriations for fiscal year,		9,700 00
		<hr/>
Total,		\$33,957 00
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	\$26,685 97	
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	1,373 46	
	<hr/>	28,059 43
Balance Nov. 30, 1914,		<hr/> \$5,897 57

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$6,258 40	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance,	13,741 60	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth, account of November, 1914, schedule,	8,772 17	
	<hr/>	\$28,772 17

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	\$28,772 17
---------------------------------------	-------------

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Criminal insane building,	Acts 1909, chap. 522	\$90,000 00	\$8,609 74	\$88,645 67	\$1,354 33 ¹
Freight storage,	Res. 1910, chap. 145	1,200 00	1,197 62	1,197 62	2 38 ¹
Water supply,	Res. 1912, chap. 96	9,000 00	605 30	8,997 52	2 48 ¹
Pumping machinery,	Res. 1912, chap. 96	2,500 00	2,249 48	2,496 98	3 02 ¹
Chapel accommodations,	Res. 1912, chap. 96	12,000 00	399 21	11,989 85	10 15 ¹
Land,	Res. 1913, chap. 133	4,000 00	3,873 90	3,998 90	1 10 ¹
Water supply,	Res. 1913, chap. 133	10,000 00	3,347 16	7,398 87	2,601 13
Recording machinery, etc.,	Res. 1913, chap. 150	2,200 00	1,815 88	1,815 88	384 12
Consolidating heating apparatus,	Res. 1914, chap. 150	7,500 00	4,587 68	4,587 68	2,912 32
		\$138,400 00	\$26,685 97	\$131,128 97	\$5,897 57

¹ Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY J. STRANN,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

WARREN A. MERRILL,
Assistant Supervisor of Accounts.

STATISTICS.

The whole number of inmates remaining Dec. 1, 1913, was as follows: —

Male prisoners,	1,308
Female prisoners,	158
Male paupers,	345
Female paupers,	—
Male insane,	803
	————— 2,614

Number of admissions and commitments from Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914, inclusive: —

Male prisoners,	3,802
Female prisoners,	451
Male paupers,	936
Female paupers,	18
Male insane,	94
	————— 5,301

Number discharged from Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914, inclusive: —

Male prisoners,	3,763
Female prisoners,	463
Male paupers,	651
Female paupers,	17
Male insane,	90
	————— 4,984

Number remaining Nov. 30, 1914: —

Male prisoners,	1,347
Female prisoners,	146
Male paupers,	630
Female paupers,	1
Male insane,	807
	————— 2,931

Of the number discharged, 120 have been by death:—

Prisoners,	27
Paupers,	66
Insane,	27
	<hr/> 120
Average number during the year,	2,577
Largest number during the year,	2,955
Smallest number during the year,	2,320
Average number of prisoners,	1,365
Average number of paupers,	416
Average number of insane,	796
	<hr/> 2,577

ADMISSIONS.

	PRISONERS.		PAUPERS.		INSANE.	TOTALS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.
1913.							
December, . . .	287	34	56	2	10	353	36
1914.							
January, . . .	355	21	166	1	6	527	22
February, . . .	291	49	31	1	9	331	50
March, . . .	256	41	30	—	4	290	41
April, . . .	250	31	25	—	8	283	31
May, . . .	290	32	29	4	9	328	36
June, . . .	378	40	39	3	4	421	43
July, . . .	306	38	36	1	11	353	39
August, . . .	375	43	36	5	—	411	48
September, . . .	310	49	59	—	12	381	49
October, . . .	318	45	188	—	14	520	45
November, . . .	386	28	241	1	7	634	29
Totals, . . .	3,802	451	936	18	94	4,832	469

NATIVITY OF INMATES ADMITTED.

Massachusetts,	2,209
Ireland,	1,305
British Provinces,	451
England,	307
New York,	115
Maine,	100
New Hampshire,	79

Rhode Island,	66
Scotland,	64
Russia,	62
Sweden,	51
Vermont,	49
Connecticut and Pennsylvania, 45 each,	90
Italy,	38
Cape Verde Islands,	33
Germany,	32
Finland,	29
Austria,	25
New Jersey,	23
Greece, Portugal and Virginia, 11 each,	33
Illinois,	10
France and Ohio, 8 each,	16
Maryland, Michigan and Norway, 5 each,	15
At sea, Azores Islands and California, 6 each,	18
Assyria, Indiana, Missouri, South America, Wales and West Virginia, 4 each,	24
Armenia, Belgium, Denmark, Hungary, North Carolina, South Carolina, Spain, Turkey, West Indies and un- known, 3 each,	30
East Indies, District of Columbia, Iowa, Kentucky, Minne- sota, Peru, Poland, Switzerland and Wisconsin, 2 each,	18
Albania, Australia, Dakota, Holland, Nevada, New Zealand, Palestine, Roumania and Tennessee, 1 each,	9
	5,301

COURTS FROM WHICH PRISONERS WERE RECEIVED.

Returned from probation,	1,057
Boston Municipal,	900
Roxbury Municipal,	259
Worcester District,	182
Springfield Police,	163
Lowell Police,	111
Lynn District,	97
Cambridge District,	95
New Bedford District,	90
Boston Superior and South Boston Municipal, 85 each,	170
Fall River District,	64
Dorchester Municipal,	59
Brockton Police,	56
Lawrence District,	55
Taunton District,	53
Quincy District,	52
Northampton District,	51

Chelsea Police,	49
Haverhill District,	45
Salem District,	44
Malden District,	38
Somerville Police,	35
East Boston District,	33
Newton Police,	32
Westfield and Woburn District, 29 each,	58
Attleborough and Dedham District, 26 each,	52
Waltham District,	24
Charlestown Municipal,	23
North Adams District,	21
Pittsfield District,	20
Marlborough Police,	16
Leominster District,	15
Gloucester District,	14
Milford District,	11
Ayer and Stoughton District, 10 each,	20
Cambridge Superior and Concord District, 9 each,	18
Plymouth Superior, Walpole District and Peabody Trial Justice, 8 each,	24
Worcester Superior, West Roxbury Municipal, Chicopee Police, Franklin and Webster District, 7 each,	35
Dedham, Newburyport and Salem Superior, Fitchburg and Holyoke Police, Abington and Palmer District, 6 each,	42
Brookline Superior and Andover Trial Justice, 5 each,	10
Amesbury and Greenfield District, 4 each,	8
Lowell Superior, Lee and Newburyport Police, Barnstable, East Brookfield, Framingham and Middleborough Dis- trict, 3 each,	21
New Bedford and Taunton Superior, Brighton Municipal, Adams, Clinton, Grafton, Orange, Plymouth and South- bridge District and Nantucket Trial Justice, 2 each,	20
Fitchburg, Northampton, Pittsfield and Springfield Su- perior, Blackstone, Hingham, Ipswich, Great Barring- ton, Provincetown, Ware and Westborough District, 1 each,	11

 4,253

CRIMES OF PRISONERS.

Drunkenness,	3,589
Vagrancy,	395
Tramps,	113
Idle and disorderly,	76
Escape from State Infirmary,	25
Vagabonds,	10

Escape from State Farm,	8	
Larceny and escape from Prison Camp and Hospital, 6 each,	12	
Common nightwalker,	5	
Lewdness,	4	
Disturbing the peace,	3	
Assault and battery and exposure of person, 2 each, .	4	
All others,	9	
	<hr/>	4,253

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS.

Indeterminate, one year,	2,575	
Indeterminate, two years,	614	
Nine months (returned from probation),	615	
Five months (returned from probation),	183	
Fifteen months (returned from probation),	33	
Others returned from probation for less than one year, .	199	-
Others returned from probation for more than one year, .	34	
	<hr/>	4,253

Of the number admitted, 2,971 had been admitted previously, as follows:—

Second time,	658
Third time,	475
Fourth time,	353
Fifth time,	287
Sixth time,	210
Seventh time,	178
Eighth time,	145
Ninth time,	96
Tenth time,	88
Eleventh time,	89
Twelfth time,	75
Thirteenth time,	65
Fourteenth time,	46
Fifteenth time,	41
Sixteenth time,	24
Seventeenth time,	27
Eighteenth time,	18
Nineteenth time,	21
Twentieth time,	19
Twenty-first time,	10
Twenty-second time,	9
Twenty-third time,	11
Twenty-fourth time,	8
Twenty-fifth time,	5

Twenty-sixth time,	3
Twenty-seventh time,	4
Twenty-eighth time,	1
Twenty-ninth time,	2
Thirtieth time,	1
Thirty-fifth time,	1
Thirty-sixth time,	1
	<hr/> 2,971

TOWNS, ETC., FROM WHICH PAUPERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Boston,	295
Fall River,	133
State Infirmary,	125
Brockton,	105
New Bedford,	73
Quincy,	60
Bridgewater,	54
Taunton,	42
Wareham,	14
Carver,	8
Middleborough,	8
Prison department,	7
Attleborough,	6
East Bridgewater,	4
Rockland,	4
Marion,	2
West Bridgewater,	2
Weymouth,	2
Braintree,	1
Brookline,	1
Falmouth,	1
Halifax,	1
North Attleborough,	1
Norwell,	1
Oak Bluffs,	1
Rochester,	1
Wellfleet,	1
Westfield,	1
	<hr/> 954

HOSPITALS, JAILS, ETC., FROM WHICH INSANE PATIENTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Prison department,	47
State Prison,	18
Cambridge House of Correction,	4
Lowell House of Correction,	4

Salem House of Correction,	3
Dedham House of Correction,	2
Deer Island House of Correction,	2
New Bedford House of Correction,	2
Plymouth House of Correction,	2
Springfield House of Correction,	2
Hampden Superior Court,	2
Middlesex Superior Court,	1
Norfolk Superior Court,	1
Prison Camp and Hospital,	1
State Infirmary,	1
Northampton House of Correction,	1
Worcester House of Correction,	1

PRODUCTS OF FARM.

719 tons hay.	783 bushels tomatoes.
38½ tons rowen.	5 bushels peppers.
2 tons meadow hay.	2,400 dozen cucumbers.
441½ tons oats.	1,208 dozen lettuce.
30 tons oat straw.	893 bunches radishes.
45½ tons rye straw.	9 tons dandelions.
673 bushels rye.	8½ tons Swiss chard.
720 tons ensilage corn.	1 ton spinach.
1,151 bushels field corn.	10,443 muskmelons.
7,492 dozen sweet corn.	3,530 watermelons.
52 tons pumpkins.	854 dozen heads celery.
29½ tons squash.	1,463 pounds rhubarb.
470 pounds summer squash.	1,108 pounds asparagus.
2,281 bushels onions.	12,403 boxes strawberries.
3,679 bunches onions.	2,428 boxes raspberries.
19,070 bushels potatoes.	1,898 boxes blackberries.
3,786 bushels mangels.	144 boxes cherries.
2,890 bushels table beets.	6,622 boxes currants.
7¼ tons beet greens.	128 boxes gooseberries.
2,166 bushels carrots.	1,018 barrels apples.
1,292 bushels parsnips.	207 bushels pears.
1,200 bushels rutabagas.	5 bushels grapes.
205 tons cabbage.	803 cords manure.
192 pounds cauliflower.	26 barrels vinegar.
4,610 bushels turnips.	90,954 gallons milk.
281½ bushels dry beans.	7,722 dozen eggs.
818 bushels string beans.	88,228 pounds pork.
731 bushels shell beans.	10,015 pounds beef.
128 bushels Lima beans.	7,447 pounds poultry.
302 bushels green peas.	2,000 tons ice.
108 bushels dry peas.	50 cords wood.

LIST OF LIVE STOCK.

41 work horses.	160 hogs.
6 driving horses.	136 shoats.
9 pairs oxen.	75 pigs.
95 cows.	44 breeding sows.
6 two-year-old heifers.	4 boars.
16 yearling heifers.	128 hens.
11 heifer calves.	1,956 chickens.
2 yearling bulls.	

VALUATION.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Real estate,	\$1,368,515 00
Personal property,	396,820 58
	<hr/>
Total,	\$1,765,335 58

HOSPITAL REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

I hereby submit the report of the State Farm hospital for the year ending Nov. 30, 1914.

The general health of the alms and prison departments has been excellent throughout the year. With the exception of those brought to our doors there have been no serious accidents or contagious diseases, facts which bear witness to the general efficiency of the officers and employees having in charge the many and varied industries of the institution.

During the past two months the work of the medical department has been especially arduous on account of the unusual number of alms cases. While many of these have been able-bodied men with no complaint, all have been given careful physical examinations.

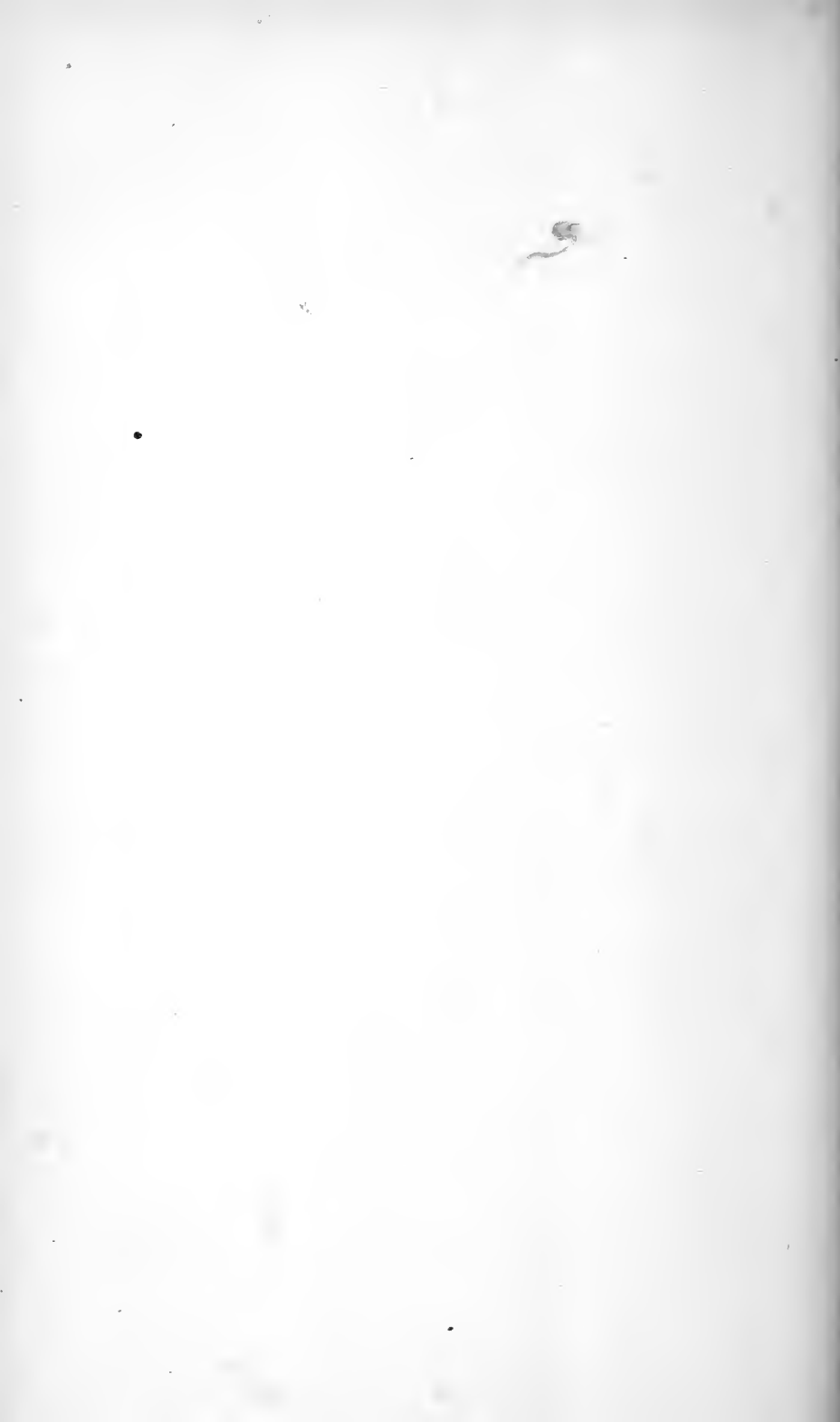
There have been 1,030 under treatment in the hospital wards; 769 have been discharged, 93 have died and there remain 168. Of those who died, 27 were prisoners and 66 were alms cases. There were 23 deaths from cerebral hemorrhage, 10 from tuberculosis, 7 from cancer and sarcoma. Thirty were over seventy years of age. Further details concerning the work will be found in the accompanying tables which are a part of this report.

Respectfully,

ERNEST B. EMERSON,

Resident Physician.

HOSPITAL TABLES.



HOSPITAL TABLES.

TABLE NO. 1. — *Hospital Report.*

Number in hospital Dec. 1, 1913,	124
Admitted during year,	906
Total under treatment,	— 1,030
Discharged during year,	769
Died during year,	93
	— 862
Remaining in hospital Nov. 30, 1914,	168

TABLE NO. 2. — *Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.*

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
1913.			
December,	77	67	3
1914.			
January,	84	75	8
February,	69	56	11
March,	84	68	11
April,	76	60	12
May,	63	58	11
June,	73	59	3
July,	63	63	4
August,	69	68	2
September,	78	67	10
October,	72	62	5
November,	98	66	13
Totals,	906	769	93

TABLE NO. 3. — *Ages of Patients on Admission.*

	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and Over.
December, ^{1913.}	—	11	18	21	14	9	3	1
January, ^{1914.}	—	9	16	24	13	14	8	—
February,	1	8	15	20	13	10	2	—
March,	1	13	17	19	14	10	9	1
April,	1	14	19	11	14	12	3	2
May,	2	10	16	10	9	10	4	2
June,	1	15	20	16	9	8	4	—
July,	—	12	18	13	11	6	3	—
August,	1	11	17	16	11	9	3	1
September,	2	14	13	18	14	12	3	2
October,	1	13	13	14	16	10	4	1
November,	2	11	21	24	23	14	2	1
Totals,	12	141	203	206	161	124	48	11

TABLE NO. 4. — *Tabulated Report of Cases in the Hospital at the Beginning of the Year.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Abscess, leg,	1	1	-	-	-
Abscess, side,	1	1	-	-	-
Adenitis,	1	1	-	-	-
Alcoholism,	3	3	-	-	-
Arteriosclerosis,	1	-	-	-	1
Asthma,	3	-	3	-	-
Bronchitis, acute,	3	3	-	-	-
Bronchitis, chronic,	4	-	4	-	-
Broncho-pneumonia,	1	-	-	-	1
Cancer, jaw,	1	-	-	1	-
Cancer, thigh,	1	-	-	-	1
Chancroid,	1	1	-	-	-
Cholecystitis, acute,	1	1	-	-	-
Debility,	8	6	2	-	-
Dementia, alcoholic,	3	-	-	3	-
Dementia, senile,	2	-	-	1	1
Dysentery, acute catarrhal,	2	2	-	-	-
Eczema,	1	1	-	-	-
Epilepsy,	2	-	2	-	-
Epithelioma, face,	1	-	-	-	1
Fistula, anal,	1	1	-	-	-
Fracture, arm,	1	1	-	-	-
Fracture, leg,	1	1	-	-	-
Gangrene leg, senile,	1	-	-	-	1
Gastritis, acute,	2	2	-	-	-
Gastritis, acute phlegmonous,	1	-	-	-	1
Hemiplegia,	5	-	2	3	-
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	10	-	1	-	9
Incontinence, urine,	1	-	1	-	-
Infected foot,	1	1	-	-	-
Infected hand,	1	1	-	-	-
Influenza,	2	2	-	-	-
Iritis,	1	1	-	-	-
Locomotor ataxia,	1	-	-	1	-
Myocarditis, chronic,	1	-	-	-	1
Nephritis, chronic interstitial,	1	-	-	-	1
Orchitis,	1	1	-	-	-
Organic brain disease,	1	-	-	-	1
Organic heart disease,	2	-	2	-	-
Paraplegia,	1	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia, lobar,	1	-	-	-	1
Rheumatism, acute articular,	4	4	-	-	-
Rheumatism, chronic,	2	-	2	-	-
Senility,	15	-	-	15	-
Synovitis, knee,	1	1	-	-	-
Syphilis, secondary,	1	-	1	-	-
Tonsillitis, acute catarrhal,	2	2	-	-	-
Trauma, arm,	1	1	-	-	-
Trauma, finger,	1	1	-	-	-
Trauma, foot,	1	1	-	-	-
Trauma, head,	2	2	-	-	-
Trauma, knee,	2	2	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	2	-	-	1	1
Tuberculosis, spine,	1	-	-	-	1
Ulcer, cornea,	2	2	-	-	-
Ulcer, leg,	8	5	3	-	-
Ulcer, stomach,	1	1	-	-	-
Totals,	124	53	23	26	22

TABLE NO. 5.—*Tabulated Report of Cases treated in the Hospital, admitted during Year ending Nov. 30, 1913.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Abscess, axillary,	1	1	-	-	-
Abscess, breast,	2	2	-	-	-
Abscess, ischio-rectal,	1	1	-	-	-
Abscess, jaw,	5	5	-	-	-
Abscess, lumbar,	2	-	2	-	-
Abscess, neck,	1	1	-	-	-
Abscess, perineal,	2	2	-	-	-
Abscess, side,	3	3	-	-	-
Alcoholism,	96	96	-	-	-
Alcoholism, and trauma, eye,	3	3	-	-	-
Alcoholism, and trauma, head,	2	2	-	-	-
Amputation, finger,	1	1	-	-	-
Amputation, toes,	1	1	-	-	-
Aneurism, aorta,	1	-	-	-	1
Appendicitis, acute,	3	3	-	-	-
Arteriosclerosis,	2	-	-	-	2
Asthma,	6	-	6	-	-
Bronchitis, acute,	14	14	-	-	-
Bronchitis, chronic,	23	-	17	4	2
Broncho-pneumonia,	7	3	-	-	4
Bubo,	3	3	-	-	-
Burn, neck,	1	1	-	-	-
Cancer, liver,	1	-	-	-	1
Cancer, rectum,	2	-	-	2	-
Cancer, tongue,	1	-	-	-	1
Carbuncle, neck,	3	3	-	-	-
Cellulitis, leg,	1	-	-	-	1
Chancroid,	6	4	2	-	-
Cholecystitis, acute,	2	1	-	-	1
Cholelithiasis,	2	2	-	-	-
Chorea, insanians,	1	-	-	-	1
Cirrhosis, liver,	1	-	-	-	1
Conjunctivitis, acute,	4	4	-	-	-
Constipation, acute,	7	7	-	-	-
Contusion, hip,	1	1	-	-	-
Cystitis, chronic,	3	-	2	-	1
Debility,	30	19	11	-	-
Delirium tremens,	1	-	-	-	1
Dementia,	17	-	-	17	-
Dementia, alcoholic,	9	-	-	9	-
Dementia, primary,	29	-	-	29	-
Dementia, senile,	4	-	-	3	1
Dermatitis venenata,	8	8	-	-	-
Diabetes mellitus,	3	-	1	2	-
Diarrhoea, acute,	23	23	-	-	-
Diarrhoea, chronic,	3	-	-	-	3
Dislocation, ankle,	1	1	-	-	-
Dislocation, elbow,	2	2	-	-	-
Dislocation, shoulder,	3	3	-	-	-
Dysentery, acute catarrhal,	4	4	-	-	-
Eczema,	2	1	1	-	-
Epididymitis,	1	1	-	-	-
Epilepsy,	13	-	9	4	-
Epithelioma, face,	3	1	-	1	1
Erysipelas,	9	8	-	-	1
Fistula, anal,	1	1	-	-	-
Fracture, arm,	1	1	-	-	-
Fracture, clavicle,	2	2	-	-	-
Fracture, femur,	3	3	-	-	-
Fracture, finger,	1	1	-	-	-
Fracture, leg,	3	3	-	-	-
Fracture, ribs,	1	1	-	-	-
Fracture, skull,	1	-	-	-	1
Fracture, spine,	1	-	-	1	-
Frost bite, toes,	2	-	-	-	-
Furuncle,	2	2	-	-	-
Gastritis, acute,	10	10	-	-	-
Gastritis, alcoholic,	7	7	-	-	-

TABLE No. 5. — *Tabulated Report of Cases, etc.* — Continued.

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Gastritis, chronic,	3	-	3	-	-
Gangrenous cellulitis,	1	-	-	-	1
Gonorrhœa, acute,	5	4	1	-	-
Heat exhaustion,	1	1	-	-	-
Hemiplegia,	4	-	3	1	-
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	23	-	5	4	14
Hemorrhoids,	4	2	2	-	-
Hernia, strangulated,	2	2	-	-	-
Herpes zoster,	1	1	-	-	-
Hypostatic congestion, lungs,	3	-	-	-	3
Hysteria,	3	-	3	-	-
Infected arm,	1	1	-	-	-
Infected finger,	3	3	-	-	-
Infected foot,	4	4	-	-	-
Infected hand,	3	3	-	-	-
Infected leg,	2	2	-	-	-
Influenza,	73	73	-	-	-
Iritis,	5	5	-	-	-
Jaundice, acute catarrhal,	2	2	-	-	-
Keratitis,	1	-	1	-	-
Laceration, hand,	2	2	-	-	-
Laceration, scalp,	1	1	-	-	-
Locomotor ataxia,	1	-	-	1	-
Lumbago,	10	10	-	-	-
Malaria,	15	15	-	-	-
Menieres disease,	1	-	-	1	-
Morphinism,	3	-	3	-	-
Myocarditis, chronic,	3	-	-	-	3
Nephritis, acute,	1	1	-	-	-
Nephritis, chronic interstitial,	3	-	-	-	3
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous,	1	-	-	-	1
Nephrolithiasis,	2	2	-	-	-
Neuritis, alcoholic,	3	3	-	-	-
Organic brain disease,	1	-	-	-	1
Organic heart disease,	13	-	10	-	3
Otitis media, acute,	1	1	-	-	-
Papilloma,	3	3	-	-	-
Parotitis,	1	1	-	-	-
Pleurisy, acute plastic,	5	5	-	-	-
Pleurisy, chronic fibrinous,	1	-	1	-	-
Pleurisy, with effusion,	6	5	1	-	-
Pneumonia, lobar,	23	17	-	-	6
Rheumatism, acute articular,	13	13	-	-	-
Rheumatism, chronic,	11	-	9	2	-
Rheumatism, gonorrhœal,	2	-	2	-	-
Rheumatism, muscular,	5	2	3	-	-
Sarcoma, jaw,	1	-	-	-	1
Sarcoma, neck,	1	-	-	-	1
Scabies,	4	4	-	-	-
Senility,	11	-	-	11	-
Sprain, ankle,	2	2	-	-	-
Sprain, knee,	3	3	-	-	-
Stomatitis, mercurial,	2	2	-	-	-
Stricture, urethral,	4	1	3	-	-
Synovitis, knee,	1	-	1	-	-
Syphilis, secondary,	9	-	9	-	-
Tonsillitis, acute catarrhal,	13	13	-	-	-
Tonsillitis, follicular,	4	4	-	-	-
Trauma, back,	1	1	-	-	-
Trauma, eye,	4	3	1	-	-
Trauma, fingers,	2	2	-	-	-
Trauma, foot,	4	4	-	-	-
Trauma, hand,	1	1	-	-	-
Trauma, head,	4	4	-	-	-
Trauma, knee,	1	1	-	-	-
Trauma, leg,	4	4	-	-	-
Trauma, shoulder,	3	3	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, general military,	2	-	-	-	2

TABLE NO. 5. — *Tabulated Report of Cases, etc.* — Concluded.

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Tuberculosis, peritoneum,	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	66	—	5	56	5
Tumor, bladder,	1	—	—	—	1
Typhoid fever,	2	2	—	—	—
Ulcer, cornea,	8	7	—	1	—
Ulcer, foot,	6	6	—	—	—
Ulcer, leg,	46	33	13	—	—
Ulcer, stomach,	2	—	1	—	1
Urticaria,	2	1	—	—	—
Varicocele,	1	2	—	—	—
Totals,	906	555	131	149	71

TABLE NO. 6 — *Deaths, 1913-14.*

Aneurism, aorta,	1
Arteriosclerosis,	3
Bronchitis, chronic,	2
Broncho-pneumonia,	5
Cancer, liver,	1
Cancer, thigh,	1
Cancer, tongue,	1
Cellulitis, gangrenous,	1
Cellulitis, leg,	1
Cholecystitis, acute,	1
Chorea, insaniens,	1
Cirrhosis, liver,	1
Cystitis, chronic,	1
Delirium tremens,	1
Dementia, senile,	2
Diarrhœa, chronic,	3
Epithelioma, face,	2
Erysipelas,	1
Fracture, skull,	1
Gangrene, leg, senile,	1
Gastritis, acute phlegmonous,	1
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	23
Hypostatic congestion, lungs,	3
Myocarditis, chronic,	4
Nephritis, chronic interstitial,	4
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous,	1

TABLE No. 6. — *Deaths, 1913-14* — Concluded.

Organic brain disease,	2
Organic heart disease,	3
Pneumonia, lobar,	7
Sarcoma, jaw,	1
Sarcoma, neck,	1
Tuberculosis, general miliary,	2
Tuberculosis, peritoneum,	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	6
Tuberculosis, spine,	1
Tumor, bladder,	1
Ulcer, stomach,	1
Total,	93

Deaths are classified as follows: —

Prisoners,	27
Alms,	66
Total,	93

TABLE No. 7. — *Ages.*

	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and Over.	Total.
Deaths,	1	9	7	10	10	26	23	7	93

TABLE NO. 8. — *Showing Number of Patients in Hospital Each Day, Dec. 1, 1913, to Nov. 30, 1914.*

DAY OF MONTH.	1913.	1914.										
	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
1,	124	129	130	130	132	128	116	127	117	125	138	143
2,	128	132	129	131	131	123	112	129	118	124	137	143
3,	119	130	131	129	128	123	113	123	118	130	138	146
4,	121	131	131	129	127	125	115	127	121	130	137	146
5,	118	130	136	133	128	127	110	127	121	132	140	148
6,	119	134	137	132	130	127	108	126	122	131	143	154
7,	120	125	139	135	129	115	108	124	125	134	142	157
8,	116	131	138	136	128	117	109	122	126	135	138	155
9,	118	131	129	132	123	119	109	120	127	126	139	151
10,	119	130	139	132	127	121	112	121	124	127	139	147
11,	123	131	131	134	130	119	113	117	122	127	140	148
12,	124	138	135	134	130	117	111	115	123	124	140	151
13,	126	139	137	129	128	117	111	109	123	124	136	152
14,	126	142	138	127	133	117	111	112	124	124	139	156
15,	125	138	137	126	135	120	113	119	119	123	137	156
16,	130	141	129	132	132	117	115	120	119	122	137	158
17,	131	141	131	133	135	117	115	121	115	124	135	160
18,	133	143	132	127	137	113	117	115	127	128	136	163
19,	133	138	134	129	139	115	120	115	123	129	137	158
20,	133	140	134	130	138	117	121	118	126	132	139	156
21,	133	141	132	129	133	114	122	118	120	132	138	159
22,	131	137	129	129	132	115	112	119	121	129	138	158
23,	133	140	128	129	133	108	119	120	120	132	134	169
24,	136	140	126	130	129	107	121	116	121	131	134	164
25,	138	144	127	125	130	107	123	117	122	125	136	167
26,	137	145	128	130	131	110	118	117	123	124	137	169
27,	128	134	128	133	132	110	121	112	126	123	140	173
28,	128	132	129	136	135	114	121	115	119	127	137	168
29,	128	132	-	136	124	114	123	118	118	131	139	168
30,	132	134	-	135	127	114	126	120	119	137	143	168
31,	126	129	-	132	-	114	-	117	-	-	143	-

STATE FARM,

BRIDGEWATER.

BRIDGEWATER STATE HOSPITAL.

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CONSULTING PATHOLOGIST.

EDWARD WYLLYS TAYLOR, M.D.,	BOSTON.
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HOSPITAL REPORT, INSANE.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

The annual report of the Bridgewater State Hospital for the year ending Nov. 30, 1914, is hereby submitted.

The accompanying statistical tables which are a part of this report, are for the year ending Sept. 30, 1914. In contrast with previous years the census shows a decrease in the number of patients remaining in the hospital at the end of the hospital year, there being 785, or 15 less than at the beginning of the year. The daily average number under treatment, however, was 793.6, an increase of 10.7 persons. There were 886 different persons, 1 more than last year. There have been 88 admitted by commitment and 1 by transfer. Of these, 72 were first admissions to any hospital. Of those admitted by commitment, 13, or 14.6 per cent., were classified as acute; and 66, or 72.8 per cent., as chronic forms of disease. There were 2 diagnosed not insane, and 7 remain unclassified. Of those first admitted to any hospital, 49, or 68 per cent., were foreign born, — Russia and Canada contributed 9 each and Ireland 8. There were 14, or 19 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., born in Massachusetts. There were 45 committed from the prison department of the State Farm, 16 from the State Prison, and the balance from the remaining penal institutions and courts. Of the crimes committed, 34 were felonies. Of these, 18 were crimes of various degree against the person. There were 7 for drunkenness, and 39 for vagrancy or tramping. Alcoholic intemperance, as usual, leads as the probable exciting cause in 14 cases, and as a predisposing cause in 13. Of first admissions to any hospital, worry is assigned as an exciting cause in 13. There were 32 cases in which for lack of authentic information no cause was assigned.

Dismissals. — There were 19, or 2.14 per cent. of the total number under treatment, discharged as recovered. The per-

centage of recoveries, based on the number of cases committed, is 21.59 per cent. There were 30 deaths, 3.38 per cent. of the total number under treatment, 2 less than last year. There were 12 deaths from tuberculosis, 5 from general paralysis of the insane, and 2 from organic brain disease. Twenty-four cases were deported by the State Board of Insanity.

There remain 244 under sentence, 84 court cases, 515 with expired sentences, and 26 whose status is unknown.

The new cement building west of the main group was opened for patients in August. The first floor is occupied by terminal cases of dementia, and the upper floor by a group less demented, many of whom are workers. A mattress shop has been opened in one end, where an average of 20 patients are employed making and repairing mattresses and pillows. Continued effort has been made during the year to develop working patients. About the usual number have been employed in the walled enclosure, and a somewhat larger group on the farm. The farm workers have been selected largely from the front wards, and, in charge of three attendants, have been employed at general farm labor. Aside from numerous attempts to escape, one of which was successful, there has been little trouble.

There have been 76 individuals employed at profitable occupation in the industrial room, with a daily average of 40. Others have taken advantage of the room in the pursuit of labor less profitable to the hospital but of interest to themselves. Many have become quite proficient in that which is ordinarily considered a woman's work.

The following articles have been made and repaired: new goods made in the industrial room, 165 dozen shirts, 237 dozen pillow slips, 304 dozen sheets, 366 dozen mop cloths, 302 dozen towels, 26 dozen hospital bibs, 17 dozen pair of pants, 10 dozen coats, 22 dozen drawers; number of articles repaired in industrial room, 16,375 shirts, 1,032 drawers, 7,911 pants, 3,610 coats, 1,855 vests, 575 blankets, 10,592 socks, 428 bed spreads, 211 caps, 163 hospital bibs, 312 towels, 117 mop cloths.

The following produce has been raised by patients: 6,519 quarts of strawberries, 1,417 quarts of raspberries, 1,219 quarts of blackberries, 1,753 quarts of currants, 5,534 cucumbers,

4,430 heads of lettuce, 76 bushels of peas, 268 bushels of string beans, 272 bushels of shelled beans, 301½ bushels of tomatoes, 1,835 muskmelons, 3,907 pounds of squash, 580 bushels of turnips, 720 bushels of onions, 12 bushels of table beets, 3 bushels of pop corn.

Dr. Clarence B. Kenney resigned in March to enter private practice. A conscientious physician and a hard worker, his loss again calls attention to the salary schedule which fails to hold in the service the grade of men so much desired and so necessary for improving or maintaining any standard or degree of efficiency. Resignations are invariably followed by a period of work undone. In this instance the laboratory has been practically abandoned, save for the daily routine done by the assistant physicians. The demands and requirements are increasing each year; standards of a few years ago do not meet the present day ideas of mental therapy. The trained psychiatrist and laboratory worker must be in touch one with the other, otherwise modern and scientific diagnosis and treatment of disease, either physical or mental, is too often replaced by personal judgment or guesswork. Personal qualifications and experience in this special line of work should command a reasonable compensation. The physician ripens and improves with age, becoming more and more valuable to the community. His skill and experience command a fair reward in other specialties or in general practice. While it is true there are always applicants for every advertised vacancy, there are comparatively few who measure up to the requirements. The majority who possess the professional and other qualifications enter the work as a means to an end and not with any idea of making it their life work. The assistant physician at the present time has little to look forward to, consequently in due time he leaves for other fields, taking with him the experience and qualifications which are of value to the hospital. Admitting that one function of the hospital is to educate and prepare physicians for the practice of medicine, the function should not be exercised to the point of crippling the hospital itself. A permanent medical staff would appear to be as desirable as a permanent business organization, and the inefficient to be as readily eliminated. I would not recommend an automatic increase of salary at stated intervals, but an

increase based on work accomplished, aptitude and general desirability as an institution official. There is an opportunity here, in fact a necessity, for the laboratory worker and pathologist, if first-class work is to be done in the future. To one who has had recourse to a laboratory, its absence is accentuated. A skilled pathologist with a knowledge of psychiatry would be a stimulus for more and better work. Such a man, however, as already demonstrated, cannot be obtained and held unless we meet the market price for special knowledge. Our duty lies beyond attending merely to the physical wants of our patients. We should reach out into the field of preventive medicine and research; even though tangible results may not at once be apparent every "little bit helps."

During the year special laboratory tests have been made at the Harvard Medical School, and at present Dr. Southard and Dr. Kanavan, pathologists of the State Board of Insanity, are performing our autopsies.

Dr. C. J. Mercer of Bridgewater has done the necessary dentistry.

Dr. Wilmarth Y. Seymour, a graduate interne of the Springfield and Providence city hospitals, was appointed assistant physician in June, but did not begin his service until October 1.

Although a little early to judge of ultimate results, we have been enabled to discriminate more carefully in the selection of attendants under the increased scale of wages recently adopted. Experienced men are more frequently applicants, and, as the wages paid become more generally known, it is reasonable to suppose that more of the desired type will apply. Under the present scale we may expect and demand better care and treatment of those in our charge. Advancement of wages is not automatic, as in the past, but is determined by qualifications and general desirability in addition to the length of time in the service. Under this method, more of the undesirable may be eliminated and their places filled by right-minded men on whom we may depend for the work demanded no less by ourselves than by the general public. At the present time we have a corps of attendants who have contributed in no small measure to the smooth running of the hospital during the year just

closed. Complaints there have been, but on the whole less ground for reasonable complaint than in previous years. More individual care and supervision have been given all cases requiring such attention. It is hoped that this personal element may in the future become more and more a feature of our work.

The general health of the hospital has been excellent throughout the year, and with one exception there have been no serious accidents. A deeply demented patient one morning seized an orange from another patient and pushed it so far into his own throat that asphyxiation occurred before he could be relieved. The medical examiner was notified and a full report forwarded to your Board and the State Board of Insanity. The prevention of accidents and injuries among a sane population requires constant vigilance on the part of all. With the insane, such vigilance may be multiplied indefinitely, and then out of a clear sky some unforeseen catastrophe may occur at any moment.

The usual entertainments have been furnished by professional talent and friends of the hospital.

I desire to acknowledge my gratitude for the co-operation and loyalty of all associated in this work.

For the counsel and confidence of the superintendent and your Board I am truly grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST B. EMERSON,

Medical Director.

HOSPITAL TABLES.

HOSPITAL TABLES.

TABLE NO. 1. — *General Statistics for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1914,
and since the Opening of the Hospital Sept. 14, 1886.*

	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Patients in hospital Oct. 1, 1913,	800	—
Admitted within the year,	96	2,289
Viz.: by commitment,	88	1,693
by transfer,	1	494
from escape,	1	6
from visit,	—	4
nominally discharged from escape, . .	1	1
nominally discharged from visit, . .	4	71
nominally admitted for extension of visit, ¹	1	1
Whole number of cases under treatment, . .	896	4,599
Dismissed within the year,	111	—
Viz.: discharged,	68	—
as recovered,	19	233
as capable of self-support,	3	112
as improved,	10	44
as not improved,	29	232
as not insane,	7	39
died,	30	493
transferred,	5	61
on escape Sept. 30, 1914,	1	32
on visit Sept. 30, 1914,	7	70

¹ Includes 1 patient paroled March 28, 1913, by court.

TABLE NO. 1. — *General Statistics, etc.* — Concluded.

	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Remaining Sept. 13, 1914,	785	—
Number of State patients,	779	—
Number of reimbursing patients,	6	—
Whole number of different persons under treatment within the year.	886	—
Number of different persons admitted,	89	—
Number of different persons admitted by commitment.	87	—
Number of different persons dismissed,	105	—
Number of different persons recovered,	19	—
Number of different persons discharged capable of self-support.	4	—
Daily average, patients under treatment,	793.6	—
Daily average, State patients,	791.10	—
Daily average, reimbursing patients,	2.50	—

TABLE NO. 2. — *Received on First and Subsequent Commitments during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1914.*

	Received during the Year.
First commitment to this hospital,	81
Second commitment to this hospital,	6
Third commitment to this hospital,	1
Fourth commitment to this hospital,	—
Total cases,	88
Total persons,	87
First committed to any hospital,	72

TABLE No. 3. — *Nativity and Parentage of Persons first admitted to Any Insane Hospital, received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1914, and since the Opening of the Hospital Sept. 14, 1886.*

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	RECEIVED.					
	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE SEPT. 14, 1886.		
	Patient.	Father.	Mother.	Patient.	Father.	Mother.
Massachusetts,	14	7	4	671	151	151
Other New England States, . .	4	3	3	141	80	73
Other States,	5	3	6	194	114	111
Total natives,	23	13	13	1,006	345	335
Africa,	—	—	—	2	2	2
Assyria,	1	1	1	5	5	5
At sea,	—	—	—	1	—	—
Armenia,	—	—	—	6	5	5
Austria,	3	3	3	20	16	16
Azores,	—	—	—	15	11	11
Belgium,	—	—	—	1	1	1
Canada,	9	10	11	146	156	174
Cape Verde Islands,	1	1	2	4	4	4
China,	—	—	—	4	4	4
Denmark,	—	—	—	8	3	2
England,	2	2	2	83	76	67
Finland,	—	—	—	2	2	2
France,	—	—	—	8	9	6
Germany,	2	3	2	14	24	22
Greece,	4	4	4	22	24	23
Hungary,	1	1	1	5	5	5
India,	—	—	—	2	—	—
Ireland,	8	14	14	302	505	507
Italy,	5	6	6	97	91	90
Mexico,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Morocco,	—	—	—	1	—	—
Norway,	1	—	1	4	2	3
Poland,	—	—	—	13	13	12
Portugal,	2	2	1	5	4	3
Russia,	9	9	9	68	56	56
Scotland,	—	—	—	16	21	22
South America,	1	—	—	3	1	1
Spain,	—	—	—	1	2	2
Sweden,	—	1	—	24	21	19
Switzerland,	—	—	—	2	2	2
Turkey,	—	—	—	4	4	4
Wales,	—	—	—	—	1	—
West Indies,	—	—	—	8	5	6
Total foreigners,	49	57	57	896	1,076	1,077
Unknown,	—	2	2	92	573	582
Totals,	72	72	72	1,994	1,994	1,994

TABLE NO. 4. — *Number of Patients received from the State Institutions for the Insane and Other Sources during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1914, and since the Opening of the Hospital Sept. 14, 1886.*

	RECEIVED.	
	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
From hospitals for the insane,	1	495
From State Farm, pauper department,	—	37
From State Farm, prison department,	45	730
From State Prison,	16	351
From Prison Camp,	—	1
From Massachusetts Reformatory,	—	142
From the courts,	6	106
From the houses of correction,	18	320
From jails,	3	20
From jails, awaiting trial,	—	21
Returned from escape and given new numbers,	—	5
Returned to the hospital by order of the State Board of Insanity,	—	4
Totals,	89	2,232

TABLE NO. 5. — *Residence of Insane Persons, admitted by Commitment.*

PLACES.	First admitted to Any Hospital.	Other Admissions.	Totals.
Massachusetts (by counties): —			
Barnstable,	1	—	1
Berkshire,	1	—	1
Bristol,	4	1	5
Essex,	7	—	7
Franklin,	—	—	—
Hampden,	7	1	8
Hampshire,	2	—	2
Middlesex,	14	8	22
Norfolk,	4	2	6
Plymouth,	7	—	7
Suffolk,	16	2	18
Worcester,	9	1	10
Totals,	72	15	87
Cities or large towns, ¹	59	12	71
Country districts, ²	13	3	16
Unknown,	—	—	—

¹ Population 10,000 and over.

² Under 10,000.

TABLE NO. 6. — *Civil Conditions of Persons first admitted to Any Insane Hospital, received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1914.*

Married,	11
Single,	56
Widowed,	5
Unknown,	—
Total,	72

TABLE NO. 7. — *Occupation of Persons first admitted to Any Insane Hospital, received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1914.*

Agent, 1	Painter, 1
Barber, 1	Paper hanger, 1
Carpenter, 1	Paper maker, 1
Chauffeur, 1	Plumber, 1
Clerk, 1	Real estate, 1
Electrician, 1	Seamen, 3
Engineer, 1	Shoemakers, 5
Farmer, 1	Soldier, 1
Fireman's helper, 1	Spinner, 1
Horse trader, 1	Teamsters, 2
Laborers, 32	Tinsmiths, 2
Leather worker, 1	Waiter, 1
Mill hands, 5	Weaver, 1
Night watchman, 1	Whip maker, 1
None, 1	Total, 72

TABLE NO. 8. — *Ages of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Death.*

AGES.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.		DIED.	
	At First Attack.	When admitted.	At First Attack.	When admitted.
Congenital,	6	—	2	—
15 years and less,	2	—	—	—
From 15 to 20 years,	1	3	—	1
20 to 25 years,	10	16	3	3
25 to 30 years,	9	15	2	2
30 to 35 years,	6	10	5	5
35 to 40 years,	5	5	4	4
40 to 50 years,	4	7	4	6
50 to 60 years,	5	12	1	6
60 to 70 years,	1	1	1	2
70 to 80 years,	—	1	—	1
Over 80 years,	—	—	—	—
Totals,	49	70	22	30
Unknown,	21	—	8	—
Not insane,	2	2	—	—
Total persons,	72	72	30	30
Mean known ages (in years), .	32.2	36.9	36.6	41.3

TABLE NO. 9. — *Probable Causes of Mental Diseases in Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.*

EXCITING CAUSES.	Admitted.	PREDISPOSING.		
		Hereditary Tendency.	Neurotic Tendency.	Alcoholic Intem- perance
<i>Physical.</i>				
Alcoholic intemperance,	14	1	—	13
Arteriosclerosis,	2	—	—	2
Cerebral hemorrhage,	—	—	—	—
Congenital defect,	7	4	2	1
Organic brain disease,	1	—	—	1
Senility,	2	—	1	1
Sexual excess,	1	1	—	—
Toxemia,	—	—	—	—
Trauma,	—	—	—	—
<i>Mental.</i>				
Worry,	13	1	12	—
Totals,	40	7	15	18
Unknown,	32	—	—	—
Totals,	72	7	15	18

TABLE NO. 10. — *Probable Duration of Disease before Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	First admitted to Any Hospital.
Congenital,	6
Under 1 month,	1
From 1 to 3 months,	9
3 to 6 months,	3
6 to 12 months,	2
1 to 2 years,	5
2 to 5 years,	8
5 to 10 years,	7
10 to 20 years,	7
Over 20 years,	1
Total,	49
Unknown,	21
Not insane,	2
Total of cases,	72
Total of persons,	72
Average known duration (in years),	8.17

TABLE NO. 11.—*Forms of Mental Disease in Patients committed, discharged or died, with their Condition on Discharge.*

	Committed.	DISCHARGED.					Died.	Total Discharges and Deaths.
		Recovered.	Capable of Self-support.	Improved.	Not improved.	Not insane.		
<i>A. — First admitted to Any Hospital.</i>								
Manic-depressive insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Depressed form,	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
<i>b.</i> Exalted form,	2	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
<i>c.</i> Circular form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute hallucinosis,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Alcoholic insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Acute form,	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
<i>b.</i> Chronic form,	7	—	1	3	1	—	5	10
Habit psychosis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arteriosclerosis,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia præcox: —								
<i>a.</i> Paranoid form,	27	—	1	2	17	—	7	27
<i>b.</i> Hebephrenic form,	3	—	—	—	4	—	1	5
<i>c.</i> Katatonic form,	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
Dementia, organic,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dementia, secondary,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, senile,	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital inferiority,	5	—	1	3	2	—	—	6
Epileptic insanity,	4	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Paresis,	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Primary delusional insanity,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imprisonment psychosis,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Imbecility,	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Toxic insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Acute form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>b.</i> Chronic form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neurasthenic insanity,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Simple depression,	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Not insane,	2	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Unclassified,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total A,	72	14	3	8	26	3	27	81
<i>B. — Other Admissions.</i>								
Manic-depressive insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Depressed form,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>b.</i> Exalted form,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>c.</i> Circular form,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Alcoholic insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Acute form,	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	4
<i>b.</i> Chronic form,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Habit psychosis,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, organic,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, secondary,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, senile,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia præcox: —								
<i>a.</i> Paranoid form,	6	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
<i>b.</i> Hebephrenic form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>c.</i> Katatonic form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital inferiority,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Epileptic insanity,	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Paresis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary delusional insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imprisonment psychosis,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Involution psychosis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toxic insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Acute form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>b.</i> Chronic form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imbecility,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neurasthenic insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not insane,	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Unclassified,	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total B,	16	5	—	2	3	4	3	17
Aggregate cases,	88	19	3	10	29	7	30	98
Aggregate persons,	87	19	3	10	29	7	30	98

TABLE NO. 12. — *Discharges and Deaths of the Insane, classified by Admissions and Results.*

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.	Recovered.	Capable of self-support.	Improved.	Not improved.	Not insane.	Died.	Totals.
First in this hospital,	15	3	9	27	4	29	87
Second in this hospital,	4	—	1	2	3	1	11
Third in this hospital,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fourth in this hospital,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total cases,	19	3	10	29	7	30	98
Total persons admitted to any hospital,	14	3	8	27	3	28	83

TABLE NO. 13. — *Relation to Penal Institutions and the Courts of the Criminal Cases received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1913, and since the Opening of the Hospital, Sept. 14, 1886.*

	RECEIVED.	
	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
State prison cases,	16	351
House of correction cases,	18	320
Massachusetts Reformatory cases,	—	142
State Farm, prison cases,	45	730
Court cases,	6	106
Transfers, criminal habit,	1	44
Prison Camp,	—	1
Jails,	3	28
Totals,	89	1,722

TABLE No. 14. — Causes of Death and Forms of Mental Disease in Persons who died.

	Aggregates.	Unclassified.	Alcoholic, Acute.	Alcoholic, Chronic.	Dementia Precox.	Dementia, Organic.	Dementia, Secondary.	Dementia, Senile.	Epileptic Insanity.	Toxic Insanity.	General Paresis.	Imbecility.	Involution Psychosis.	Manic-depressive Insanity.	Primary Delusional Insanity.
<i>General Diseases.</i>															
Tuberculosis, general,	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Cirrhosis of liver,	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess of lung,	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy, exhaustion from,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy, exhaustion from, and cerebral hemorrhage,	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of Nervous System.</i>															
Organic brain disease,	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paresis,	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebral hemorrhage,	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of Respiratory System.</i>															
Broncho-pneumonia,	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broncho-pneumonia and cellulitis, leg,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	10	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
<i>Diseases of Circulatory System.</i>															
Arteriosclerosis,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Mitral insufficiency,	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myocarditis, chronic, and arteriosclerosis,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Ill-defined Diseases.</i>															
Suffocation by pushing an orange down his throat,	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	30	—	1	6	11	1	—	1	1	—	5	2	—	2	—

TABLE NO. 15. — *Duration of Mental Disease and its Treatment in Patients who recovered or died.*

PERIOD.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER AD-MISSIONS.	
	Duration before Admission.	Hospital Residence.	Whole Duration.	Whole Known Period of Mental Disease.	Whole Known Period of Hospital Residence.
A. — Recovered: —					
Under 1 month,	3	—	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months, . . .	6	5	3	—	—
3 to 6 months,	3	1	2	—	2
6 to 12 months,	1	3	3	2	1
1 to 2 years,	—	1	—	1	1
2 to 5 years,	—	2	3	1	1
5 to 10 years,	1	2	3	1	—
10 to 15 years,	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	14	14	14	5	5
Unknown,	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	14	14	14	5	5
Average of known cases (in months),	7.5	18.7	26.4	31.8	12.2
B. — Died: —					
Under 1 month,	—	—	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months, . . .	1	3	—	—	—
3 to 6 months,	3	2	—	—	—
6 to 12 months,	1	3	—	—	—
1 to 2 years,	4	4	1	—	—
2 to 5 years,	4	7	6	—	1
5 to 10 years,	1	2	3	2	2
10 to 15 years,	1	3	1	—	—
Over 15 years,	3	3	7	—	—
Totals,	18	27	18	2	3
Unknown,	9	—	9	1	—
Totals,	27	27	27	3	3
Average of known cases (in months),	66.8	65.6	127.2	63.5	47.3

TABLE NO. 16. — *Showing Crimes committed by Insane Criminals during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1914, and since the Opening of the Hospital Sept. 14, 1886.*

CRIMES.	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.	CRIMES.	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Abortion,	1	1	Drunkenness,	7	222
Abuse of a female child,	-	6	Drunkenness, contempt of court,	-	1
Adultery,	-	6	Entering building and putting in fear,	-	1
Arson,	1	21	Escaping from prison,	1	5
Assault,	1	70	Exposure,	-	5
Assault, battery and unnatural act,	-	-	Forgery,	-	9
Assault and battery,	3	47	Forgery with intent to defraud,	-	1
Assault, felonious,	-	1	Forgery and uttering,	-	1
Assault, felonious,	-	6	Fornication,	-	3
Assault, indecent,	-	6	Having in possession dangerous weapon,	-	3
Assault on an officer,	1	3	Having in possession burglarious implements,	-	2
Assault to rape,	1	19	Habitual criminal,	-	6
Assault to rob,	1	9	Illegal practice of medicine,	-	1
Assault to kill,	-	21	Idle and disorderly,	1	11
Assault to commit larceny from the person,	1	2	Incest,	-	2
Assault upon a female child,	-	2	Illegal sale of liquor,	-	1
Assault on an officer, nonpayment of fine,	-	1	Incest, carnal abuse,	-	2
Assault with dangerous weapon,	4	35	Keeping disorderly house,	-	5
Assault with intent to kill,	-	5	Lewd and lascivious cohabitation,	1	8
Assault with intent to murder,	1	22	Lewdness,	-	4
Assault with intent to commit criminal abuse,	-	2	Larceny,	3	152
Assault with loaded pistol,	-	1	Larceny from a conveyance,	-	1
Attempt to break and enter,	-	4	Larceny from a building,	-	4
Bastardy,	-	1	Larceny from the person,	-	6
Being a breaker and disturber of the peace,	-	1	Libel,	-	1
Being a pilferer,	-	1	Liquor nuisance,	-	1
Bestiality,	-	2	Malicious mischief,	-	4
Bigamy,	-	1	Manslaughter,	1	32
Breaking and entering,	5	163	Murder,	5	89
Breaking, entering, forgery,	-	1	Murder, accessory to,	-	1
Breaking, entering, with intent to steal,	2	19	Nonpayment of fine,	-	2
Breaking, entering, with intent to rape,	-	1	Nonsupport of family,	-	6
Breaking, entering, larceny,	3	55	Obtaining money under false pretences,	-	4
Breaking, entering, receiving stolen goods,	-	2	Perjury,	1	4
Breaking, entering, with intent to commit arson,	-	1	Polygamy and adultery,	-	2
Breaking glass,	-	1	Polygamy with assault to murder,	-	2
Burning building,	-	4	Rape,	1	22
Burglary,	-	5	Rape and robbery,	-	1
Carrying loaded revolver,	1	3	Rape, incest,	-	1
Carnal abuse,	1	1	Robbery,	1	42
Common drunkard,	-	32	Receiving stolen goods,	-	2
Conspiracy,	-	1	Sending obscene matter through the mail,	1	1
Counterfeiting,	-	1	Sodomy,	-	8
Criminal advertising,	-	1	Stealing,	-	2
Criminal habit,	-	8	Stoning railroad train,	-	1
Cruelty to animals,	-	2	Stubbornness,	-	7
Cutting wood in public park,	-	1	Stubborn child,	-	4
Delinquent child,	-	1	Theft,	-	3
Desecrating cemetery,	-	1	Threatening to do bodily harm,	-	2
Disorderly,	-	8	Torturing a cow,	-	1
Disturbing the peace,	-	12	Tramp,	8	102
Disturbing peace and destroying building,	-	1	Vagrancy,	31	554
			Unknown,	-	32
			Unnatural act,	-	2
			Totals,	89	2,006

TABLE NO. 17. — *Showing the Movement of Cases for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1914.*

	Remain- ing Oct. 1, 1913.	Received during the Year.	Dismissed during the Year.	Remain- ing Sept. 30, 1914.
State Prison cases,	149	17	20	146
House of correction cases,	160	20	27	153
Massachusetts Reformatory cases, .	49	—	12	37
Court cases,	71	7	5	72
State Farm, prison cases,	323	48	43	329
Transfers, criminal habit,	21	1	2	20
Jails,	9	3	1	11
Noncriminal,	18	—	1	17
Totals,	800	96	111	785

TABLE NO. 18. — *Relations of Sentences of the Criminal Cases remaining Sept. 30, 1914.*

Undergoing 3 to 6 months' sentence,	1
6 to 12 months' sentence,	7
1 to 2 years' sentence,	49
2 to 5 years' sentence,	18
5 to 10 years' sentence,	21
10 to 15 years' sentence,	16
15 to 20 years' sentence,	11
20 to 25 years' sentence,	1
25 to 35 years' sentence,	2
50 to 55 years' sentence,	1
life sentence,	29
indeterminate sentence,	4
Court cases,	84
Sentences expired,	515
Unascertained,	26
Total,	785

A detailed black and white architectural illustration of the Fairmount Park Zoo, showing various animal enclosures, buildings, and a large circular structure with the number 12. The illustration is oriented horizontally on the page.

WORKHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

Scale of Frontage 5/8 inch = 15 feet.

SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF
THE STATE FARM
AT
BRIDGEWATER,
INCLUDING THE
REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND OF
THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1915.



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BRIDGEWATER.

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

The trustees of the State Infirmary and State Farm, complying with the statutes of the Commonwealth, respectfully submit the sixty-second annual report, which, with the reports of the superintendent, treasurer, chaplains, resident physician and medical director, herewith submitted, shows the condition of the State Farm for the year ending Nov. 30, 1915.

By the provisions of chapters 212 and 369 of the Acts of 1915 the General Court appropriated \$384,600 for the maintenance of the institution for the fiscal year covered by this report.

During that period there has been expended for salaries, wages and labor, \$118,898.25, and for current expenses, \$265,689.03, making a total of \$384,587.28.

The average number of inmates for the year was 2,811, or 234 more than for the previous year. The largest number under care at one time was 3,111, and the smallest was 2,611. The total number of admissions and commitments was 5,558, as against 5,301 during the preceding year. The total number of persons discharged was 5,582.

The average per capita cost has been \$2.63 per week, the same as last year.

Some repairs and improvements have been deferred this year in order to keep within our appropriation, \$11,000 having been expended instead of the \$20,000 estimated.

Improvements granted in 1913 and 1914 for additional water supply, recording machinery and consolidated heating apparatus have been completed.

Our Board again urges the passage of an act to provide for a more uniform and equitable plan to reimburse prisoners for in-

juries sustained in the performance of their assigned duties while serving sentence, and we urge the passage of an act which may not only recognize the justice of reimbursement but provide a plan of procedure without expense to the injured.

There are certain urgent needs of extensions and improvements at the State Farm which the trustees approve and recommend, amounting to \$37,000, estimates for the same having been filed with the State Board of Charity and State Auditor Nov. 15, 1915, in accordance with chapter 719 of the Acts of 1912.

Included in the foregoing amount are items for additional sewage disposal and new office buildings and fireproof vaults for the asylum department, which were favorably considered by the public charitable committee last year, but through some oversight failed to be reported in season for action.

Our stewardship, while not less obligatory and faithful, is made comparatively easy on account of the excellent balance and superior team work in the administration of its many departments. Our superintendent, in his long service, has been most fortunate in the selection of his administrative heads. The assistant superintendent and treasurer, his ranking man in the general administration, will this coming year have completed thirty years. The medical director has been in State service nearly twenty years. The master and the deputy are both of long experience. Many of the assistants and subordinates have a surprising tenure.

With the exception of the resignation of Dr. Leonard A. Baker, after faithfully serving nearly twelve years in the trying demands of the insane department, there has been no break in the official staff.

The permanence and stability of the whole force merit our commendation.

JOHN B. TIVNAN.
FRANCIS W. ANTHONY.
MARY E. COGAN.
NELLIE E. TALBOT.
DENNIS D. SULLIVAN.
GALEN L. STONE.
LEONARD HUNTRESS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees.

The following is submitted as the superintendent's report of the State Farm: —

The extraordinary jump in our population the last two months of last year, which increased our number remaining November 30 to 2,931, has been maintained so generally throughout the period that our average has been over 200 more than we estimated, and we close this year with 2,907 remaining. But for the unexpected revival of industrial activity the last part of the year, the institution would now be taxed to its capacity, 200 to 300 more. An average of 2,811 have been supported at a weekly per capita expenditure of \$2.63.

No other noteworthy statistical changes have occurred.

With your approval the master has undertaken the investigation by correspondence of the prior record or history of commitments to the workhouse division. The next annual report will contain a summary of a full year's work. Enough has already been disclosed to make the information of value in the institution management of cases which would have been more troublesome without the knowledge obtained by this inquiry. Several cases, usually youngsters who would not or could not give true information at the court, have been discovered as coming from homes and conditions to which it seemed best to restore them, and such action has obtained. This is not cited as an error at court, but as showing the change in the youngster's viewpoint when he realizes the actual conditions and environments of his commitment. "Home, sweet home" is now his favorite. In a few instances the probation officers decline to co-operate on the grounds of overwork. Of course we are sorry and sympathize.

I am much pleased and more thankful than ever before to report that which in general you already know, — that the

institution in all its divisions adds another year in its history marked by a composure so quiet and tranquil that we might be tempted to indulge a self-satisfaction would it not be dangerous to us "reformers." But let us hope it is not the great calm before an impending storm. The indictment of the most aggressive and spectacular prison reformer of all time has us all "coming and going." Whatever we believe of the wisdom of his erratic and eccentric methods, no prison official of experience and character will credit either the charges of immorality or the quality of evidence supporting them. We know too well how apt are the wicked and vicious to "start something" if called for; also how apt is the exigent need of politics to appropriate stuff from the same low degenerate origin. Neither are fair, honorable or decently judicial, a most miserable miscarriage of lawful procedure and governmental function. The abnormality, both of the cause and the findings, is responsible for the unhappy "mix up," for the moment at least, of true prison reform. Normal and honest effort in prison reform has been slowly but steadily progressive for years. Our conception of duty is to stay on our job all the time, and we have, building up a mutual spirit of trust and confidence; and in obedience of law and judicial precepts we have required the performance of assigned tasks. That these obligations have been met in a broad, humane spirit and practice, reformatory for our client and protective for society, constitute reforms in hand within the power of faithful service. Any official of good ability whose creed embraces love of God and man is eligible for the administration of reasonable, sensible reforms.

As I go about our open, broad fields of nearly a thousand acres, and realizing that eight-tenths of it has been reclaimed from a maze of forest, undrained swamp and rock-bound bottom of bush and bramble, our unguarded orchards, henneries, piggeries, barns, stables, pumping stations, 1 mile south and 2 miles north respectively, sewer beds, herds in pasture, and more than fifty teams here, there and everywhere, observing over four hundred men practically in full trust, many of them without even a semblance of supervision, is it any wonder our pride rises to giddy heights? This is no gamble about the future but a bird in hand, more certain than those in the bush,—an

accomplished fact, one in which mutual respect, obedience and forbearance are the basic principles.

The poor fellows of accidental or sudden impulse crimes are eligible for a separate treatment, and there is no valid reason why they should not be placed under an environment as free and easy as our own. Large numbers of our accidental State prisoners might well be cared for on institutional farms if we would as zealously plead for this specific reform as for the undigested methods now under experiment.

Massachusetts has ever enjoyed an enviable reputation for leading in reforms. No State in our Union was so influential in breaking the chains and shackles of slavery, or so early to write statutes of relief and improved conditions for him whose business card was the sweat of his brow, as ours.

An old statute, which provided for transferring from the State Prison to our care aged and infirm prisoners, was doctored at the last session of the Legislature by adding but a word or two, and so interpreted that an elaborate assortment of those not wanted in the State prisons could be transferred here. Why not give us some of the preferred stock, — the first-time forgers, embezzlers, financial irregulars, and confer the farm benefits of open-air and sunshine treatment, a perfectly safe, desirable and legitimate classification to make? A new prison and classification has been urged for years, but it still remains under the shadow of Bunker Hill, where soil, air and sunshine are practically cornered as of value in the health and hygiene of its confined population. The only tangible, concrete proposition ever made for its relief was its removal to Nashewena Island by Governor Douglas in an earnest special message received with great favor until the invisible political button got pushed, — a wicked wreck of a great reform.

The sage of Concord in his fight for the abolition of slavery, his stately figure now slightly bent with age but still symbolizing his lofty purpose to fight forever if need be to reform the wrongs of bondage, has been an earnest consistent live wire in all reforms. Frank B. Sanborn's whole life has been sincerely and arduously devoted to the problems of better conditions for unfortunate humanity of every class. No man of his time has had a wider observation or greater opportunity to study the problems

of our defectives than this noble, venerable character, always open-minded and ever alert to champion the cause of the oppressed. A signal honor in my life has been the pleasure and profit of his counsel and advice during thirty-two years of State service in a work of mutual hope and confidence that our methods and aims were uplifting and progressive for the unfortunate in our custodial care.

The farmers had, for a majority of the season, much discouragement. The elements were truly against ideal planting and planning, — cold and wet, hot and dry, in such alternating periods as to upset the best laid plans, — while in crop growing and maturing season intermittent changes were so frequent as seriously to cut short some crops by blight and fully destroy others. But the average of our harvest was better than we expected, and so much better than most of the eastern country that we account ourselves fortunate. The operations are now of such magnitude that even a partial crop failure is a serious loss.

The hay crop, which has generally the highest commercial value of any, was about 100 tons less than last year. This was fully offset by an excess of rowen in the same amount, which for feeding value to our milk stock fully squares the account. A prior experiment with hay caps in the harvest decided us to extend greatly this protection, with the result that we suffered no loss from frequent showers and storms, and estimate our hay better made and stored than ever before.

Potatoes, a corner-stone food crop, were neither pronounced a success or a failure. Until the middle of August no stand of former years ever looked as promising. Too much rain and sunless, muggy weather prevented a full growth of the tubers on the low lands. The yield ranged from 150 to 350 per acre. From 67 acres there were harvested 16,044 bushels, an average of $239\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

Both ensilage and field corn gave bountiful yields, — 36 acres yielded well over 20 tons per acre, and 89 acres of field corn gave an average of 73 bushels per acre. About 50 acres was new, reclaimed land. Root crops and cabbage, both standard crops with us, gave fair averages. Truck and vine crops might be classed as good, bad and indifferent. Squash gave a good

yield but of indifferent quality, while cucumbers were a failure. The onions were a small crop and off in quality. Beans were both good and bad, and all other truck lacked the development and uniformity of a normal season. The apple yield was about the same as last year, but the lack of sun and excess rain prevented coloring and ripening. All berry crops were nearly 50 per cent. less.

Our herd of 97 cows and young stock, 47 heifers, were never as uniformly productive, vigorous and healthy as now. The great majority of the cows are grade Holstein, the younger bred from high-grade cows and thoroughbred bulls on the farm. All are absolutely free of tuberculosis; they are all tested at six-month periods, and show the results of faithful, intelligent care and common-sense feeding. Each cow, according to her needs, is served with rations to make a strong, healthy animal as well as a producer of good milk. The herdsman has been a student of sensible and economic care of the herd for twelve years, and is familiar enough with the ordinary ills to preclude the necessity of a veterinarian in the great majority of attacks. The condition is best told in an average milk production of 14.17 quarts daily from 78 cows.

Our swine, free from hog cholera for twenty years, were attacked April 29 from infection which could not be traced. As soon as the diagnosis was made on May 2, Dr. Howard, Commissioner of Animal Industry, sent experts to treat the sick and immunize the rest. Eight hogs, 19 shoats and 27 young pigs were lost from a total herd of 379. Twenty died before treatment and 34 during same. The disinfection of the piggeries was so complete and thorough that no sign of further infection has developed. To close the incident, it cost in loss and expense of treatment about \$1,500.

The great expansion of the farm makes of it a problem of deep interest in its functional relations to the whole institution. Located as we are in a section where farming is a minor interest in the pursuit of health and happiness, and the guarantee of bread and butter is of doubtful value, where the popular industry of shoemaking despoils the farm of labor, its inseparable ally, and having a soil always hungry for nourishment at high prices, it fails as a market place for the supplies required by a

large institution. Milk, the very corner-stone need of hospital and infirmary, could not be found within business convenience, nor could any other of the larger products for food consumption. The farm, therefore, is a component part and a large part of the institution. Milk, pork, eggs, potatoes, roots, truck and fruits, with labor in plenty, must be produced by the institution. Our first duty and aim is to produce our own requirements. To do this in perfect proportion and balance for 3,000 people is a problem which will heavily tax prophecy or luck. The options and alternatives forced by early or late spring, drought or deluge, cold or wet seasons, make the need of a wide field of operations and a variety of soils for optional service. The population growth rather exceeds our land recoveries. With the exception of the Holmes' lands, about a hundred acres, we have little more tillage to reclaim for cultivation except grazing and grass.

Intensive farming is ideal when the Ruler of the elements and the weather man are in harmony with the desired purpose. The coming year will have a further handicap certain and serious: a famine in potash is nothing short of disaster, and the greatly increased price of other chemicals will necessitate a great reduction in the amount used and required. Our normal potato consumption will be not less than 16,000 bushels. If these can be produced on 75 acres instead of 60 to 65 acres as in the past few years, we shall be fortunate. Increased acreage and less yield in all crops is our only way of meeting the demands this coming year.

In early August we were favored with a two days' official investigation by Professors Waid, Graham, Lockwood, Story and Cheneworth of the agricultural college extension service. The purpose of the service — to advise in methods and practice, to criticise the bad and commend the good — was impartially demonstrated. Our weak spots were pointed out in such a concise, frank and helpful spirit that it will be a pleasure to reform. Messrs. Waid and Story were not strangers with us, and have been most helpful for several years. The last day of the visit we had a real round-up of the head farmers from all the State institutions and several others from Plymouth

and Bristol counties prominent in the business. The opportunity for concentration of mind on specific lines of work must have been profitable, and our farm afforded several good object lessons. When the meeting was over, we indulged a pride and satisfaction that the earth and the fullness thereof was ours, but in less than two weeks the weather bureau dispelled the illusion.

Of commercial shop industries there is little to report because little has been accomplished. Hand caning of chair seats has been an industry of last resort for years, but really valuable for occupation as a rescue from idleness of men who could not be assigned to service in the open until we knew more of them, also for others physically unable to perform heavier tasks, — a miscellaneous ungraded labor. Much of the time there has been little and quite a portion of the time no demand for work. Recently there has been some revival of the chair-seat demand.

The woodworking shop, for a time producing a very limited quantity of furniture and chairs for State use, has about pinched out. The orders for these are from requisitions made to the Prison Board, but have been turned to the reformatory for everything except a few chairs, not enough to make worthy mention.

The weave shop is still hand weaving blankets for the reformatory and weaving shirtings, toweling and some cotton made suitings for our own use, also blankets for ourselves from woolen ravelings of knitted wool from worn and cast-off hose and garments, purchased for occupation when hand caning failed in supply.

It is indeed mortifying that we cannot show more profit from industrial effort, but volume is so small and market so narrow that but little can be expected. It is gratifying, however, that the insignificant balance is not found on the loss side of the account. That we have kept out of debt under the conditions may be worthy credit.

At the insane department the increased wage scale has now been in force long enough, a little more than a full year, to reflect the improvement which we prophesied. The marked reduction in dismissals of undesirable nurses and attendants supports the contention repeatedly made by the medical di-

rector that an increased wage scale would attract more mature dependable men. Better men are making applications, and wider opportunity for selection is working out notable improvement. The stability or tenure of the service would be greatly augmented by providing and furnishing for the man of family a rental and farm products, both at cost. Men who have entered these God-given relations become by obligation of their sacred contract steadied by their burdens and responsibilities. Despite the lamentable fact that a brute too often masquerades in these relations, the very great majority are men whose family tests of kind indulgence are a reasonable assurance that they will practice these virtues in the care of their patients.

More than ever I should feel it a grave neglect if I failed to acknowledge the helpful consideration and deference shown me by every associate from the highest in rank to the final end of the labor line. The only note of discord in my song is the fear that it may be inherent respect for age.

Be assured, ladies and gentlemen of the trustees, of my appreciation of another year in your service.

Respectfully submitted,

HOLLIS M. BLACKSTONE,

Superintendent.

BRIDGEWATER, Dec. 1, 1915.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

The undersigned was appointed Catholic chaplain of the State Farm Nov. 15, 1915, to succeed Rev. James F. Regan, who was placed in charge of St. Cecelia's Church, Ashland. Holy Mass has been celebrated every Sunday during the year in the prison chapel and a sermon of ten or fifteen minutes' duration has been preached to the inmates. After the Mass, services are usually held in the asylum chapel. Three or four times during the year the inmates are given an opportunity to go to confession and Holy Communion; neighboring priests are invited to assist the chaplain and his curate, Rev. Eli Barnaud, and this assistance they gladly render.

Occasionally during the year the Holy Mass is also celebrated in the chapel of the asylum, and the inmates who can do so are given an opportunity of fulfilling their religious duties.

Knowing also that nothing can bring so much joy and consolation to the heart of the Catholic in his declining years as to be able to assist at Mass and to receive the consolations of religion, we tried to satisfy this want, and the inmates of the almshouse are now privileged to assist at Mass every Tuesday morning and to fulfill their other religious obligations more frequently and more conveniently. It is certainly one of our sweetest consolations to feel that we are able to bring even one ray of sunshine and happiness into the lives of these poor and unfortunate men. During the past year the last rites of the church have been administered to 104 persons.

While I have been Catholic chaplain of the institution but two months, my stay has been very pleasant, made so by the kind consideration and generous co-operation of Superintendent Blackstone and his assistants. Every suggestion that I have made to the superintendent has been gladly accepted and

quickly acted upon. A chalice and some new vestments for chapel services have been procured.

In conclusion I wish to thank Superintendent Blackstone and his assistants for their many acts of kindness during the year, and I sincerely hope that our mutual co-operation during the coming years will tend to the moral advancement of the inmates of our institutions to the end that they may be better men and better citizens.

T. A. CURTIN,
Catholic Chaplain.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

Our work can be divided into three parts, viz., public religious services, hospital visiting and entertainments.

Among the interesting speakers Sunday afternoons have been Mr. George L. Farley, the Brockton superintendent of schools, Mr. George W. Alden, chairman of the Brockton No-License Committee, and Rev. Warren P. Landers, secretary of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society. At all of the services music has been furnished by the church choirs of the vicinity.

There has also been public worship at the almshouse, usually on Tuesdays.

Stereopticon views, with musical programs, have been given about once a month at the asylum chapel, and at rarer intervals at the women's prison and the almshouse. In the former place we have been very ably assisted by Mr. R. E. Bisbee, chairman of the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission, and by friends of Rev. Moses Sedar of Boston.

Miss E. B. Trask of Beverly has again forwarded to us a large box of literature, and there have been many other gifts of magazines. Scores of invalids and convalescents use these gifts.

We also find the patients glad to see us in our week-day visits to the prison hospital, and we count these as no slight part of our duties.

In this work, as well as elsewhere, we have ever found the officers of the State Farm kind and wise to help.

Respectfully submitted,

L. B. CODDING,
Protestant Chaplain.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1915:—

CASH ACCOUNT.			
Balance Dec. 1, 1914,	.	.	\$6,258 40
<i>Receipts.</i>			
<i>Institution Receipts.</i>			
Board of inmates:—			
Reimbursements, insane,	.	\$839 01	
Reimbursements, charitable,	.	2,019 70	
			\$2,858 71
Sales:—			
Food,	.	\$7 50	
Furnishings,	.	150 62	
Repairs and improvements,	.	36 22	
Miscellaneous,	.	2,514 92	
Farm, stable and grounds:—			
Cows and calves,	\$116 00		
Pigs and hogs,	206 50		
Hides,	206 23		
Vegetables,	1,652 29		
Sundries,	2,994 63		
		5,175 65	
			7,884 91
Miscellaneous receipts:—			
Interest on bank balances,	.	\$251 93	
Sundries,	.	670 47	
			922 40
			11,666 02
Sales account of industries fund,	.	.	6,744 27
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i>			
Maintenance appropriations:—			
Balance of 1914,	.	\$8,772 17	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	.	20,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1915,	.	348,871 90	
			377,644 07
Special appropriations,	.	.	5,877 72
Industries fund,	.	.	4,604 90
Total,	.	.	\$412,795 38

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth: —

Institution receipts,	\$11,666 02
Industries fund,	6,744 27

Maintenance appropriations: —

Balance November schedule, 1914,	\$15,030 57
Eleven months' schedules, 1915,	348,871 90
November advances,	14,784 33
	<hr/>
	378,686 80

Special appropriations: —

Approved schedules,	5,877 72
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Industries fund: —

Approved schedules,	4,604 90
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Balance Nov. 30, 1915: —

In bank,	\$3,074 33
In office,	2,141 34
	<hr/>
	5,215 67

Total,	\$412,795 38
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MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation,	\$384,600 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	384,587 28

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	\$12 72
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Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages and labor: —

Hollis M. Blackstone, superintendent,	\$3,000 00
General administration,	36,267 51
Medical service,	9,133 33
Ward service (male),	44,265 38
Ward service (female),	3,724 50
Repairs and improvements,	4,957 37
Farm, stable and grounds,	17,550 16
	<hr/>
	\$118,898 25

Food: —

Butter,	\$294 92
Butterine,	5,070 92
Beans,	3,695 88
Bread and crackers,	298 69
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	2,469 59
Cheese,	221 37
Eggs,	1 32
Flour,	32,348 07
Fish,	4,824 49
Fruit (dried and fresh),	1,319 34
Lard,	392 10
Meats,	50,207 15
	<hr/>

Amounts carried forward,	\$101,143 84	\$118,898 25
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$101,143 84	\$118,898 25
Food — <i>Con.</i>		
Molasses and syrup,	720 78	
Spices, seasonings, salt, etc.,	1,108 78	
Sugar,	5,709 20	
Tea, coffee, broma and cocoa,	4,537 99	
Vegetables,	1,520 92	
Yeast,	657 50	
Sundries,	68 32	
	<hr/>	115,467 33
Clothing and materials: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$1,695 13	
Clothing,	7,170 91	
Dry goods for clothing and small wares,	13,738 01	
Furnishing goods,	1,001 91	
Hats and caps,	566 21	
Leather and shoe findings,	8,948 72	
Materials and machinery for manufacturing,	1,736 45	
	<hr/>	34,857 34
Furnishings: —		
Beds, bedding, table linen, etc.,	\$6,826 75	
Brushes, brooms,	1,089 04	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	86 76	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	1,534 28	
Furniture and upholstery,	199 49	
Kitchen furnishings,	209 25	
Materials and machinery for manufacturing,	1,376 44	
Wooden ware, buckets, pails, etc.,	419 94	
Sundries,	857 21	
	<hr/>	12,599 16
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	\$30,534 62	
Oil,	1,314 83	
Sundries,	781 02	
	<hr/>	32,630 47
Repairs and improvements: —		
Brick,	\$112 60	
Cement, lime and plaster,	716 68	
Electrical work and supplies,	1,275 37	
Hardware,	1,610 29	
Lumber,	1,076 01	
Machines (detached),	341 48	
Paints, oil, glass, etc.,	1,453 33	
Plumbing, steam fitting and supplies,	2,132 89	
Roofing and materials,	198 98	
Sundries,	2,212 27	
	<hr/>	11,129 90
Farm, stable and grounds: —		
Automobiles and supplies,	\$1,020 41	
Blacksmith and supplies,	338 05	
Carriages, wagons, etc., and repairs,	34 18	
Fertilizers, vines, seeds, etc.,	11,005 59	
Hay, grain, etc.,	13,201 43	
Harnesses and repairs,	104 78	
	<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$25,704 44	\$325,582 45

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$25,704 44	\$325,582 45
Farm, stable and grounds — <i>Con.</i>		
Horses,	300 00	
Other live stock,	200 00	
Tools, farm machines, etc.,	2,009 39	
Sundries,	1,951 07	
	<hr/>	30,164 90
Religious services,		1,574 00
Miscellaneous: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$287 46	
Entertainments,	112 35	
Freight, expressage and transportation,	3,412 06	
Funeral expenses,	126 00	
Gratuities,	6,888 38	
Hose, etc.,	124 95	
Medicines and hospital supplies,	3,565 46	
Medical attendance, nurses, etc. (extra),	102 50	
Postage,	642 97	
Printing and printing supplies,	599 26	
Printing annual report,	222 18	
Return of runaways,	79 21	
Soap and laundry supplies,	1,187 14	
Stationery and office supplies,	1,283 79	
Travel and expenses (officials),	1,195 28	
Telephone and telegraph,	784 80	
Tobacco,	5,005 69	
Sundries,	1,646 45	
	<hr/>	27,265 93
Total expenses for maintenance,		\$384,587 28

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1914,	\$5,897 57
Appropriations for fiscal year,	—
Total,	\$5,897 57
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	\$5,877 72
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	19 85
	<hr/>
	5,897 57
Balance Nov. 30, 1915,	—

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$5,215 67	
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance,	14,784 33	
Due from treasury of Commonwealth, account of November, 1915, schedule,	15,715 38	
	<hr/>	\$35,715 38

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	\$35,715 38
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PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 2,811.

Total cost for maintenance, \$384,587.28.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$2,631.

Receipt from sales, \$7,884.91.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0539.

All other institution receipts, \$3,781.11.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0266.

INDUSTRIES FUND.

Balance Dec. 1, 1914,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$5,116	60
Receipts credited,	.	.	.	.	.	.	6,744	27
Total,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$11,860	87
Transferred to revenue,	.	.	.	.	.	\$2,134	74	
Expenditures, approved schedules (see statement annexed),	.	.	.	.	.	4,604	90	
							<u>6,739</u>	<u>64</u>
Balance Nov. 30, 1915,	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$5,121	23

INDUSTRIES.

Expenditures.

Instructors,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,080	00
Tools and machinery,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	125	00
 Materials:—										
Lumber for chair frames,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$3,336	32
Mirrors for furniture,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	35	04
Hardware for furniture,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	28	54
									3,399	90
									\$4,604	90

Special Appropriations.

Объект.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Water supply,	Res. 1913, chap. 133	\$10,000 00	\$2,585 23	\$9,984 10	\$15 90 ¹
Recording machinery, etc.,	Res. 1914, chap. 150	2,200 00	383 00	2,198 88	1 12 ¹
Consolidating heating apparatus,	Res. 1914, chap. 150	7,500 00	2,909 49	7,497 17	2 83 ¹
		\$19,700 00	\$5,877 72	\$19,680 15	—

¹ Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY J. STRANN,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,
Auditor.

STATISTICS.

The whole number of inmates remaining Dec. 1, 1914, was as follows:—

Male prisoners,	1,347
Female prisoners,	146
Male paupers,	630
Female paupers,	1
Male insane,	807
	<hr style="width: 10%; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"/> 2,931

Number of admissions and commitments from Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915, inclusive:—

Male prisoners,	3,758
Female prisoners,	563
Male paupers,	1,127
Female paupers,	12
Male insane,	98
	<hr style="width: 10%; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"/> 5,558

Number discharged from Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915, inclusive:—

Male prisoners,	3,818
Female prisoners,	536
Male paupers,	1,136
Female paupers,	13
Male insane,	79
	<hr style="width: 10%; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"/> 5,582

Number remaining Nov. 30, 1915:—

Male prisoners,	1,287
Female prisoners,	173
Male paupers,	621
Female paupers,	—
Male insane,	826
	<hr style="width: 10%; display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"/> 2,907

Of the number discharged, 148 have been by death:—

Prisoners,	36	
Paupers,	88	
Insane,	24	
	<hr/>	148
Average number during the year,	2,811	
Largest number during the year,	3,111	
Smallest number during the year,	2,611	
Average number of prisoners,	1,461	
Average number of paupers,	533	
Average number of insane,	817	
	<hr/>	2,811

ADMISSIONS.

	PRISONERS.		PAUPERS.		INSANE.	TOTALS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.
1914.							
December,	350	52	169	1	2	521	53
1915.							
January,	352	42	41	3	7	400	45
February,	272	21	44	1	5	321	22
March,	355	53	30	1	22	407	54
April,	298	44	38	1	5	341	45
May,	283	31	41	1	13	337	32
June,	322	54	117	3	3	442	57
July,	252	63	127	1	5	384	64
August,	313	53	110	—	4	427	53
September,	326	53	125	—	10	461	53
October,	297	53	147	—	7	451	53
November,	338	44	138	—	15	491	44
Totals,	3,758	563	1,127	12	98	4,983	575

NATIVITY OF INMATES ADMITTED.

Massachusetts,	2,287
Ireland,	1,300
British Provinces,	439
England,	295
Maine,	132

New York,	115
Russia,	99
New Hampshire,	88
Rhode Island,	78
Scotland,	74
Sweden,	73
Connecticut,	62
Austria,	57
Vermont,	54
Italy,	49
Cape Verde Islands,	45
Finland and Pennsylvania, 37 each,	74
Germany,	33
New Jersey,	15
Illinois,	13
Portugal, Azores Islands, Virginia and Ohio, 10 each,	40
Maryland,	8
Wales, France, Delaware and California, 7 each,	28
Turkey, Norway, Denmark, Assyria, North Carolina and Wisconsin, 6 each,	36
Poland, Greece and Texas, 5 each,	15
District of Columbia,	4
Armenia, West Indies, Albania, Switzerland, Iowa and Michigan, 3 each,	18
Hungary, Bulgaria, at sea, New Zealand, South Carolina, Colorado and Missouri, 2 each,	14
Spain, Holland, Australia, Belgium, Duchy of Luxemburg, West Virginia, Georgia, Minnesota, Tennessee, Kentucky, Montana, Cuba and unknown, 1 each,	13

 5,558

COURTS FROM WHICH PRISONERS WERE RECEIVED.

Returned from probation,	1,069
Boston Municipal,	865
Worcester District,	341
Roxbury Municipal,	266
Lynn District,	115
Boston Superior,	99
Lowell Police,	95
Dorchester Municipal and New Bedford District, 91 each,	182
Springfield Police,	90
Fall River District,	81
Lawrence District,	72
Quincy District,	62
Cambridge District,	61
Charlestown Municipal and Salem District, 56 each,	112

Chelsea Police,	53
Northampton District,	43
Taunton District,	42
Brockton Police,	41
Haverhill District,	38
East Boston District,	33
Westfield District,	31
Marlborough Police,	28
Pittsfield District,	27
Somerville Police,	25
Newton Police,	23
Waltham District,	21
Attleboro District,	20
Leominster District and South Boston Municipal, 19 each,	38
Malden District,	18
Transfers from other prisons,	17
Woburn District,	15
Concord, Dedham and Walpole District, Lowell Superior and Peabody Trial Justice, 14 each,	70
Ayer District and Brighton Municipal, 13 each,	26
Cambridge and Worcester Superior, 12 each,	24
Amesbury and North Adams District, 11 each,	22
Salem Superior,	10
Gloucester and Stoughton District, 9 each,	18
Greenfield and Palmer District, 8 each,	16
Andover Trial Justice, Chicopee Police and Southbridge District, 7 each,	21
Brookline Municipal and Ware District, 6 each,	12
Abington, Franklin and Webster District, 5 each,	15
Clinton and Milford District, Methuen Trial Justice and Springfield Superior, 4 each,	16
Pittsfield and Plymouth Superior, Holyoke Police, West Roxbury Municipal and Winchendon District, 3 each,	15
Dedham, Fall River, Greenfield and Northampton Su- perior, Framingham, Middleborough and Westborough District, Natick Trial Justice and Newburyport Police, 2 each,	18
Taunton and New Bedford Superior, Adams, Athol, Barnstable, Blackstone, East Brookfield, Grafton, Great Barrington, Oak Bluffs, Plymouth, and Province- town District, and Hudson, Marblehead and Saugus Trial Justice, 1 each,	15

CRIMES OF PRISONERS.

Drunkenness,	3,613
Vagrancy,	467
Tramps,	76
Idle and disorderly,	46
Escape from State Infirmary,	25
Vagabonds,	20
Escape from State Farm,	16
Common nightwalker,	12
Escape from Prison Camp and Hospital,	6
Larceny,	5
Disturbing the peace, and breaking, entering and larceny, 4 each,	8
Lewdness, breach of the peace, and assault to rape, 3 each,	9
Refusing to work, begging, stubborn child, and sodomy, 2 each,	8
All others,	10
	<hr/> 4,321

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS.

Indeterminate, one year,	2,588
Indeterminate, two years,	649
Nine months (returned from probation),	607
Five months (returned from probation),	223
Fifteen months (returned from probation),	31
Others returned from probation for less than one year, .	184
Others returned from probation for more than one year, .	39
	<hr/> 4,321

Of the number admitted, 3,012 had been admitted previously, as follows:—

Second time,	648
Third time,	423
Fourth time,	317
Fifth time,	291
Sixth time,	215
Seventh time,	205
Eighth time,	175
Ninth time,	112
Tenth time,	84
Eleventh time,	80
Twelfth time,	74
Thirteenth time,	70
Fourteenth time,	72

Fifteenth time,	51
Sixteenth time,	33
Seventeenth time,	25
Eighteenth time,	18
Nineteenth time,	18
Twentieth time,	19
Twenty-first time,	19
Twenty-second time,	11
Twenty-third time,	7
Twenty-fourth time,	9
Twenty-fifth time,	10
Twenty-sixth time,	7
Twenty-seventh time,	8
Twenty-eighth time,	3
Twenty-ninth time,	2
Thirtieth time,	1
Thirty-first time,	2
Thirty-third time,	1
Thirty-eighth time,	1
Thirty-ninth time,	1
<hr/>	
	3,012

TOWNS, ETC., FROM WHICH PAUPERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Boston,	655
Fall River,	155
New Bedford,	96
Brockton,	52
Bridgewater,	47
Taunton,	32
Quincy,	26
Middleborough,	17
Wareham,	12
Attleboro,	8
Prison department,	4
Halifax,	4
Braintree,	3
Carver,	3
Weymouth,	2
Westfield,	2
Marion,	2
East Bridgewater,	2
Rockland,	2
Fairhaven,	1
Norfolk,	1
Kingston,	1
Falmouth,	1

Oak Bluffs,	1
Nantucket,	1
Rochester,	1
Pembroke,	1
Hanson,	1
North Easton,	1
Hanover,	1
Avon,	1
West Bridgewater,	1
Milton,	1
Rehoboth,	1
	<hr/> 1,139

HOSPITALS, JAILS, ETC., FROM WHICH INSANE PATIENTS HAVE BEEN
RECEIVED.

Prison department,	44
State Prison,	14
House of Correction, Bristol County,	5
House of Correction, Suffolk County,	4
Superior Court, Middlesex County,	4
House of Correction, Middlesex County,	3
Massachusetts Reformatory,	3
Prison Camp and Hospital,	3
House of Correction, Essex County,	2
House of Correction, Norfolk County,	2
Jail, Norfolk County,	2
Northampton State Hospital,	2
House of Correction, Berkshire County,	1
House of Correction, Hampden County,	1
Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded,	1
Springfield Police Court,	1
State Infirmary,	1
Superior Court, Essex County,	1
Superior Court, Hampden County,	1
Superior Court, Plymouth County,	1
Taunton State Hospital,	1
Worcester State Hospital,	1
	<hr/> 98

PRODUCTS OF FARM.

592½ tons hay.	450½ bushels green peas.
2½ tons meadow hay.	215 bushels dry peas.
136 tons rowen.	1 bushel red peppers.
749½ bushels oats.	5 bushels green peppers.
19 tons oat straw.	280½ hundredweight pumpkins.
99½ bushels rye.	10 bushels radishes.
7 tons rye straw.	2,396 pounds rhubarb.
720 tons ensilage corn.	134 bushels scullions.
6,502½ bushels field corn.	351 bushels spinach.
342 tons stover.	9 barrels summer squash.
4,667½ bushels mangel-wurzels.	445 hundredweight winter squash.
1,649 bushels mangel greens.	906½ bushels tomatoes.
16,044 bushels potatoes.	2,438 bushels turnips.
61 boxes asparagus.	1,700 watermelons.
490½ bushels string beans.	744 barrels apples, firsts.
348 bushels dry beans.	326½ barrels apples, seconds.
77 bushels Lima beans.	22 quarts cherries.
630½ bushels shell beans.	3,990 quarts currants.
1,686 bushels beets.	6 bushels plums.
3,928 hundredweight cabbage.	60¼ bushels pears.
111 crates cantaloupes.	3,691 quarts blackberries.
1,047 bushels carrots.	125 quarts gooseberries.
4 bushels cauliflower.	8,628 quarts strawberries.
228 boxes celery.	1,199 quarts raspberries.
265 bushels Swiss chard.	1,300 gallons vinegar.
2,072 bushels sweet corn.	956 cords manure.
21 bushels popcorn.	432 barrels hen manure.
63 boxes cucumbers.	403,452 quarts milk.
2 pecks cucumbers, pickle.	13,058 dozen eggs.
1,716 bushels dandelions.	78,593 pounds pork.
4 barrels egg plant.	9,487 pounds beef.
1,798 boxes lettuce.	8,273 pounds poultry.
619 bushels onions.	2,000 tons ice.
4½ bushels parsley.	75 cords wood.
712 bushels parsnips.	

LIST OF LIVE STOCK.

40 work horses.	140 hogs.
7 driving horses.	57 shoats.
7 pairs oxen.	137 pigs.
97 cows.	50 breeding sows.
4 two-year-old heifers.	4 boars.
16 yearling heifers.	436 hens.
11 heifer calves.	1,314 chickens.
2 yearling bulls.	

VALUATION.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Real estate,	\$1,389,102 50
Personal property,	398,277 78
	<hr/>
Total,	\$1,787,380 28

HOSPITAL REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

The following is a report of the State Farm Hospital for the year ending Nov. 30, 1915.

The general health of the alms and prison departments has been excellent and there have been no serious accidents or contagious diseases save those brought for treatment. The increase in the number of patients has taxed the facilities of the hospital and made demands on the nursing and medical service especially arduous during the winter months, when pneumonia was, for us at least, unusually prevalent.

The tables merely indicate the amount of medical service rendered in an institution primarily designated for other purposes.

There were 168 patients in the hospital at the beginning of the year and 190 at its close. The total number receiving treatment was 1,185, an increase of 155 over the previous year. There were 202 over sixty years of age. Of these 63 were over seventy, 12 being over eighty. The decade showing the largest number of admissions was forty to fifty years of age with 230. There were 84 cases of lobar pneumonia and 9 of broncho-pneumonia, occurring in many instances in chronic alcoholics or the aged.

Of all patients treated, 683 recovered, 175 improved, 203 were unimproved, and 124 died.

There were 36 prisoners and 88 alms cases who died. Of these, 37 were sixty to seventy years of age, 28 were seventy to eighty, and 9 were over eighty years of age. Pneumonia leads as a cause of death, 19 being attributed to lobar pneumonia and 7 to broncho-pneumonia. There were 16 deaths from various forms of heart disease, 14 from cerebral hemorrhage, 12 from tuberculosis, 8 from arteriosclerosis, 5 each from cancer and diabetes.

Further details will be found in the accompanying tables which are a part of this report.

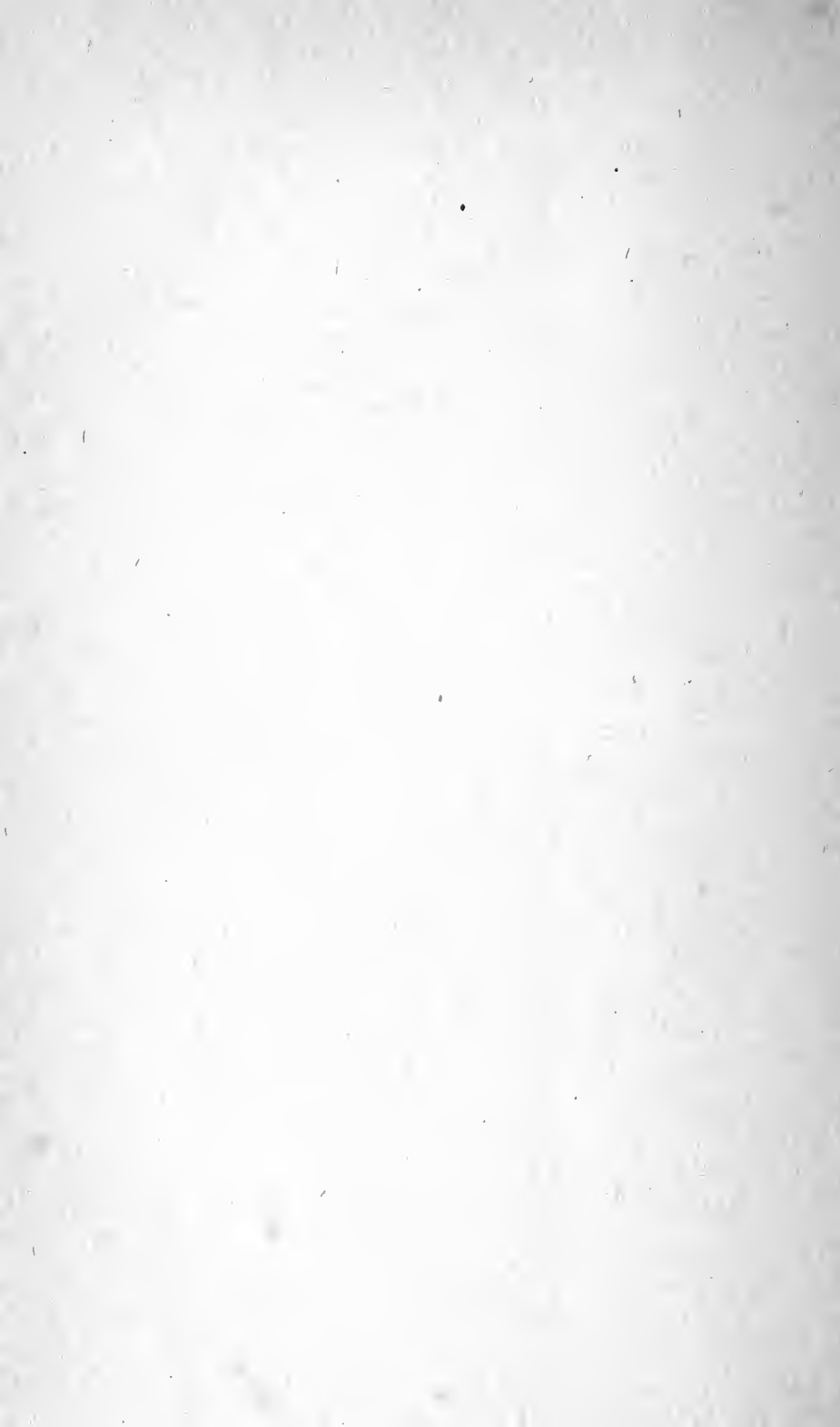
Nurses and attendants have rendered efficient and conscientious service. The medical staff is unchanged. To its members has fallen the daily burden of the work, which has been well and faithfully performed, and deserves your commendation.

Respectfully,

ERNEST B. EMERSON,

Resident Physician.

HOSPITAL TABLES.



HOSPITAL TABLES.

TABLE NO. 1. — *Hospital Report.*

Number in hospital Dec. 1, 1914,	168
Admitted during year,	1,017
Total under treatment,	1,185
Discharged during year,	871
Died during year,	124
	995
Remaining in hospital Nov. 30, 1915,	190

TABLE NO. 2. — *Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.*

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
1914.			
December,	91	75	12
1915.			
January,	93	84	14
February,	107	94	10
March,	103	92	14
April,	92	79	9
May,	88	82	7
June,	70	64	7
July,	70	70	11
August,	72	56	8
September,	72	58	12
October,	83	61	11
November,	76	56	9
Totals,	1,017	871	124

TABLE NO. 3. — *Ages of Patients on Admission.*

	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and Over.
December, ^{1914.}	1	10	20	19	22	14	4	1
January, ^{1915.}	2	16	17	18	20	15	3	2
February,	—	19	25	25	19	11	8	—
March,	—	13	26	20	22	16	6	—
April,	2	18	20	19	17	11	5	—
May,	—	17	19	19	15	13	4	1
June,	1	10	16	16	13	9	4	1
July,	—	12	15	22	12	7	2	—
August,	—	10	14	17	14	11	4	2
September,	1	9	11	21	15	9	5	1
October,	2	11	18	16	17	13	4	2
November,	—	13	15	18	16	10	2	2
Totals,	9	158	216	230	202	139	51	12

TABLE No. 4. — *Tabulated Report of Cases in the Hospital at the Beginning of the Year.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Abscess, side,	2	2	-	-	-
Alcoholism,	2	2	-	-	-
Appendicitis, acute,	1	1	-	-	-
Arteriosclerosis,	2	-	-	-	2
Asthma,	2	-	2	-	-
Bronchitis, acute,	4	4	-	-	-
Bronchitis, chronic,	3	-	2	1	-
Bubo,	2	2	-	-	-
Cancer, jaw,	2	-	-	-	2
Cancer, rectum,	1	-	-	-	1
Chancroid,	4	4	-	-	-
Cirrhosis, liver,	1	-	-	-	1
Debility,	13	9	4	-	-
Dementia, alcoholic,	1	-	-	1	-
Dementia, senile,	3	-	-	3	-
Diabetes, mellitus,	4	-	-	1	3
Dysentery, acute catarrhal,	1	1	-	-	-
Eczema,	1	1	-	-	-
Epilepsy,	2	-	2	-	-
Fracture, arm,	1	1	-	-	-
Fracture, leg,	1	1	-	-	-
Gastritis, acute,	1	1	-	-	-
Gastritis, chronic,	3	-	2	-	1
Hemiplegia,	7	-	3	4	-
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	11	-	1	2	8
Incontinence, urine,	1	-	1	-	-
Infected foot,	1	1	-	-	-
Infected hand,	1	1	-	-	-
Influenza,	10	10	-	-	-
Intestinal obstruction, chronic,	1	-	-	-	1
Iritis,	2	2	-	-	-
Locomotor ataxia,	1	-	-	1	-
Lumbago,	1	1	-	-	-
Myocarditis, chronic,	1	-	-	-	1
Nephritis, acute,	1	1	-	-	-
Neuritis, multiple,	1	-	-	1	-
Orchitis,	1	1	-	-	-
Organic brain disease,	1	-	-	-	1
Organic heart disease,	4	-	3	-	1
Paraplegia,	1	-	-	1	-
Pleurodynia,	1	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia, lobar,	8	7	-	-	1
Rheumatism, acute articular,	1	1	-	-	-
Rheumatism, chronic,	3	-	3	-	-
Senility,	18	-	-	18	-
Syphilis, secondary,	3	-	3	-	-
Syphilis, tertiary,	1	-	1	-	-
Tonsillitis, acute catarrhal,	3	3	-	-	-
Trauma, eye,	1	1	-	-	-
Trauma, foot,	1	1	-	-	-
Trauma, head,	2	2	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, general miliary,	1	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	2	-	1	1	-
Tuberculosis, shoulder,	1	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis, spine,	1	-	-	-	1
Typhoid fever,	2	2	-	-	-
Ulcer, cornea,	2	2	-	-	-
Ulcer, leg,	13	6	7	-	-
Ulcer, stomach,	1	-	-	-	1
Totals,	168	72	35	34	27

TABLE NO. 5.—*Tabulated Report of Cases treated in the Hospital, admitted during Year ending Nov. 30, 1915.*

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Abscess, axilla,	2	2	-	-	-
Abscess, back,	1	1	-	-	-
Abscess, ischiorectal,	2	2	-	-	-
Abscess, jaw,	4	4	-	-	-
Abscess, perineal,	3	3	-	-	-
Abscess, thigh,	2	2	-	-	-
Adenitis,	1	1	-	-	-
Alcoholism,	92	92	-	-	-
Alcoholism, and trauma, eye,	2	2	-	-	-
Alcoholism, and trauma, head,	3	3	-	-	-
Appendicitis, acute,	4	3	-	-	1
Arteriosclerosis,	8	-	-	2	6
Asthma,	7	-	7	-	-
Balanitis,	2	2	-	-	-
Bronchitis, acute,	22	22	-	-	-
Bronchitis, chronic,	21	-	15	3	3
Broncho-pneumonia,	9	2	-	-	7
Bubo,	5	4	1	-	-
Burn, arm,	1	1	-	-	-
Burn, face,	1	1	-	-	-
Burn, leg,	1	1	-	-	-
Cancer, prostate gland,	1	-	-	-	1
Cancer, stomach,	2	-	1	1	-
Carbuncle, neck,	4	3	1	-	-
Chancroid,	10	9	1	-	-
Cholecystitis, acute,	2	2	-	-	-
Cholelithiasis,	3	3	-	-	-
Cirrhosis, liver,	1	-	-	-	1
Conjunctivitis, acute,	3	3	-	-	-
Constipation, acute,	6	6	-	-	-
Contusion, hip,	2	2	-	-	-
Cystitis, chronic,	3	2	-	-	1
Debility,	22	14	8	-	-
Dementia,	30	-	-	30	-
Dementia, alcoholic,	7	-	-	7	-
Dementia, primary,	16	-	-	16	-
Dementia, senile,	5	-	-	4	1
Dermatitis venenata,	7	7	-	-	-
Diabetes mellitus,	5	-	2	1	2
Diarrhœa, acute,	21	21	-	-	-
Diarrhœa, chronic,	2	-	1	-	1
Dislocation, shoulder,	2	2	-	-	-
Dysentery, acute catarrhal,	3	1	-	-	2
Eczema,	3	1	2	-	-
Epididymitis,	2	2	-	-	-
Epilepsy,	11	-	10	-	1
Epistaxis,	3	3	-	-	-
Epithelioma, face,	1	1	-	-	-
Epithelioma, hand,	1	1	-	-	-
Erysipelas,	5	5	-	-	-
Fistula, anal,	1	1	-	-	-
Fracture, arm,	2	2	-	-	-
Fracture, clavicle,	3	3	-	-	-
Fracture, femur,	1	1	-	-	-
Fracture, jaw,	3	3	-	-	-
Fracture, leg,	5	4	1	-	-
Fracture, ribs,	2	2	-	-	-
Fracture, skull,	1	-	-	-	1
Fracture, ulna,	2	2	-	-	-
Frost bite, toes,	1	1	-	-	-
Gastralgia,	1	-	1	-	-
Gastritis, acute,	9	9	-	-	-
Gastritis, alcoholic,	6	6	-	-	-
Gastritis, chronic,	4	-	4	-	-
Gonorrhœa, acute,	4	4	-	-	-
Heat exhaustion,	1	1	-	-	-

TABLE No. 5. — *Tabulated Report of Cases, etc.*— Continued.

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Hemiplegia,	5	—	2	3	—
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	12	—	4	8	6
Hemorrhoids,	3	2	1	—	—
Hernia, inguinal,	2	2	—	—	—
Hernia, incarcerated,	1	1	—	—	—
Herpes zoster,	2	2	—	—	—
Hypostatic congestion, lungs,	1	—	—	—	1
Hysteria,	2	—	2	—	—
Infected finger,	3	3	—	—	—
Infected foot,	6	6	—	—	—
Infected hand,	2	2	—	—	—
Influenza,	95	95	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction, chronic,	1	—	—	—	1
Iritis,	6	6	—	—	—
Jaundice, acute catarrhal,	1	1	—	—	—
Laceration, arm,	2	2	—	—	—
Laceration, leg,	1	1	—	—	—
Laceration, scalp,	3	3	—	—	—
Laceration, throat,	1	1	—	—	—
Locomotor ataxia,	2	—	—	2	—
Lumbago,	9	9	—	—	—
Malaria,	3	3	—	—	—
Meningitis,	1	—	—	—	1
Morphinism,	2	—	1	1	—
Myocarditis, chronic,	2	—	—	1	1
Nephritis, acute,	9	6	1	—	2
Nephritis, chronic interstitial,	4	—	—	1	3
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous,	5	—	1	1	3
Nephrolithiasis,	2	2	—	—	—
Neuritis, alcoholic,	2	2	—	—	—
Neuritis, multiple,	2	—	1	1	—
Organic brain disease,	1	—	—	—	1
Organic heart disease,	34	—	21	—	13
Orchitis,	3	3	—	—	—
Otitis, media, acute,	2	2	—	—	—
Otitis, media, chronic,	2	—	1	1	—
Pancreatitis, acute gangrenous,	1	—	—	—	1
Pancreatitis, chronic,	1	—	—	1	—
Papilloma,	2	2	—	—	—
Parotitis,	2	2	—	—	—
Pistol shot wound of head,	1	—	—	—	1
Pleurisy, acute plastic,	6	6	—	—	—
Pleurisy, with effusion,	7	6	1	—	—
Pleurodynia,	1	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia, lobar,	76	53	—	—	18
Rheumatism, acute articular,	14	14	—	—	—
Rheumatism, chronic,	9	—	6	3	—
Rheumatism, gonorrhœal,	1	—	1	—	—
Rheumatism, muscular,	6	4	2	—	—
Sarcoma, jaw,	1	—	—	—	1
Scabies,	2	2	—	—	—
Senility,	18	—	—	18	—
Septicemia,	2	—	—	—	2
Splenic anemia,	1	—	—	—	1
Sprain, ankle,	2	2	—	—	—
Sprain, knee,	1	1	—	—	—
Strangulation by hanging (suicide),	1	—	—	—	1
Stricture, urethral,	5	—	5	—	—
Syphilis, secondary,	8	—	8	—	—
Syphilis, tertiary,	3	—	3	—	—
Tonsillitis, acute catarrhal,	20	20	—	—	—
Tonsillitis, follicular,	11	11	—	—	—
Trauma, arm,	1	1	—	—	—
Trauma, eye,	3	3	—	—	—
Trauma, fingers,	1	1	—	—	—
Trauma, foot,	2	2	—	—	—
Trauma, hand,	3	3	—	—	—

TABLE NO. 5. — *Tabulated Report of Cases, etc.* — Concluded.

DISEASES.	No. of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Trauma, head,	2	2	—	—	—
Trauma, leg,	2	2	—	—	—
Trauma, shoulder,	1	1	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, ankle,	1	—	1	—	—
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	87	—	8	70	9
Typhoid fever,	9	8	—	—	1
Ulcer, cornea,	6	5	1	—	—
Ulcer, foot,	3	3	—	—	—
Ulcer, leg,	34	20	14	—	—
Ulcer, stomach,	3	1	1	—	1
Urticaria,	1	1	—	—	—
Totals,	1,017	611	140	169	97

TABLE NO. 6. — *Deaths, 1914-15.*

Appendicitis, acute,	1
Arteriosclerosis,	8
Bronchitis, chronic,	3
Broncho-pneumonia,	7
Cancer, jaw,	2
Cancer, prostate gland,	1
Cancer, rectum,	1
Cancer, stomach,	1
Cirrhosis, liver,	2
Cystitis, chronic,	1
Dementia, senile,	1
Diabetes mellitus,	5
Diarrhœa, chronic,	1
Dysentery, acute catarrhal,	2
Epilepsy,	1
Fracture, skull,	1
Gastritis, chronic,	1
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	14
Hypostatic congestion, lungs,	1
Intestinal obstruction, chronic,	2
Meningitis,	1
Myocarditis, chronic,	2
Nephritis, acute,	2
Nephritis, chronic interstitial,	3
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous,	3
Organic brain disease,	2
Organic heart disease,	14

Pancreatitis, acute gangrenous,	1
Pistol shot wound of head,	1
Pneumonia, lobar,	19
Sarcoma, jaw,	1
Septicemia,	2
Splenic anemia,	1
Strangulation by hanging (suicide),	1
Tuberculosis, general miliary,	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	9
Tuberculosis, shoulder,	1
Tuberculosis, spine,	1
Typhoid fever,	1
Ulcer, stomach,	2
Total,	124

Deaths are classified as follows: —

Prisoners,	36
Alms,	88
Total,	124

TABLE No. 7. — *Ages.*

	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and Over.	Total.
Deaths,	1	8	13	9	19	37	28	9	124

TABLE NO. 8.—*Showing Number of Patients in Hospital Each Day,
Dec. 1, 1914, to Nov. 30, 1915.*

DAY OF MONTH.	1914.	1915										
	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
1, . . .	168	179	168	175	180	179	160	167	152	161	157	176
2, . . .	167	179	171	177	180	181	159	158	152	149	158	176
3, . . .	174	180	173	173	180	183	160	157	153	149	157	180
4, . . .	177	176	174	175	180	183	163	158	153	149	158	180
5, . . .	181	178	152	175	179	177	164	157	156	147	160	182
6, . . .	181	184	156	170	181	179	164	157	156	148	159	184
7, . . .	177	182	156	171	185	179	163	157	157	147	164	183
8, . . .	183	170	161	174	187	181	161	157	157	150	167	179
9, . . .	163	179	164	173	186	180	161	157	163	149	167	178
10, . . .	164	180	163	173	187	180	163	158	163	154	167	180
11, . . .	169	182	164	177	187	181	162	161	164	159	167	187
12, . . .	170	178	164	171	181	184	167	164	166	158	165	186
13, . . .	168	179	164	173	182	185	169	164	166	158	156	189
14, . . .	170	171	166	176	186	181	169	162	163	156	156	188
15, . . .	170	174	160	178	181	182	171	160	164	152	156	188
16, . . .	174	180	167	181	179	181	166	154	168	152	159	188
17, . . .	178	181	163	175	180	173	162	153	166	151	160	184
18, . . .	175	180	170	176	181	170	163	152	161	151	164	179
19, . . .	175	182	176	175	182	173	163	153	160	151	153	178
20, . . .	177	180	171	174	185	175	163	156	162	150	153	179
21, . . .	176	179	173	175	187	178	167	158	161	158	161	179
22, . . .	175	174	174	177	175	180	161	154	161	160	163	179
23, . . .	174	186	174	173	177	181	163	156	163	159	166	181
24, . . .	176	188	183	175	178	167	164	159	164	156	165	181
25, . . .	176	191	178	178	179	167	162	159	155	160	166	183
26, . . .	177	185	183	176	181	169	162	161	156	160	171	184
27, . . .	179	186	179	177	178	164	163	165	157	159	171	185
28, . . .	179	185	180	181	176	161	165	167	157	161	172	188
29, . . .	178	186	-	182	173	163	163	152	158	157	175	188
30, . . .	180	175	-	175	176	162	164	157	160	156	176	190
31, . . .	179	175	-	178	-	162	-	154	162	-	174	-

STATE FARM,

BRIDGEWATER.

BRIDGEWATER STATE HOSPITAL.

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HENRY R. STEDMAN, M.D.,	BROOKLINE.

CONSULTING PATHOLOGIST.

EDWARD WYLLYS TAYLOR, M.D.,	BOSTON.
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HOSPITAL REPORT, INSANE.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

The annual report of the Bridgewater State Hospital for the year ending Nov. 30, 1915, is hereby submitted. The accompanying statistical tables, which are a part of this report, are for the year ending Sept. 30, 1915. There were 785 patients in the hospital at the beginning of the year and 822 at its close, an increase of 37. The daily average number under treatment was 808, an increase of 15. There were 93 admitted by commitment, of whom 89 were first admissions to this hospital and 74 were first admissions to any hospital. There were 878 different persons. Of those first admitted to any hospital, 48, or 64 per cent., were foreign born. Canada contributed 9, Italy 10, the remainder represent 11 different nationalities. In considering the cause of mental disease, alcoholic intemperance, as in previous years, heads the list and was assigned as the immediate cause in 17 cases, and as a predisposing cause in 15. In some measure 43 per cent. of all first admissions were attributed to this one factor alone. Sixteen per cent. of the first admissions and 30 per cent. of all other admissions were alcoholic psychoses, definite types of mental disease as distinguished from other forms of insanity in which alcohol was recognized as a causative factor. While these figures are high as compared with other hospitals, it is to be expected when the sources from which our population is drawn are considered. They merely emphasize the fact that no other one cause is responsible for so much mental destruction, so much misery, so much crime. Drunkenness is a disease for which as yet no satisfactory treatment has been demonstrated save total abstinence, which can be enforced only behind the bars. Moral suasion, sanatoria, jails, education and prayer fail to cure the drunkard for one of two reasons, either he does not want to be

cured or is so damaged that a cure is impossible. Present methods are futile, and will so remain while the manufacture of liquor goes on faster than man can drink it. Cure lies in prevention, which can be accomplished only by prohibition which prohibits, an antidote as yet untried, for the simple reason that when voted it is as a matter of habit or custom and not as an honest desire for moral reform, the nonproduction of imbeciles or the prevention of disease. Granted that alcoholism is a disease, the problem is one in preventive medicine and must receive universal and honest support for its solution.

Of all admissions, there were approximately 50 per cent. admitted from the prison department of the State Farm, 18 from State Prison, 20 from houses of correction, and 6 from the courts. There were 9 first admissions classified as acute or curable cases, 2 not insane, and 7 remain unclassified.

There have been 68 patients, including deaths, dismissed, 43 less than last year. The falling off of dismissals appears to be accounted for in part by the war, there being 18 less deportations than last year. There were also 9 less deaths and 2 less transfers to other hospitals. There were 14 discharged as recovered, 4 capable of self-support, and 5 not insane. Of those who recovered, 7 were first admissions to any hospital. The average duration of the disease before admission in these cases was 2.2 months, — the longest 4 months and the shortest 3 weeks. The average duration of residence in the hospital was 7.2 months, — the longest 18 months and the shortest 3 months. Of all other admissions who recovered, the average duration of attack before commitment was under 1 month, — the longest residence in the hospital 30 months and the shortest 1 month. Seventeen cases have been returned to the penal institutions from which committed, 6 have been deported, 6 sent to other States, and 7 returned to the community, of whom only 2 have been returned to the immediate neighborhood. There were 21 deaths, or 2.39 per cent. of the total number under treatment. There were 4 deaths from tuberculosis and 4 from arteriosclerosis. The youngest patient who died was twenty-seven years of age and the oldest eighty-one. The death of the first patient admitted to the hospital has been recorded.

The general health of employees and patients has been excellent throughout the year, and with one exception there have been no serious accidents. A patient was kicked in the abdomen by another inmate, receiving injuries from which he died a few hours later. The affair was reported to the medical examiner, and a report forwarded to your Board and to the State Board of Insanity. Later an inquest was held by the district attorney. An attendant was assaulted without warning by a patient, receiving several contusions and a dislocation of the elbow.

The year begins with a vacancy on the medical staff. Dr. Leonard A. Baker resigned October 1 to enter private practice. Dr. Baker served as assistant physician for eleven years. Experienced and skilled in his profession and possessing personal knowledge of each individual patient, he rendered efficient and conscientious service. He goes into the community assured of success, and with the commendation of all with whom he has been associated.

For the lack of adequate compensation the institution loses year after year the services of those trained in a work which should command, if medical efficiency is to be maintained, a reward approaching the equivalent of that which the physician may reasonably expect in general practice. Such is not the case, however. The hospitals are merely stepping stones for experience and a career in other fields. Capable and desirable men are not only discouraged by the general attitude of the profession, but by a lack of opportunity which the hospitals offer for a life calling. It is vital that this attitude be reversed; but until sufficient inducements are offered to attract and hold the grade of men desired, we shall continue as in the past. Resignations for a time mean work undone. The standards desired cannot be obtained or maintained unless we meet the demand of those capable of rendering the service and doing the work which will attract more and better men.

The care of the teeth should, I believe, receive more attention than in the past. Many complaints may be traced directly to the mouth and teeth. Pyorrhœa a disease of the gums, exists in the majority of our patients, and, as may be expected, is aggravated by the neglect of the patients themselves, while

many others are in need of fillings and other operative treatment. I believe a resident dentist should be added to our force, and recommend that \$800 be appropriated for this purpose. The dental work demanding attention during the year has been done by Dr. C. A. Porter and Dr. C. J. Mercer of Bridgewater.

During the year the routine clinical work has been done in the laboratory. The more complicated tests and examinations have been made at the Harvard Medical School or by the State Department of Health. Eleven autopsies have been performed by Dr. Myrtelle M. Canavan, assistant pathologist of the State Board of Insanity. Complying with the policy of the State Board of Insanity that all hospitals keep uniform records, a new form of history blanks has been adopted.

Staff conferences have been held as in former years. Each new patient is presented by the physician in immediate charge with the reading of the case history, followed by a discussion and individual expression of opinion which are recorded for future reference. All cases discharged are similarly considered.

Two years ago an increase of wages for attendants, to be based on experience, qualifications and length of service, was recommended and subsequently adopted. Under this scale, now in operation something over one year, we have been enabled to discriminate more carefully in our selections. The results thus far appear to justify the means. More mature and experienced men have been secured in place of the hospital "rounder," who has in part been eliminated. During the year just closed there have been nearly 30 per cent. less changes in the personnel of the hospital employees. The average age of those now in the service is 36.4 years and 67.8 per cent. have had previous experience in this or other hospitals. The demands made upon the patience, tact, judgment, self-control and often times courage of the attendant are without limit. Maturity tends to develop such qualities. The physician may direct the care and treatment, and the attendant or nurse may aid and assist or nullify his best efforts. It is a pleasure to acknowledge the co-operation and spirit, so essential for the proper care of the insane, shown during the year by those whose duties bring them in direct and personal contact with trying conditions and minds warped by disease.

In accordance with the policy of the State Board of Insanity to extend the work of the hospitals, an out-patient clinic has been held at the Brockton Hospital once in two weeks since February. The purpose of the clinic is to furnish examination, advice and treatment so far as possible to pre-hospital and non-hospital cases; the diagnosis of the feeble-minded, the examination of special cases for courts, physicians, social agencies, and follow-up work of discharged cases.

Industrial and diversional occupation has been encouraged, out-of-door work being the first choice of practically all patients. In addition to the usual farm work, the outside workers have reclaimed about 12 acres of land lying north of the institution. Those employed in the walled enclosure have raised the following fruits and vegetables which have been served on the tables in their season: raspberries, 600 quarts; currants, 2,428 quarts; blackberries, 2,424 quarts; strawberries, 5,564 quarts; lettuce, 5,000 heads; peas, 121 bushels; tomatoes, 400 bushels; cucumbers, 500; cantaloupes, 517; watermelons, 1,600; string beans, 185 bushels; shell beans, 115 bushels; turnips, 1,300 bushels; squash, 1,000 pounds; onions, 200 bushels.

The usual entertainments by amateur and professional talent have been given during the year. Books, papers and magazines have been contributed by many. Dr. Pratt of Bridgewater, who has been associated with the medical work of the institution for thirty-one years, has been especially generous.

I wish to express my appreciation and thanks to the members of the medical staff who have rendered conscientious and loyal service. For the counsel and continued confidence of the superintendent and your Board, I am truly grateful.

Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST B. EMERSON,
Medical Director.

HOSPITAL TABLES.

HOSPITAL TABLES.

TABLE NO. 1. — *General Statistics for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1915, and since the Opening of the Hospital Sept. 14, 1886.*

	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Patients in hospital Oct. 1, 1914,	785	—
Admitted within the year,	105	2,394
Viz.: by commitment,	93	1,786
by transfer,	4	498
from escape,	—	6
from visit,	—	4
Nominal admissions for discharge: —		
Viz.: from escape,	1	2
from visit,	6	77
for extension of visit, ¹	1	1
Whole number of cases under treatment, . .	890	5,489
Dismissed within the year,	68	—
Viz.: discharged,	36	—
as recovered,	14	247
as capable of self-support,	4	116
as improved,	3	47
as not improved,	10	242
as not insane,	5	44
died,	21	514
transferred,	3	64
on escape Sept. 30, 1915,	—	32
on visit Sept. 30, 1915,	8	78

¹ Includes 1 patient paroled March 28, 1913, by court.

TABLE NO. 1. — *General Statistics, etc.* — Concluded.

	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Remaining Sept. 30, 1915,	822	—
Number of State patients,	816	—
Number of reimbursing patients,	6	—
Whole number of different persons under treat- ment within the year.	878	—
Number of different persons admitted, . . .	95	—
Number of different persons admitted by commit- ment.	91	—
Number of different persons dismissed, . . .	59	—
Number of different persons recovered, . . .	14	—
Number of different persons discharged capable of self-support.	4	—
Daily average, patients under treatment, . .	808.37	—
Daily average, State patients,	804.80	—
Daily average reimbursing patients,	3.57	—

TABLE NO. 2. — *Received on First and Subsequent Commitments during
the Year ending Sept. 30, 1915.*

	Received during the Year.
First commitment to this hospital,	89
Second commitment to this hospital,	4
Third commitment to this hospital,	—
Fourth commitment to this hospital,	—
Total cases,	93
Total persons,	91
First committed to any hospital,	74

TABLE NO. 3. — *Nativity and Parentage of Persons first admitted to Any Insane Hospital, received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1915, and since the Opening of the Hospital Sept. 14, 1886.*

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	RECEIVED.					
	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE SEPT. 14, 1886.		
	Patient.	Father.	Mother.	Patient.	Father.	Mother.
Massachusetts,	17	5	4	688	156	155
Other New England States,	4	1	1	145	81	74
Other States,	5	4	4	199	118	115
Total natives,	26	10	9	1,032	355	344
Africa,	—	—	—	2	2	2
Assyria,	2	2	2	7	7	7
At sea,	—	—	—	1	—	—
Armenia,	1	1	1	7	6	6
Austria,	5	5	5	25	21	21
Azores,	—	—	—	15	11	11
Belgium,	—	—	—	1	1	1
Canada,	9	11	11	155	167	185
Cape Verde Islands,	2	2	2	6	6	6
China,	—	—	—	4	4	4
Denmark,	—	—	—	8	3	2
England,	3	3	1	86	79	68
Finland,	—	—	—	2	2	2
France,	—	—	—	8	9	6
Germany,	—	3	2	14	27	24
Greece,	3	3	3	25	27	26
Hungary,	—	—	—	5	5	5
India,	—	—	—	2	—	—
Ireland,	6	16	20	308	521	527
Italy,	10	10	10	107	101	100
Mexico,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Morocco,	—	—	—	1	—	—
Norway,	—	—	—	4	2	3
Poland,	1	1	1	14	14	13
Portugal,	—	1	—	5	5	3
Russia,	—	—	—	68	56	56
Scotland,	—	—	1	16	21	23
South America,	—	—	—	3	1	1
Spain,	1	1	1	2	3	3
Sweden,	—	—	—	24	21	19
Switzerland,	—	—	—	2	2	2
Turkey,	4	4	4	8	8	8
Wales,	—	—	—	—	1	—
West Indies,	1	1	1	9	6	7
Total foreigners,	48	64	65	944	1,140	1,142
Unknown,	—	—	—	92	573	582
Totals,	74	74	74	2,068	2,068	2,068

TABLE NO. 4. — *Number of Patients received from the State Institutions for the Insane and Other Sources during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1915, and since the Opening of the Hospital Sept. 14, 1886.*

	RECEIVED.	
	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
From hospitals for the insane,	4	499
From State Farm, pauper department,	—	37
From State Farm, prison department,	50	780
From State Prison,	17	368
From Prison Camp,	2	3
From Massachusetts Reformatory,	2	144
From the courts,	6	112
From the houses of correction,	15	335
From jails,	—	20
From jails, awaiting trial,	1	22
Returned from escape and given new numbers, .	—	5
Returned to the hospital by order of the State Board of Insanity,	—	4
Totals,	97	2,329

TABLE NO. 5. — *Residence of Insane Persons, admitted by Commitment.*

PLACES.	First admitted to Any Hospital.	Other Admissions.	Totals.
Massachusetts (by counties):—			
Barnstable,	1	—	1
Berkshire,	2	1	3
Bristol,	12	—	12
Essex,	6	6	12
Franklin,	1	—	1
Hampden,	6	1	7
Middlesex,	10	3	13
Norfolk,	7	1	8
Plymouth,	3	—	3
Suffolk,	24	3	27
Worcester,	2	2	4
Totals,	74	17	91
Cities or large towns, ¹	62	12	74
Country districts, ²	12	5	17
Unknown,	—	—	—

¹ Population 10,000 and over.

² Under 10,000.

TABLE NO. 6. — *Civil Conditions of Persons first admitted to Any Insane Hospital, received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1915.*

Married,	17
Single,	54
Widowed,	3
Unknown,	—
Total,	74

TABLE NO. 7.— *Occupations of Persons first admitted to Any Insane Hospital, received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1915.*

Box maker, 1	Machinists' helpers, 2
Barber, 1	Merchant, 1
Bootblacks, 2	None, 2
Bricklayer, 1	Garment maker, 1
Carpenter, 1	Painters, 2
Clerk, 1	Picture fitter, 1
Coppersmith, 1	Peddler, 1
Compositor, 1	Shoemakers, 5
Electrician, 1	Shoe cutters, 2
Foundry worker, 1	Stone masons, 2
Fireman, 1	Teamsters, 2
Horse trader, 1	Undertaker, 1
Laborers, 30	Weavers, 2
Lineman, 1	Wool grader, 1
Mill hands, 5	Total, 74

TABLE NO. 8.—*Ages of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Death.*

AGES.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.		DIED.	
	At First Attack.	When admitted.	At First Attack.	When admitted.
Congenital,	6	—	2	—
15 years and less,	—	—	—	—
From 15 to 20 years,	4	5	—	—
20 to 25 years,	10	16	1	3
25 to 30 years,	6	10	2	—
30 to 35 years,	10	13	3	2
35 to 40 years,	8	7	3	3
40 to 50 years,	5	8	2	5
50 to 60 years,	2	9	3	4
60 to 70 years,	1	4	2	3
70 to 80 years,	—	—	—	1
Over 80 years,	—	—	—	—
Totals,	52	72	18	21
Unknown,	20	—	3	—
Not insane,	2	2	—	—
Total of persons,	74	74	21	21
Mean known ages (in years),	21.2	34.02	34.9	46.6

TABLE NO. 9. — *Probable Causes of Mental Diseases in Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.*

EXCITING CAUSES.	Admitted.	PREDISPOSING.		
		Hereditary Tendency.	Neurotic Tendency.	Alcoholic Intemperance.
<i>Physical.</i>				
Alcoholic intemperance,	17	2	—	15
Arteriosclerosis,	1	—	—	1
Cerebral hemorrhage,	—	—	—	—
Congenital defect,	10	10	—	—
Organic brain disease,	1	—	—	1
Senility,	2	—	—	2
Sexual excess,	3	3	—	—
Toxemia,	—	—	—	—
Trauma,	—	—	—	—
<i>Mental.</i>				
Worry,	9	1	8	—
Totals,	43	16	8	19
Unknown,	31	—	—	—
Totals,	74	16	8	19

TABLE NO. 10. — *Probable Duration of Disease before Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	First admitted to Any Hospital.
Congenital,	9
Under 1 month,	2
From 1 to 3 months,	—
3 to 6 months,	6
6 to 12 months,	5
1 to 2 years,	8
2 to 5 years,	8
5 to 10 years,	8
10 to 20 years,	3
Over 20 years,	—
Total,	49
Unknown,	23
Not insane,	2
Total of cases,	74
Total of persons,	74
Average known duration (in years),	6.1

TABLE NO. 11. — *Forms of Mental Disease in Patients committed, discharged or died, with their Condition on Discharge.*

	Committed.	DISCHARGED.					Died.	Total Discharges and Deaths.
		Recovered.	Capable of Self-support.	Improved.	Not improved.	Not insane.		
<i>A. — First admitted to Any Hospital.</i>								
Manic-depressive insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Depressed form,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>b.</i> Exalted form,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcoholic insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Acute form,	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
<i>b.</i> Chronic form,	7	—	2	—	—	—	1	3
Arteriosclerosis,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia præcox: —								
<i>a.</i> Paranoid form,	29	—	1	1	4	—	5	11
<i>b.</i> Hebephrenic form,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>c.</i> Katatonic form,	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	3
Dementia, organic,	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Dementia, senile,	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Congenital inferiority,	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	3
Paresis,	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Imprisonment psychosis,	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Imbecility,	8	—	1	—	1	—	1	3
Toxic insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Acute form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>b.</i> Chronic form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Simple depression,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Not insane,	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Unclassified,	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total A,	74	7	4	3	8	2	18	42
<i>B. — Other Admissions.</i>								
Manic-depressive insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Depressed form,	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
<i>b.</i> Exalted form,	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Alcoholic insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Acute form,	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
<i>b.</i> Chronic form,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, organic,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia, senile,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia præcox: —								
<i>a.</i> Paranoid form,	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
<i>b.</i> Hebephrenic form,	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
<i>c.</i> Katatonic form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital inferiority,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epileptic insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paresis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Primary delusional insanity,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imprisonment psychosis,	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Involution psychosis,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toxic insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Acute form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>b.</i> Chronic form,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Imbecility,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not insane,	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Unclassified,	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Total B,	19	7	—	—	2	3	3	15
Aggregate cases,	93	14	4	3	10	5	21	57
Aggregate persons,	91	14	4	3	10	5	21	57

TABLE No. 12.— *Discharges and Deaths of the Insane, classified by Admissions and Results.*

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.	Recovered.	Capable of Self-support.	Improved.	Not improved.	Not insane.	Died.	Totals.
First in this hospital,	11	4	3	10	3	21	52
Second in this hospital,	3	—	—	—	2	—	5
Third in this hospital,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fourth in this hospital,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total cases,	14	4	3	10	5	21	57
Total persons admitted to any hospital,	7	4	3	8	2	18	42

TABLE No. 13.— *Relation to Penal Institutions and the Courts of the Criminal Cases received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1915, and since the Opening of the Hospital, Sept. 14, 1886.*

	RECEIVED.	
	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Massachusetts reformatory cases,	2	144
State Farm, prison cases,	50	780
Court cases,	6	112
Transfers, criminal habit,	4	48
Prison Camp,	2	3
Jails,	1	29
State Prison cases,	17	368
House of correction cases,	15	335
Totals,	97	1,819

TABLE No. 14. — *Causes of Death and Forms of Mental Disease in Persons who died.*

	Aggregates.	Congenital Inferiority.	Alcoholic, Acute.	Alcoholic, Chronic.	Dementia Præcox.	Dementia, Organic.	Dementia, Senile.	Epileptic Insanity.	Toxic Insanity.	General Paresis.	Imbecility.	Involution Psychosis.	Manic-depressive Insanity.	Primary Delusional Insanity.
<i>General Diseases.</i>														
Tuberculosis, general,	1				1									
Abscess of lung,	1				1									
Chronic diffuse nephritis,	1				1									
Leptomenigitis,	1				1									
<i>Diseases of Nervous System.</i>														
Paresis,	1				1					1				
Cerebral hemorrhage and broncho-pneumonia,	1				1									
<i>Diseases of Respiratory System.</i>														
Broncho-pneumonia,	2				1	2								
Pemphigus and septic pneumonia,	1				1									
Lobar pneumonia,	1				1					1				
Gangrene of lung,	1				1					1				
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	2				1						1			
<i>Diseases of Circulatory System.</i>														
Arteriosclerosis,					1		2							
Aortic and mitral insufficiency,	4			1	1									
<i>Ill-defined Diseases.</i>														
Rupture of intestine and mesentery, blow on abdomen,	1	1			1									
Post pharyngeal and pituitary abscess,	1													
Total,	21	1	—	1	9	4	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	—

TABLE No. 15. — *Duration of Mental Disease and its Treatment in Patients who recovered or died.*

PERIOD.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER AD-MISSIONS.	
	Duration before Admission.	Hospital Residence.	Whole Duration.	Whole Known Period of Mental Disease.	Whole Known Period of Hospital Residence.
A. — Recovered: —					
Under 1 month,	1	—	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months,	4	1	—	1	1
3 to 6 months,	2	3	3	1	1
6 to 12 months,	—	2	2	1	2
1 to 2 years,	—	1	2	3	2
2 to 5 years,	—	—	—	1	1
5 to 10 years,	—	—	—	—	—
10 to 15 years,	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	7	7	7	7	7
Unknown,	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	7	7	7	7	7
Average of known cases (in months),	2.2	7.2	9.1	18.2	16.7
B. — Died: —					
Under 1 month,	—	—	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months,	—	1	—	—	—
3 to 6 months,	—	3	—	—	—
6 to 12 months,	1	2	—	—	—
1 to 2 years,	3	3	2	—	—
2 to 5 years,	6	4	1	—	—
5 to 10 years,	4	3	3	—	—
10 to 15 years,	—	1	8	—	—
Over 15 years,	—	1	—	3	3
Totals,	14	18	14	—	—
Unknown,	4	—	4	—	—
Totals,	18	18	18	3	3
Average of known cases (in months),	62.1	27.5	97.2	347.3	324

TABLE No. 16. — *Showing Crimes committed by Insane Criminals during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1915, and since the Opening of the Hospital Sept. 14, 1886.*

CRIMES.	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.	CRIMES.	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Abortion,	-	1	Forgery,	-	9
Abuse of a female child,	1	7	Forgery with intent to defraud,	-	1
Adultery,	-	6	Forgery and uttering,	-	1
Arson,	1	22	Fornication,	-	3
Assault,	2	72	Having in possession dangerous weapon,	-	3
Assault, battery and unnatural act,	-	-	Having in possession burglarious implements,	2	4
Assault and battery,	-	47	Habitual criminal,	-	6
Assault, felonious,	-	1	Illegal practice of medicine,	-	1
Assault, indecent,	-	6	Idle and disorderly,	4	15
Assault on an officer,	-	3	Incest,	1	3
Assault to rape,	3	22	Illegal sale of liquor,	-	1
Assault to rob,	-	9	Incest, carnal abuse,	-	2
Assault to kill,	1	22	Keeping disorderly house,	-	5
Assault to commit larceny from the person,	-	2	Lewd and lascivious cohabitation,	-	8
Assault upon a female child,	-	2	Lewdness,	-	4
Assault on an officer, nonpayment of fine,	-	1	Larceny,	2	154
Assault with a dangerous weapon,	1	36	Larceny from a conveyance,	-	1
Assault with intent to kill,	-	5	Larceny from a building,	-	4
Assault with intent to murder,	5	27	Larceny from the person,	1	7
Assault with intent to commit criminal abuse,	1	3	Libel,	-	1
Assault with loaded pistol,	-	1	Liquor nuisance,	-	1
Attempt to break and enter,	-	4	Malicious mischief,	-	4
Bastardy,	-	1	Manslaughter,	1	33
Being a breaker and disturber of the peace,	-	1	Violating the cocaine law,	1	1
Being a pilferer,	-	1	Carrying a knife, assault and battery,	1	1
Bestiality,	-	2	Attempt to commit arson,	1	1
Bigamy,	-	1	Maintaining of disorderly house,	-	1
Breaking and entering,	4	167	statutory rape,	1	1
Breaking, entering and forgery,	-	1	Carrying a dangerous weapon,	1	1
Breaking, entering, with intent to steal,	-	19	Carrying a concealed weapon,	1	1
Breaking, entering, with intent to rape,	-	1	Transporting women in interstate commerce for the purpose of engaging in prostitution,	1	1
Breaking, entering, larceny,	1	56	Murder,	4	93
Breaking, entering, receiving stolen goods,	-	2	Murder, accessory to,	-	1
Breaking, entering, with intent to commit arson,	-	1	Nonpayment of fine,	-	2
Breaking glass,	-	1	Nonsupport of family,	1	7
Burning building,	1	5	Obtaining money under false pretence,	-	4
Burglary,	1	6	Perjury,	-	4
Carrying loaded revolver,	1	4	Polygamy and adultery,	-	2
Carnal abuse,	-	1	Polygamy with assault to murder,	-	2
Common drunkard,	-	32	Rape,	-	22
Conspiracy,	-	1	Rape and robbery,	-	1
Counterfeiting,	-	1	Rape, incest,	-	1
Criminal advertising,	-	1	Robbery,	-	42
Criminal habit,	-	8	Receiving stolen goods,	-	2
Cruelty to animals,	-	2	Sending obscene matter through the mail,	-	1
Cutting wood in public park,	-	1	Sodomy,	-	8
Delinquent child,	-	1	Stealing,	-	2
Desecrating cemetery,	-	1	Stoning railroad train,	-	1
Disorderly,	-	8	Stubbornness,	-	7
Disturbing the peace,	-	12	Stubborn child,	-	4
Disturbing peace and destroying buildings,	-	1	Theft,	-	3
Drunkennness,	7	229	Threatening to do bodily harm,	-	2
Drunkennness, contempt of court,	-	1	Torturing a cow,	-	1
Entering building and putting in fear,	-	1	Tramp,	10	112
Escaping from prison,	-	5	Vagrancy,	29	583
Exposure,	-	5	Unknown,	3	35
			Unnatural act,	2	4
			Totals,	97	2,103

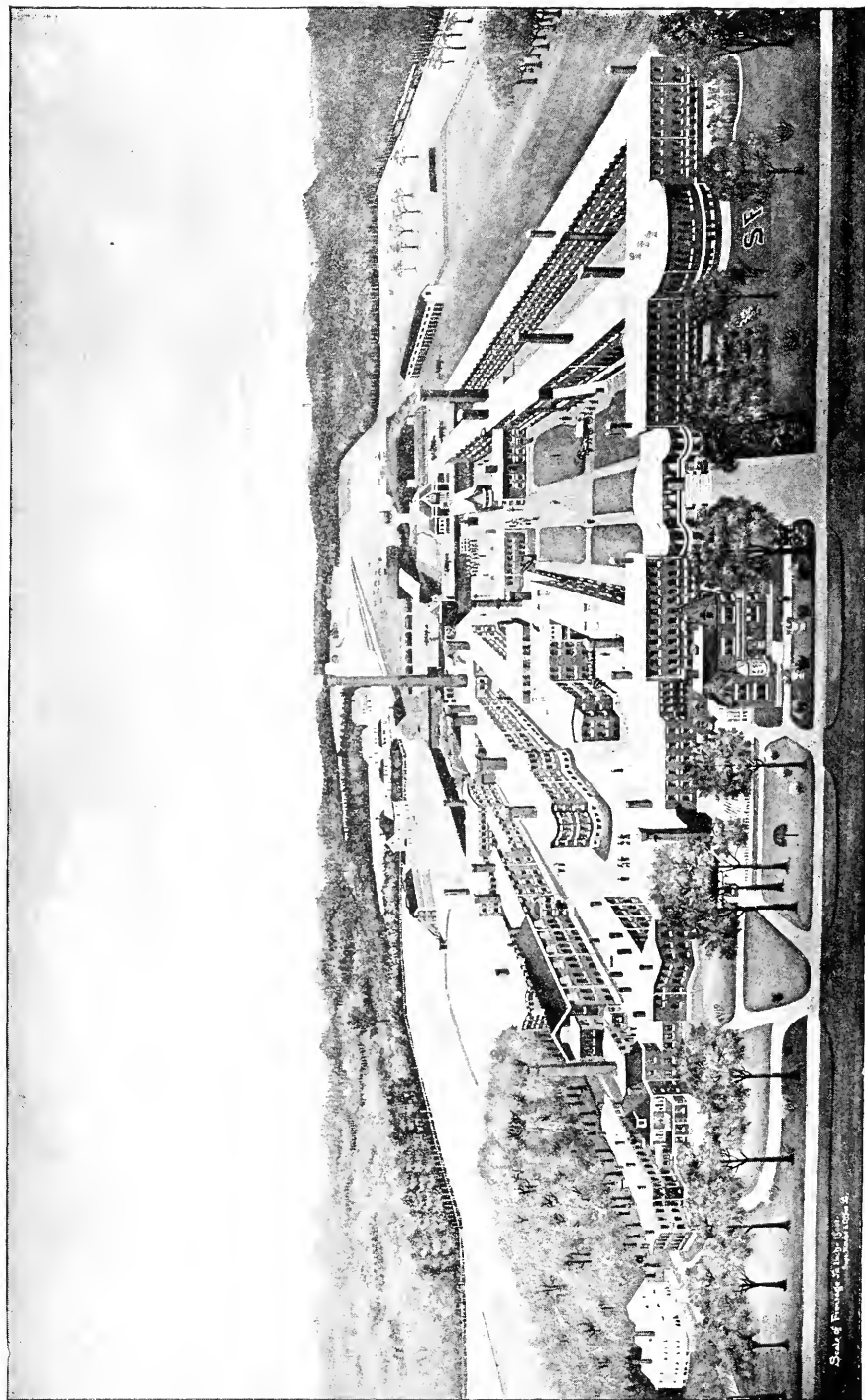
TABLE No. 17. — *Showing the Movement of Cases for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1915.*

	Remain- ing Oct. 1, 1914.	Received during the Year.	Dismissed during the Year.	Remain- ing Sept. 30, 1915.
State Prison cases,	146	18	12	152
House of Correction cases,	153	20	14	159
Massachusetts Reformatory cases,	37	2	4	35
Court cases,	72	6	2	76
Transfers, criminal habit,	20	5	2	23
Jails,	11	2	1	12
Noncriminal,	17	—	2	15
State Farm prison cases,	329	52	31	350
Totals,	785	105	68	822

TABLE No. 18. — *Relations of Sentences of the Criminal Cases remaining Sept. 30, 1915.*

Undergoing 3 to 6 months' sentence,	2
6 to 12 months' sentence,	2
1 to 2 years' sentence,	31
2 to 5 years' sentence,	32
5 to 10 years' sentence,	16
10 to 15 years' sentence,	15
15 to 20 years' sentence,	11
20 to 25 years' sentence,	—
25 to 35 years' sentence,	3
50 to 55 years' sentence,	1
life sentence,	31
indeterminate sentence,	2
Court cases,	91
Sentences expired,	559
Unascertained,	26
Total,	822

MASSACHUSETTS STATE FARM.



CRIMINAL INSANE DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL AND ADMINISTRATION.

WORKHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

State of Massachusetts, 1890.

SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF
THE STATE FARM
AT
BRIDGEWATER,
INCLUDING THE
REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND OF
THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING Nov. 30, 1916.



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STATE FARM,

BRIDGEWATER.

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CONSULTING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS TO THE HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

Obedient to the requirements of the statutes, the trustees of the State Infirmary and State Farm herewith submit their sixty-third annual report of the condition of the State Farm for the year ending Nov. 30, 1916. Accompanying this report are the reports made by the superintendent and the medical director.

The superintendent's report will be found, as usual, interesting and filled with sound common sense. His exceptionally long and successful experience with prison affairs entitles him to a hearing from the public, and it is needless to say that his suggestions always receive respect and consideration.

The medical director's report is of unusual interest, the present year being the thirtieth anniversary of the opening of the department for the criminal insane and the close of the first century of the State's recognition and care of this class of cases.

By the provisions of chapter 91 of the Special Acts of 1916 the General Court appropriated \$385,750 for the maintenance of the institution for the fiscal year covered by this report. During that period there has been expended for salaries, wages and labor \$118,375.80, and for current expenses \$267,347.83, making a total of \$385,723.63.

The average number of inmates for the year was 2,745, or 66 less than for the previous year. The largest number under care at one time was 3,109, and the smallest was 2,524. The total number of admissions and commitments was 5,316, as against 5,558 during the preceding year. The total number of persons discharged was 5,638.

The average per capita cost has been \$2.70 per week.

The Legislature also appropriated under chapter 100, Resolves of 1916, the following sums:—

Additional sewage disposal,	\$15,000
Ice storage and refrigeration,	4,500
Repairing piggery,	2,000
High-tension electric power unit,	3,500

Our Board again urges the passage of an act to provide for a more uniform and equitable plan to reimburse prisoners for injuries sustained in the performance of their assigned duties while serving sentence, and urges the passage of an act which may not only recognize the justice of reimbursement but provide a plan of procedure without expense to the injured.

Encouraged by the marked improvement in the nurse and attendant class in our insane department as the result of the new wage scale, the trustees now urge that provision be made for the "family man," by providing housing rental on a basis of 5 per cent. annual of cost to State. Our Board, superintendent and medical director of the institution all earnestly urge this equally valuable improvement.

In our report of the State Infirmary we refer to the loss which we have sustained in the transference of Mr. John B. Tivnan, for the past eight years chairman of our Board, to the Commission on Mental Diseases, and we desire to call your attention to what we have to say in that report.

At no time in the history of the State Farm has this institution been under more efficient management than is the case to-day. You can see what we mean when we affirm that the officials serving under Mr. Hollis M. Blackstone, our superintendent, are eminently fitted to work with so excellent a chief, and that in our opinion not a single one of his immediate subordinates could be replaced without detriment to the service.

LEONARD HUNTRESS.
 NELLIE E. TALBOT.
 FRANCIS W. ANTHONY.
 MARY E. COGAN.
 DENNIS W. SULLIVAN.
 GALEN L. STONE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees.

The following is submitted as the superintendent's report of the State Farm: —

The extraordinary conditions of the supplies, service and labor market have, I assume, caused the fiscal departments and incoming Legislature to anticipate from the institutions a theme of financial worry and distress unknown before. There can be no gainsaying the fact that for the coming year we are up against an unprecedented condition. We close the year with top prices and still soaring. We are not in the market for death-dealing powder, shells or munitions, nor are we for luxuries, but rather for the necessities of giving and protecting life. Our food and raiment cannot be cut or trimmed, — both are based on the closest economic standards. The comforts of the sick and infirm cannot be abridged. Flour and coal are more than double, and other necessities comparably so, and who is prophetic or wise enough to call the turn? The dove of peace for the moment is a discredited bird; leaky valves or lack of purpose make her unable to fly; even when in the pink of condition, the journey is long. In our own case, we not only enter the new year at the highest prices, but with a depleted stock and a markedly reduced crop production, all of which must be replaced by purchase within this fiscal year. The greatly extended estimates made November 1 do not meet the conditions existing at this writing.

The number of inmates remaining Dec. 1, 1915, were 1,460 in the prison department, 621 in the almshouse department, and 826 in the insane department, making a total of 2,907. There were remaining Dec. 1, 1916, in the prison department 1,308 (152 less), in the almshouse department 433 (188 less), in the insane department 844 (18 more), making a total of 2,585 and 322 less. Referring to commitments and admissions, we find 4,334 prison commitments as against 4,321 (13 more),

last year, and admissions to the almshouse 892 (247 less) as against 1,139 last year.

The almshouse decrease has been marked: Boston applicants were 15 per cent. less; Fall River, New Bedford, Taunton, Brockton and Bridgewater from 40 to 46 per cent. less. This great shrinkage, with the excess prison discharges, reflects the intense demand for labor. Never in my experience has there been so many special or pardon releases in response to requests and proffers of work by employers. Referring to causes for commitments, we find 3,878 of the 4,334 committed were for drunkenness, 265 more than last year, — while vagrancy and tramping were less by 210. The decrease in mechanics and tradesmen has been marked and locally inconvenient, but I am aware that the economic view should not be injected into this consideration. Neither should the deduction follow that 265 increase commitments for drunkenness here proves that the reform or cure is waning, for I think it will be found that our increase is much less than the decrease at other places of commitment. It is possible that cure or reform is bolstered by tolerance as a need of the hour in these abnormal times of acute demand for service and labor.

I see no decline in the response, spirit and co-operation for our mutual welfare nor in confidence by officer and inmate. Take note, please, that three shifts of 75 prisoners each (real men) cut and stored ice in continuous run for the twenty-four hours ending at 7.30 A.M. Jan. 2, 1917. They worked the holiday and all night because we needed and wanted them, and they wanted to because we wanted them to. Reams of essay and seasons of platform eloquence cannot touch it. No more could they that other demonstration a year ago when 300 of them fought fire like demons in forests 2 miles distant and saved thousands of dollars of property, and every man in both demonstrations came back to the home base a bigger and better man for the test.

Now and then, one in a moment of weakness or vicious impulse hits the wrong trail in a hike for liberty. If his escape is from the full trust standard and we fail of immediate capture, we sometimes hear the refrain, "I told you so." But turn to the credit side of the account and find the other 399 still

worthy members of our mutual trust club right on their job. God's children they are, and if we trust them as such they will come back with the response we ask.

It is no great stunt to care for restrained men in a Bastile of iron and stone, which is guarded often by armed sentries, and whose uniformed guards are decorated with buttons and other insignia of police power, but it is a far different problem to direct them in the broad open with no restraint but the moral power of confidence in one another. A man of fiber and caliber is needed for this task. It requires an officer who can expand, whose each succeeding year finds him more capable and efficient. He needs to open his heart even wider than his eyes and mouth. My own inherent belief that we are all God's children and ever will be is sometimes interpreted as a weakness which makes an easy mark for imposition, but the longer a good officer stays the better and stronger are we supported in our trust and confidence in our fellow man.

This year, because of acute conditions in the supply and demand for labor and services, a restless, unsettled state of mind has developed in our rank and file officers and employees, which we could not meet as easily as those conducting enterprises of a corporate firm or private operation. The high cost of living is for the present an unanswerable argument and those of our force really hit are hit hard. Among those of our force totally supported, with no burdens but their apparel and amusements, are several whose imaginary suffering of the epidemic seems quite as acute as the man with wife and children, confronted with every family expense save his own meals and personal laundry. In his case the epidemic is a real one, and the monthly wage of \$35 to \$50 burns up quickly in high cost temperatures of 100 per cent. increases in many of the family necessities. Even in normal times, the disparity between the single and family man is so great that the latter too often excludes himself, and we lose the services of men who are steadied in life's pursuit with stability of purpose and obligation to maintain their families in decency and to confer the advantages of our State's liberal education upon their children. The very causes which have bolstered the living costs garner such profits to the employer's treasury that he can and has

largely met the burden; but the employee of the government faces a fixed appropriation which cannot expand to meet the emergency. When ordinary mechanics and shoe workers can get nearly \$5 daily wage, and the vicinity brick yards have a minimum wage of half that amount, to say nothing of the munition plant premiums, is it any wonder our low-wage men get restless and uneasy and look for greener fields? I trust your Board's recommendation to provide more liberally for the family man, so we may command and hold a larger percentage of his class, will prevail.

A reference was made in our last report to the investigation by the master, Mr. Taylor, of the inmates' previous histories. The year's summary will be found in the statistical tables of the report. The information is furnished by the inmates and confirmed or corrected by correspondence with the various authorities and records on file. From almost any angle the social workers can get clinical matter for their study and research. Locally, the one fact most intensely focused is the diminutive size of the State Farm's freshman class. Only 93 out of a total of 4,334 found this their first place of commitment. They have the distinction of being classified, and it will be interesting to follow their future history.

I have had ambitions that our farm could be operated as an industry when we could foresee a liberal excess of production beyond our own requirements. The partial setback of a year ago and the disastrous floods of this year neutralized these ambitions somewhat; but I still believe that a stimulating and educational principle could be successfully worked out if we were given the benefit of the sales of excess production for capital use, within the year, at the end of which the profits therefrom would be turned into the State treasury.

The animal section of such an industry would soon show quite an item of profit, the sale of pigs this year amounting to about \$2,000. Presently the herd of cows will have more offspring than is required for home needs. The herd is largely grade, of a very high grade, making records which compare favorably with average thoroughbreds. We are just entering the thoroughbred field, which should furnish a moderate sale product at fancy prices before long. To be able to turn the

proceeds from a good heifer into two or three promising beef steers looks like good business. The herd of cows and heifers with three bulls now totals 133 head. They are exceptionally strong and hardy and entirely free of disease. We have always adhered to the practice of putting the herd to pasture for about six months, believing that if the open air was a tuberculosis cure, it would also be a powerful preventive agency: Whether the tuberculin test is infallible or not, we follow it religiously with the result as stated. Our reclaimed lands have sufficiently increased to permit the system of alternating crop and grazing lands, so that for the past two years we have made an invasion of the lean, worn-out pastures. Some 60 acres have been broken by Wisconsin prairie-breaking plows, drained, cultivated, fertilized and reseeded. These improvements have visibly increased the milk production on much less acreage, and in the matter of feed has markedly reduced grain expenditure. Poultry will also become a business of good profit. We have produced all of our pork, milk and eggs this year, which is encouraging in a year of crop failure.

In the past two years we have sold out of the stone-crushing plant about \$5,000 worth of stone, besides building about a mile of macadam road for the institution.

I do not want to sound a discordant note in the beautiful chants and chimes now tinkling in our ears on the subject of agriculture. It is the business of the university and kindred educational agencies to push the propaganda of farming, which they necessarily do from experimental sampling, and they are mighty helpful to the thrifty and wealthy farmer. Capital and labor are such vital essentials in the business that the poor fellow with no labor but his own hands and a liberal mortgage on his plant and stock stands a poor chance of winning on the so-called abandoned farms of New England. Manufacturing industries and the incidental commercial occupations have despoiled the pursuit of wealth and happiness on the farm of its most valuable allies, — labor, hard work and long hours. Taking no note of war-time labor conditions, but going back a couple of years, we find the market for farm labor almost bare and a rate wage almost prohibitory. We are told to specialize, — fruit, milk, poultry, etc. To the inexperienced man who is

attracted by the alluring advertisements of the farm agencies, I want to advise him to try it out as a hired man first. When we account the loss of labor, man and team, loss of seed, fertilizer and crop in our own operations for the past two years, how incomparably greater in proportion is the loss of the single-handed farmer whose resources are nothing and debt doubled.

Head Farmer McRae gives in detail a better statement than I can of the farm operations this year. His younger mind and prophetic visions are real aids in getting over the disastrous breakers of the year's floods, and I am glad to embody them in the report, as follows: —

As regards farming operations, we would prefer to drop the curtain on the scene of 1916 and look forward for a more normal season the coming year. It has been the universal opinion of the oldest inhabitants that the past season has been the worst for farming that they can remember. The present high prices of all farm products fully justify this opinion. The rainfall during the spring and early summer shattered all previous records. The shortage of fertilizing materials, especially the lack of potash, has been more keenly felt than in ordinary seasons. However, the past season has not been without its benefits. It has demonstrated more fully the great advantages of thorough drainage. Excessive rainfall must be taken care of quickly. It was observed that fields which were underdrained could in many cases be worked from two to three weeks earlier than similar fields which were left in their natural condition. These few days' difference meant success or failure of the crop.

By the fullest use of man, horse and tractor power all the crops were planted in time for them to mature in spite of the adverse weather conditions. All seeds germinated fairly well, but excessive rains and lack of sunshine during May and June stunted their growth. For example, corn that should have been 2 feet tall in June had made a growth of only 6 inches. As a result, from 52 acres of field corn we harvested 20 bushels per acre, whereas in past years the yield has been 75 bushels. Even ensilage corn produced but half a crop.

The potato crop, which in past years we have taken particular pride in having up to standard, received a severe blow. From 73 acres we expected to get 18,000 bushels; but alas, at harvest time the yield was 8,500 bushels, only about a third of a crop. During June the crop looked fairly promising; in July, with its deluge of 10.10 inches of rain, the potatoes were all but ruined. Spraying and cultivation had to be abandoned. So great was the downpour that even the Taunton River refused to run its natural course and overflowed parts of our fields until the potato blossoms alone were visible.

The green pea crop was late but fair. That, left to mature, was rotted by mildew and rain and none was saved, — a serious loss. The bean crop came through especially well, producing 615 bushels of dry beans of best quality. The root crops, such as beets, carrots, mangels and parsnips, suffered severely, producing about half the usual amounts. Squash and onions produced good average crops. We are glad to be able to report a bumper crop of cabbage, the largest and best we have ever raised. From 12 acres we harvested 209 tons, an average of 17 tons.

The season was more favorable for grass and cereals than for most vegetables. The crop of 708 tons of hay and 133 tons of rowen more than filled the barns and a considerable quantity had to be stacked, together with grain straw, amounting to about 100 tons. This year marked our first adventure in wheat. Ten acres of winter wheat produced 41.9 bushels of prime quality grain and 1.7 tons of straw per acre. The experiment showed that wheat can be grown profitably here, and a larger acreage will be attempted. Alfalfa was also tried in a small way and the results seem to justify a larger acreage of this crop.

The apple crop was a little larger than that of last year, and weather conditions in the fall being favorable to its development, the apples were of good quality. Fruit being now required as a part of the regular diet, 13 acres of new orchard have been planted to supply the future demand.

The reclaiming of new land in 1916 has been quite successful. By the additional use of improved stump pullers and large prairie-breaking plows, 100 acres were reclaimed. For this work the oxen have proved more satisfactory than horses.

More attention has been given to the poultry department. During the past year the capacity of the plant has been increased, several fresh-air growing-houses have been added and brooding facilities bettered; 3,200 chickens were raised, of which, 1,400 were pullets. The department has made a creditable showing for the year.

The religious interests remain unchanged, so far as the worship by the different sects and the personality of the chaplains are concerned. Rev. L. B. Codding as Protestant chaplain endeavors to make the services profitable and interesting. He always finds volunteers to furnish music and a variety of speakers to associate or substitute. Rev. Moses Sedar, our Jewish chaplain, is as punctual and faithful to the half dozen he serves as though he had a "household." His pleasant, cheery, helpful manner makes us all feel better. At the time of the last report Rev. Father Curtin had just come to us. A year's service confirms the wisdom of his appointment. His genial, courteous manner bespeaks a refinement of great value

as the spiritual director of the large congregation, who respect and reverence him as a true and devoted teacher of their faith. His attitude is always for the best welfare of us all. The Rev. Father Barnaud is a most able and faithful assistant. The chaplains have been instrumental in securing donations of miscellaneous reading matter, also much has come from independent sources, volunteered for the general good, for all of which we are extremely grateful.

I cannot think it out of taste or place to deplore the official loss of my good friend John B. Tivnan as a member and chairman of your Board. If so, I must plead as my apology an exceptional intimacy with him as chairman for eleven of the thirteen years he served. Always a pleasant but impartial arbiter of all the many details the executive head of the institution must submit to his Board chairman, ever ready to give time and service for the welfare of the State's interests he had sworn to serve, a dependable pillar of support, I regret the exigent need which called him to another Board. I hope to have ever the pleasure of his personal friendship.

It is a useless waste of space in one sense to appropriate it in commending the efficiency and value of all our associates in the management of the institution to your Board, who recognize and appreciate them as well as I do. I feel they are worthy of mention in the permanent records we annually make in our report, and it affords me great satisfaction to write my personal recognition. Not less is it an added pleasure to acknowledge the indulgence and support of your Board.

Respectfully submitted,

HOLLIS M. BLACKSTONE,

Superintendent.

BRIDGEWATER, Dec. 1, 1916.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

As Catholic chaplain I herewith present my report for the year 1916.

Mass has been celebrated in the prison chapel every Sunday at 9.15; at the almshouse every Tuesday morning at 7.30 and in the asylum chapel once a month.

That the men might have opportunity to receive Holy Communion as often as they wish, confessions have been heard on Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock. At special times during the year I have been assisted by visiting priests, who always generously offer their services.

On the Sundays following Christmas and Easter High Mass has been said in the prison chapel, and the music has been rendered by the choir of the Sacred Heart Church, Middleborough.

During the year the last sacraments of the Church have been administered to about 200 sick persons in the hospital and in the asylum.

In all the work connected with the institution I have been assisted by Rev. Eli Barnaud, who has labored untiringly for all.

At this time I wish to extend my sincere thanks and appreciation for the kind assistance rendered to me during the year by Superintendent Blackstone and his able assistants. They have always co-operated in the moral as well as the material improvement of the inmates, and this generous co-operation has made our endeavors the sources of joy and happiness.

T. A. CURTIN,
Catholic Chaplain.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

Nov. 30, 1916, finds us closing our fourth year's responsibilities for Protestant worship at the State Farm. Speakers and music have been provided at the prison chapel, the almshouse and the asylum. Ten entertainments have been given. Rev. Moses Sedar for the second time has brought his gifted musical friends from Boston to delight the asylum inmates, and Miss Clara Keith of Campello for the third time has given us a fine miscellaneous program.

Our usual visits have been made to the hospital. In the convalescent wards a phonograph has been used and several hundred magazines distributed.

Does it pay? Yes; perhaps more than we know the sad have been cheered and the penitent have been strengthened. It is only too true that many good resolutions of the prisoner are forgotten when liberty comes, but it is not always so. Many men have been discharged from our gates to lead a better life. Many an "old timer" has said to me, "Good-by, I am going this time for good," and the promise has been kept.

Respectfully submitted,

L. B. CODDING,

Protestant Chaplain.

BRIDGEWATER, MASS., Dec. 1, 1916.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1916:—

CASH ACCOUNT.

Balance Dec. 1, 1915,	\$5,215 67
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Receipts.

Institution Receipts.

Board of inmates:—

Reimbursements, insane,	\$2,226 32
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Reimbursements, charitable,	3,208	60
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\$5,434 92

Sales: —

Food,	\$32 00
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Clothing and materials,	1,279 58
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Furnishings and household sup-

plies, . . . 61 34

Farm and stable:—

Cows and calves,	\$193 00
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Pigs and hogs,	1,985 00
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Hides,	.	.	286 50
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Vegetables,	.	510	80
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Sundries,	3,094 27
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6,069 57

Repairs, ordinary,	520 30
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7,962 79

Miscellaneous receipts: —

Interest on bank balances.	\$253 01
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Sundries,	816	83
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1,069 84

14,467 55

Sales account of industries fund,	7,142 40
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Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance of 1915,	\$15,715 38
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Advance money (amount on hand November

30),	20,000 00
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Approved schedules of 1916,	364,463 31
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400,178 69

Special appropriations,	2,442	80
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Industries fund,	4,853 07
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[illegible]

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth:—

Institution receipts,	\$14,467 55
Industries fund,	7,142 40

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance November schedule, 1915,	\$20,931 05
Eleven months' schedules, 1916,	364,463 31
November advances,	12,689 67
	<hr/>
	398,084 03

Special appropriations:—

Approved schedules,	2,442 80
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Industries fund:—

Approved schedules,	4,853 07
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Balance Nov. 30, 1916:—

In bank,	\$5,397 19
In office,	1,913 14
	<hr/>
	7,310 33

Total,	\$434,300 18
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MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year,	\$385,750 00
Expenses (as analyzed below),	385,723 63

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	\$26 37
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Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages:—

H. M. Blackstone, superintendent,	\$3,416 67
General administration,	37,523 16
Medical service,	9,075 00
Ward service (male),	42,376 63
Ward service (female),	3,821 84
Repairs,	4,854 50
Farm and stable,	16,708 00
Grounds,	600 00
	<hr/>
	\$118,375 80

Religious instruction:—

Catholic,	\$900 00
Jewish,	169 00
Protestant,	900 00
	<hr/>
	1,969 00

Travel, transportation and office expenses:—

Automobiles,	\$1,237 50
Automobile repairs and supplies,	209 35
Postage,	662 52
Printing and binding,	534 51
Printing annual report,	208 40
Stationery and office supplies,	823 99
Telephone and telegraph,	613 50
Travel,	997 87
Sundries,	95 90
Freight,	6 88
	<hr/>
	5,390 42

Amount carried forward,	\$125,735 22
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<i>Amount brought forward,</i>		\$125,735 22
Food: —		
Butter,	\$305 28	
Butterine,	5,248 25	
Beans,	4,755 92	
Bread, crackers, etc.,	222 72	
Canned soups,	46 39	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	1,551 88	
Cheese,	174 71	
Flour,	32,523 30	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	5,144 65	
Fruit (fresh),	605 59	
Fruit (dried and preserved),	1,765 19	
Lard and substitutes,	609 71	
Macaroni and spaghetti,	14 21	
Meats,	48,573 97	
Milk (fresh and substitutes),	22 27	
Molasses and syrups,	870 52	
Potatoes,	1,703 35	
Seasonings and condiments,	1,220 67	
Sugar,	7,452 89	
Tea, coffee, cocoa, etc.,	4,770 27	
Vegetables (fresh),	800 38	
Vegetables (canned and dried),	75 47	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	957 35	
Sundries,	45 83	
Freight,	1,683 85	
		121,144 62
Clothing and materials: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$1,612 99	
Clothing (outer),	2,147 22	
Clothing (under),	3,573 91	
Dry goods for clothing,	10,381 53	
Hats and caps,	542 12	
Leather and shoe findings,	7,504 43	
Socks and smallwares,	2,898 49	
Freight,	304 44	
		28,965 13
Furnishings and household supplies: —		
Beds, bedding, etc.,	\$4,442 15	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	38 52	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	1,433 31	
Dry goods and smallwares,	879 33	
Fire hose and extinguishers,	211 58	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	34 99	
Kitchen and household wares,	1,058 36	
Laundry supplies and materials,	1,246 63	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	532 22	
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	1,306 52	
Sundries,	75 74	
Freight,	211 40	
Brooms, brushes, etc.,	624 03	
Window shades, etc.,	146 06	
		12,240 84
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$288,085 81

<i>Amount brought forward,</i>			\$288,085 81
Medical and general care:—			
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$351 88		
Entertainments, games, etc.,	239 33		
Gratuities,	7,093 30		
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	4,204 43		
Medical attendance (extra),	127 00		
Return of runaways,	79 85		
Tobacco, pipes, matches,	4,764 48		
Sundries,	63 40		
Freight,	153 76		
Barbers' supplies,	95 15		
Combs and brushes,	181 11		
			<hr/>
			17,353 69
Heat, light and power:—			
Coal,	\$36,704 32		
Freight on coal and other expenses,	27 40		
Oil,	2,005 59		
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	239 66		
Freight,	13 39		
			<hr/>
			38,990 36
Farm and stable:—			
Bedding materials,	\$78 19		
Blacksmithing and supplies,	397 43		
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	498 83		
Fencing materials,	206 79		
Fertilizers,	7,596 34		
Grain, etc.,	11,389 82		
Harnesses and repairs,	219 66		
Horses,	1,298 50		
Cows,	60 00		
Other live stock,	1,020 00		
Rent,	1 00		
Spraying materials,	614 73		
Stable and barn supplies,	205 62		
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	2,059 50		
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	1,539 65		
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	649 18		
Sundries,	66 43		
Freight,	2,276 13		
Auto truck repairs and supplies,	408 32		
Blasting materials,	160 39		
			<hr/>
			30,746 51
Grounds:—			
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	\$72 32		
Trees, vines, shrubs, seeds, etc.,	180 24		
			<hr/>
			252 56
Repairs, ordinary:—			
Brick,	\$280 00		
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	147 79		
Electrical work and supplies,	1,222 79		
			<hr/>
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$1,650 58	\$375,428 93	

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$1,650 58	\$375,428 93
<i>Repairs, ordinary — Con.</i>		
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	1,237 30	
Laundry machinery,	492 37	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	335 67	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	1,429 13	
Plumbing and supplies,	610 16	
Roofing and materials,	492 01	
Steam fittings and supplies,	569 05	
Tools, machines, etc.,	464 93	
Boilers, repairs,	286 13	
Dynamos, repairs,	42 23	
Engines, repairs,	261 60	
Sundries,	108 04	
Freight,	220 58	
Pumps, repairs,	186 72	
Sidetrack, repairs,	124 07	
Watch clocks, repairs,	89 22	
		8,599 79
<i>Repairs and renewals: —</i>		
Pumps at south pumping station,	\$258 00	
Stone crusher,	884 26	
Electrical work,	105 65	
Laundry machinery,	447 00	
		1,694 91
Total expenses for maintenance,		\$385,723 63

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1915,	—
Appropriations for fiscal year,	\$25,000 00
Total,	\$25,000 00
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	2,442 80
Balance Nov. 30, 1916,	\$22,557 20

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$7,310 33
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), on account of maintenance,	12,689 67
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1916, schedule,	1,260 32
	\$21,260 32

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	\$21,260 32
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PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 2,745.

Total cost for maintenance, \$385,723.63.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$2.702.

Receipt from sales, \$7,962.79.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0557.

All other institution receipts, \$6,504.76.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0455.

INDUSTRIES FUND.

Balance Dec. 1, 1915,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$5,121	23
Receipts credited,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,142	40
								\$12,263	63
Expenditures, approved schedules (see statement annexed),	.	.						\$4,853	07
Balance Nov. 30, 1916,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7,410	56
								\$12,263	63
<i>Expenditures.</i>									
Instructors,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$1,100	00
Materials:—									
Lumber for chair frames,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,753	07
								\$4,853	07

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Additional sewage disposal,	Res. 1916, chap. 100	\$15,000 00	\$1,435 57	\$1,435 57	\$13,564 43
Ice storage and refrigeration,	Res. 1916, chap. 100	4,500 00	164 85	164 85	4,335 15
High-tension electric power unit,	Res. 1916, chap. 100	3,500 00	—	—	3,500 00
Repairing piggery,	Res. 1916, chap. 100	2,000 00	842 38	842 38	1,157 62
		\$25,000 00	\$2,442 80	\$2,442 80	\$22,557 20

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY J. STRANN,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,
Auditor.

STATISTICS.

Whole number of inmates remaining Dec. 1, 1915, follows: —

Male prisoners,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,287
Female prisoners,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	173
Male paupers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	621
Female paupers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—
Male insane,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	826
									2,907

Number of admissions and commitments from Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916, inclusive: —

Male prisoners,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,755
Female prisoners,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	579
Male paupers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	891
Female paupers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Male insane,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	90
									5,316

Number discharged from Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916, inclusive: —

Male prisoners,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,912
Female prisoners,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	574
Male paupers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,079
Female paupers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Male insane,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	72
									5,638

Number remaining Nov. 30, 1916: —

Male prisoners,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,130
Female prisoners,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	178
Male paupers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	433
Female paupers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—
Male insane,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	844
									2,585

Of the number discharged, 160 have been by death:—

Prisoners,	37
Paupers,	95
Insane,	28
	<hr/> 160

Average number during the year,	2,745
Largest number during the year,	3,109
Smallest number during the year,	2,524
Average number of prisoners,	1,409
Average number of paupers,	500
Average number of insane,	836
	<hr/> 2,745

ADMISSIONS.

	PRISONERS.		PAUPERS.		INSANE.	TOTALS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.
1915.							
December,	389	42	102	—	7	498	42
1916.							
January,	349	50	94	—	11	454	50
February,	239	39	74	—	11	324	39
March,	243	36	66	—	5	314	36
April,	328	50	74	—	5	407	50
May,	380	58	67	1	4	451	59
June,	286	47	65	—	8	359	47
July,	267	57	59	—	12	338	57
August,	342	39	68	—	1	411	39
September,	330	51	71	—	11	412	51
October,	303	76	74	—	8	385	76
November,	299	34	77	—	7	383	34
Totals,	3,755	579	891	1	90	4,736	580

NATIVITY OF INMATES ADMITTED.

Massachusetts,	2,338
Ireland,	1,244
British Provinces,	437
England,	261
Maine and New York, 115 each,	230
New Hampshire,	71
Russia,	69
Sweden and Rhode Island, 64 each,	128

Scotland,	63
Vermont,	53
Connecticut,	49
Austria,	39
Pennsylvania,	35
Germany,	31
Italy and Cape Verde Islands, 30 each,	60
New Jersey,	18
Finland,	14
Portugal and Illinois, 12 each,	24
Wales and Ohio, 9 each,	18
Norway, Virginia and Michigan, 8 each,	24
Azores Islands,	7
France, Africa, District of Columbia and West Virginia, 6 each,	24
Wisconsin,	5
Poland, West Indies, Maryland, Georgia, Missouri and California, 4 each,	24
Belgium, New Zealand, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Iowa, Tennessee and Kentucky, 3 each,	24
Spain, Greece, Syria, Switzerland, at sea, Mexico, and Minnesota, 2 each,	14
Hungary, Bulgaria, Armenia, East Indies, Australia, India, Indiana, Mississippi, Idaho, Montana, Nevada and unknown, 1 each,	12
	<hr/>
	5,316

COURTS FROM WHICH PRISONERS WERE RECEIVED.

Returned from probation,	1,161
Boston Municipal,	829
Roxbury Municipal,	296
Worcester District,	261
Fall River District,	122
Lawrence District,	105
Boston Superior,	104
Dorchester Municipal,	102
New Bedford District,	95
Lowell Police,	92
Springfield Police,	91
Cambridge District,	82
Chelsea Police,	76
Lynn District,	71
Haverhill District,	63
Quincy District,	56
Salem and East Boston District, 48 each,	96
Malden District,	44
Westfield District and Somerville Police, 30 each,	60

Dedham District and Newton Police, 28 each,	56
Taunton District,	25
Waltham and Pittsfield District, 24 each,	48
Marlborough Police,	23
Brighton Municipal, Woburn and Northampton District, 21 each,	63
Brockton Police,	18
Clinton District,	15
Leominster District,	14
Natick Trial Justice,	13
South Boston and Charlestown Municipal, Cambridge Superior, Ayer, Gloucester and Milford District, 12 each,	72
Attleboro District,	10
North Adams, Ware, Franklin and Greenfield District, and trans- fers from other prisons, 9 each,	45
Stoughton and Palmer District and Chicopee Police, 8 each,	24
Worcester Superior, Walpole District and Andover Trial Justice, 7 each,	21
Webster District,	6
Concord, Plymouth, Abington and Barnstable District and Pea- body Trial Justice, 5 each,	25
Holyoke Police,	4
Brookline Municipal, Plymouth and Dedham Superior and Framingham District, 3 each,	12
West Roxbury Municipal, Fall River, Northampton, Salem and Taunton Superior, Southbridge and Grafton District, New- buryport Police, Methuen and Marblehead Trial Justice and returned from asylum, 2 each,	22
Springfield, Newburyport and Lawrence Superior, Middleborough, Adams, East Brookfield, Westborough, Amesbury and Oak Bluffs District, and Saugus, Hudson and Barre Trial Justice, 1 each,	12
	<hr/> 4,334

CRIMES OF PRISONERS.

Drunkenness,	3,878
Vagrancy,	296
Idle and disorderly,	56
Tramps,	37
Vagabonds,	20
Common nightwalker,	11
Larceny,	9
Escape from State Farm, escape from Prison Camp and Hospital and lewdness, 3 each,	9
Disturbing the peace and maintaining a disorderly house, 2 each,	4
All others,	14
	<hr/> 4,334

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS.

Indeterminate, one year,	2,767
Indeterminate, two years,	405
Nine months (returned from probation),	648
Five months (returned from probation),	232
Fifteen months (returned from probation),	29
Others returned from probation for less than one year,	189
Others returned from probation for more than one year,	64
	<hr/>
	4,334

Of the number admitted, 3,181 had been admitted previously, as follows: —

Second time,	651
Third time,	442
Fourth time,	344
Fifth time,	275
Sixth time,	253
Seventh time,	182
Eighth time,	148
Ninth time,	162
Tenth time,	126
Eleventh time,	79
Twelfth time,	82
Thirteenth time,	70
Fourteenth time,	55
Fifteenth time,	52
Sixteenth time,	53
Seventeenth time,	42
Eighteenth time,	31
Nineteenth time,	26
Twentieth time,	14
Twenty-first time,	14
Twenty-second time,	13
Twenty-third time,	9
Twenty-fourth time,	12
Twenty-fifth time,	6
Twenty-sixth time,	5
Twenty-seventh time,	7
Twenty-eighth time,	7
Twenty-ninth time,	5
Thirtieth time,	6
Thirty-second time,	2
Thirty-third time,	3

Thirty-fourth time,	1
Thirty-fifth time,	1
Fortieth time,	1
Forty-first time,	1
Forty-second time,	1

 3,181

PREVIOUS POLICE HISTORY AND OFFENCES.

Not more than five arrests,	338
From five to ten arrests,	639
From ten to fifteen arrests,	647
From fifteen to twenty arrests,	610
From twenty to thirty arrests,	905
From thirty to forty arrests,	556
From forty to fifty arrests,	298
Fifty arrests or over,	242
Never arrested before,	56

Arrested for —

Drunkenness only,	2,305
Drunkenness and larceny,	611
Drunkenness and vagrancy or tramping,	605
Drunkenness and other offences,	539
Drunkenness and assault and battery,	525
Drunkenness and breach of the peace,	183
Drunkenness and breaking and entering,	163
Drunkenness and robbery,	130
Drunkenness and nonsupport,	117
Drunkenness and other crimes,	61
Drunkenness and truancy,	43
Drunkenness and gaming,	38
Idle and disorderly, tramping or vagrancy, only,	17

PREVIOUS INSTITUTION COMMITMENTS.

Houses of correction,	3,661
Probationary institutions, Foxborough, Norfolk, House of the Good Shepherd, Massachusetts Home,	470
Almshouses,	253
Massachusetts Reformatory,	248
Reformatory for Women, Sherborn,	80
Insane hospitals,	75
Truant or parental schools,	39
Massachusetts State Prison,	22
Lyman School,	13
State Farm only,	93

PARENTAL INFLUENCE.

	HAVING LGST —	
	One Parent.	Both Parents.
At infancy,	105	5
From one to five years,	301	23
From five to ten years,	366	67
From ten to fifteen years,	409	64
From fifteen to twenty years,	512	111

TOWNS, ETC., FROM WHICH PAUPERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Boston,	577
Fall River,	88
New Bedford,	57
Brockton,	28
Taunton,	27
Quincy,	24
Bridgewater,	24
Weymouth,	11
Middleborough,	8
Carver,	5
Prison department,	5
Sandwich,	4
Westfield,	3
Plymouth,	3
Wareham,	3
Attleboro,	2
Pembroke,	2
Rochester,	2
Braintree,	2
Chicopee,	2
Rehoboth,	2
State Infirmary,	2
North Easton,	1
Hanson,	1
Halifax,	1
Scituate,	1
Hinsdale,	1
West Bridgewater,	1
Ipswich,	1
Easton,	1

Kingston,	1
Freetown,	1
Marion,	1
	<hr/>
	892

HOSPITALS, JAILS, ETC., FROM WHICH INSANE PATIENTS HAVE BEEN
RECEIVED.

Prison department,	39
State Prison,	19
Massachusetts Reformatory,	5
House of Correction, Middlesex County,	4
House of Correction, Bristol County,	3
Superior Court, Middlesex County,	3
House of Correction, Suffolk County,	2
Prison Camp and Hospital,	2
Springfield Police Court,	2
Superior Court, Suffolk County,	2
Superior Court, Essex County,	1
Superior Court, Norfolk County,	1
Superior Court, Bristol County,	1
Superior Court, Plymouth County,	1
House of Correction, Hampden County,	1
House of Correction, Plymouth County,	1
House of Correction, Essex County,	1
Jail, Norfolk County,	1
Taunton State Hospital,	1
	<hr/>
	90

VALUATION.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Real estate,	\$1,444,694 00
Personal property,	392,206 83
	<hr/>
Total,	\$1,836,900 83

HOSPITAL REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

I submit the following report of the State Farm Hospital for the year ending Nov. 30, 1916: —

The general health of the alms and prison departments has been excellent, and there have been no contagious diseases save those cases brought here for treatment.

There were 190 patients in the hospital at the beginning of the year and 181 at its close. There were 968 new patients admitted, 49 less than last year. The total number receiving treatment was 1,158. There were 225 over sixty years of age. Of these, 67 were over seventy and 13 were over eighty. The decade showing the largest number of admissions was fifty to sixty years of age, with 210. Of all the patients treated 678 recovered, 170 improved, 178 were unimproved and 132 died. Of these, 37 were prisoners and 95 alms cases. Twenty-one cases were from fifty to sixty years of age, 34 from sixty to seventy years of age, 29 from seventy to eighty years of age, and 9 were over eighty.

The details of the work done in this department will be found in the accompanying tables, which are a part of the report.

Respectfully,

ERNEST B. EMERSON,
Resident Physician.

HOSPITAL TABLES.

HOSPITAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1. — *Hospital Report.*

Number in hospital Dec. 1, 1915,	190	
Admitted during year,	968	
Total under treatment,	—	1,158
Discharged during year,	845	
Died during year,	132	
	—	977
Remaining in hospital Nov. 30, 1916,		181

TABLE No. 2. — *Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.*

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
1915.			
December,	83	67	13
1916.			
January,	92	75	9
February,	86	68	11
March,	93	80	10
April,	85	73	14
May,	79	71	16
June,	67	66	10
July,	80	69	11
August,	88	84	10
September,	91	73	15
October,	63	66	9
November,	61	53	4
Totals,	968	845	132

TABLE NO. 3. — *Ages of Patients on Admission.*

	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and Over.
1915.								
December,	—	10	14	16	18	14	9	2
1916.								
January,	2	15	15	21	20	16	2	1
February,	—	16	19	15	19	13	3	1
March,	—	15	18	19	18	18	5	—
April,	1	11	17	19	19	11	4	3
May,	3	8	14	20	17	13	4	—
June,	1	7	13	16	15	9	6	—
July,	1	8	12	19	21	13	4	2
August,	1	11	18	19	18	15	5	1
September,	—	15	17	19	17	15	6	2
October,	—	9	12	12	16	10	4	—
November,	1	11	12	11	12	11	2	1
Totals,	10	136	181	206	210	158	54	13

TABLE NO. 4. — *Tabulated Report of Cases in the Hospital at the Beginning of the Year.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Abscess, axilla,	2	2	-	-	-
Abscess, neck,	2	2	-	-	-
Alcoholism,	7	7	-	-	-
Anæmia, pernicious,	1	-	-	-	1
Arteriosclerosis,	1	-	-	-	1
Asthma,	1	-	1	-	-
Ataxic paraplegia,	1	-	-	-	1
Bronchitis, acute,	6	6	-	-	-
Bronchitis, chronic,	4	-	3	-	1
Bubo,	2	2	-	-	-
Carbuncle, neck,	1	1	-	-	-
Chancroid,	3	3	-	-	-
Debility,	10	7	3	-	-
Dementia, alcoholic,	3	-	-	3	-
Dementia, senile,	4	-	-	2	2
Diabetes mellitus,	3	-	-	2	1
Dysentery, acute catarrhal,	2	1	-	-	1
Eczema,	1	1	-	-	-
Epilepsy,	2	-	2	-	-
Epithelioma, palate,	1	-	-	-	1
Fracture, leg,	2	1	1	-	-
Gastritis, acute,	2	2	-	-	-
Gastritis, chronic,	1	-	1	-	-
Hemiplegia,	6	-	4	2	-
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	10	-	2	1	7
Hydatid cyst, liver,	1	-	-	-	1
Hypostatic congestion, lungs,	2	-	-	-	2
Infected foot,	1	1	-	-	-
Infected hand,	2	2	-	-	-
Infected toe,	1	1	-	-	-
Influenza,	12	12	-	-	-
Iritis,	3	3	-	-	-
Jaundice, catarrhal,	1	1	-	-	-
Locomotor ataxia,	1	-	-	1	-
Lumbago,	1	1	-	-	-
Myocarditis, chronic,	1	-	-	-	1
Nephritis, acute,	1	1	-	-	-
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous,	2	-	-	-	2
Neuritis, multiple,	1	-	1	-	-
Orchitis,	2	2	-	-	-
Organic brain disease,	2	-	-	-	2
Organic heart disease,	9	-	5	-	4
Paraplegia,	2	-	1	1	-
Pleurisy, acute plastic,	2	2	-	-	-
Pleurodynia,	1	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia, lobar,	3	2	-	-	1
Rheumatism, acute articular,	2	2	-	-	-
Rheumatism, chronic,	3	-	3	-	-
Senility,	14	-	-	14	-
Septicæmia and bullet wound of bowels,	1	-	-	-	1
Syphilis, secondary,	2	-	2	-	-
Syphilis, tertiary,	1	-	1	-	-
Tonsillitis, acute catarrhal,	3	3	-	-	-
Trauma, eye,	2	2	-	-	-
Trauma, foot,	1	1	-	-	-
Trauma, head,	1	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, general miliary,	1	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	9	-	1	5	3
Tuberculosis, shoulder,	1	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis, spine,	1	-	-	-	-
Typhoid fever,	5	5	-	-	-
Ulcer, cornea,	2	2	-	-	-
Ulcer, foot,	1	1	-	-	-
Ulcer, leg,	10	6	4	-	-
Ulcer, stomach,	1	-	1	-	-
Totals,	190	87	36	31	36

TABLE NO. 5.—*Tabulated Report of Cases treated in the Hospital admitted during Year ending Nov. 30, 1916.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Abscess, axilla,	3	3	-	-	-
Abscess, ischiorectal,	1	1	-	-	-
Abscess, jaw,	4	4	-	-	-
Abscess, perineal,	4	4	-	-	-
Abscess, side,	1	1	-	-	-
Abscess, thigh,	1	1	-	-	-
Adenitis,	2	1	1	-	-
Alcoholism,	89	87	-	-	2
Alcoholism and trauma, eye,	3	3	-	-	-
Alcoholism and trauma, head,	4	4	-	-	-
Amputation, leg,	3	3	-	-	-
Aneurysm, aorta,	3	-	-	1	2
Appendicitis, acute,	3	3	-	-	-
Arteriosclerosis,	9	-	-	6	3
Asthma,	6	-	6	-	-
Bronchiectasis,	1	-	-	-	1
Bronchitis, acute,	31	31	-	-	-
Bronchitis, chronic,	23	-	17	4	2
Broncho-pneumonia,	10	4	-	-	6
Bubo,	2	2	-	-	-
Burn, foot,	1	1	-	-	-
Burn, leg,	2	2	-	-	-
Cancer, œsophagus,	2	-	-	-	2
Cancer, liver,	1	-	-	-	1
Cancer, stomach,	1	-	-	-	1
Carbuncle, neck,	2	2	-	-	-
Cellulitis, buttock,	1	-	-	-	1
Chancroid,	8	8	-	-	-
Cholecystitis, acute,	1	-	-	-	1
Cholelithiasis,	3	2	-	-	1
Cirrhosis, liver,	2	-	-	1	1
Conjunctivitis, acute,	5	5	-	-	-
Constipation, acute,	4	4	-	-	-
Contusion, hip,	1	1	-	-	-
Cystitis, chronic,	2	-	2	-	-
Debility,	17	10	7	-	-
Dementia, alcoholic,	6	-	-	6	-
Dementia, primary,	12	-	-	12	-
Dementia, senile,	9	-	-	5	4
Dermatitis venenata,	4	4	-	-	-
Diabetes mellitus,	1	-	-	1	-
Diarrhœa, acute,	25	25	-	-	-
Dislocation, shoulder,	2	2	-	-	-
Dysentery, acute catarrhal,	2	2	-	-	-
Eczema,	4	2	2	-	-
Empyema,	1	-	-	-	1
Epididymitis,	1	1	-	-	-
Epilepsy,	8	-	8	-	-
Epistaxis,	1	1	-	-	-
Erysipelas,	2	2	-	-	-
Felon,	2	2	-	-	-
Fistula, anal,	5	4	-	1	-
Fracture, arm,	1	1	-	-	-
Fracture, clavicle,	2	2	-	-	-
Fracture, jaw,	2	2	-	-	-
Fracture, leg,	5	4	-	1	-
Fracture, ribs,	3	3	-	-	-
Fracture, skull,	1	-	-	-	1
Frost bite, fingers,	1	1	-	-	-
Frost bite, toes,	5	5	-	-	-
Gastritis, acute,	14	14	-	-	-
Gastritis, alcoholic,	9	9	-	-	-
Gastritis, chronic,	5	-	5	-	-
Gonorrhœa, acute,	5	5	-	-	-
Heat exhaustion,	3	3	-	-	-

TABLE NO. 5. — *Tabulated Report of Cases, etc.* — Continued.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Hemiplegia,	4	-	2	2	-
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	9	-	-	1	5
Hemorrhoids,	5	3	2	-	-
Hernia, strangulated,	1	1	-	-	-
Hypostatic congestion, lungs,	3	-	-	-	3
Hysteria,	2	-	2	-	-
Incontinence, urine,	1	-	1	-	-
Infected arm,	1	1	-	-	-
Infected finger,	2	2	-	-	-
Infected foot,	7	7	-	-	-
Infected hand,	3	3	-	-	-
Infected leg,	1	1	-	-	-
Influenza,	86	86	-	-	-
Iritis,	8	8	-	-	-
Jaundice, acute catarrhal,	2	2	-	-	-
Laceration, leg,	1	1	-	-	-
Laceration, scalp,	3	3	-	-	-
Laceration, throat,	2	2	-	-	-
Laryngitis, acute catarrhal,	3	3	-	-	-
Lumbago,	10	10	-	-	-
Lympho-sarcoma,	1	-	-	-	1
Malaria,	5	5	-	-	-
Meningitis,	1	-	-	-	1
Meningitis, tuberculous,	1	-	-	-	1
Morphinism,	2	-	2	-	-
Myocarditis, chronic,	4	-	-	1	3
Nephritis, acute,	2	2	-	-	-
Nephritis, chronic interstitial,	6	-	-	2	4
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous,	4	-	-	-	4
Nephrolithiasis,	2	2	-	-	-
Neuritis, alcoholic,	3	2	1	-	-
Neuritis, multiple,	2	-	2	-	-
Organic brain disease,	1	-	-	-	1
Organic heart disease,	29	-	21	-	8
Orchitis,	2	2	-	-	-
Otitis media, acute,	1	1	-	-	-
Papilloma,	2	2	-	-	-
Paraplegia, spastic,	1	-	-	1	-
Pleurisy, acute plastic,	9	9	-	-	-
Pleurisy, with effusion,	8	6	1	-	1
Pleurodynia,	1	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia, hypostatic,	1	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia, lobar,	36	25	-	-	11
Retention, urine,	2	2	-	-	-
Rheumatism, acute articular,	19	19	-	-	-
Rheumatism, chronic,	10	-	7	3	-
Rheumatism, gonorrhœal,	2	-	2	-	-
Rheumatism, muscular,	8	5	3	-	-
Rupture, urethra,	1	1	-	-	-
Sarcoma, neck,	2	-	-	-	2
Scabies,	2	2	-	-	-
Senility,	20	-	-	20	-
Sprain, ankle,	7	7	-	-	-
Sprain, knee,	3	3	-	-	-
Staphyloma, cornea,	1	-	1	-	-
Stomatitis,	2	2	-	-	-
Stricture, urethral,	3	-	3	-	-
Syphilis, secondary,	9	-	9	-	-
Syphilis, tertiary,	5	-	5	-	-
Thecitis, acute,	1	1	-	-	-
Tonsillitis, acute catarrhal,	22	22	-	-	-
Tonsillitis, follicular,	12	12	-	-	-
Trauma, arm,	4	4	-	-	-
Trauma, eye,	1	1	-	-	-
Trauma, foot,	2	2	-	-	-
Trauma, head,	5	5	-	-	-
Trauma, leg,	2	2	-	-	-

TABLE NO. 5. — *Tabulated Report of Cases, etc.* — Concluded.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Trauma, shoulder,	1	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, acute miliary,	4	-	-	-	4
Tuberculosis, kidney,	1	-	1	-	-
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	78	-	5	60	13
Tumor, brain,	1	-	-	-	1
Typhoid fever,	1	1	-	-	-
Ulcer, cornea,	7	7	-	-	-
Ulcer, leg,	31	18	13	-	-
Ulcer, stomach,	2	-	-	-	2
Unclassified, mental,	19	-	-	19	-
Urticaria,	3	3	-	-	-
Totals,	968	591	134	147	96

TABLE NO. 6. — *Deaths, 1915-16.*

Alcoholism,	2
Anæmia, pernicious,	1
Aneurysm, aorta,	2
Arteriosclerosis,	4
Ataxic paraplegia,	1
Bronchiectasis,	1
Bronchitis, chronic,	3
Broncho-pneumonia,	6
Cancer, œsophagus,	2
Cancer, liver,	1
Cancer, stomach,	1
Cellulitis, buttock,	1
Cholecystitis, acute,	1
Cholelithiasis,	1
Cirrhosis, liver,	1
Dementia, senile,	6
Diabetes mellitus,	1
Dysentery, acute catarrhal,	1
Empyema,	1
Epithelioma, palate,	1
Fracture, skull,	1
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	12
Hydatid cyst, liver,	1
Hypostatic congestion, lungs,	5
Lympho-sarcoma,	1
Meningitis,	1

Meningitis, tuberculous,	1
Myocarditis, chronic,	4
Nephritis, chronic interstitial,	4
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous,	6
Organic brain disease,	3
Organic heart disease,	12
Pleurisy with effusion,	1
Pneumonia, hypostatic,	1
Pneumonia, lobar,	12
Sarcoma, neck,	2
Septicæmia and bullet wound of bowels,	1
Tuberculosis, acute miliary,	5
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	16
Tuberculosis, shoulder,	1
Tuberculosis, spine,	1
Tumor, brain,	1
Ulcer, stomach,	2
<hr/>	
Total,	132

TABLE No. 7. — *Ages.*

	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and Over.
Deaths,	2	4	14	19	21	34	29	9

Deaths are classified as follows: —

Prisoners,	37
Alms,	95
<hr/>	
Total,	132

TABLE NO. 8. — *Showing Number of Patients in Hospital Each Day, Dec. 1, 1915, to Nov. 30, 1916.*

DAY OF MONTH.	1915.	1916.										
	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
1, . . .	190	197	206	209	208	196	186	173	184	175	179	175
2, . . .	193	197	208	210	206	201	188	171	186	171	179	178
3, . . .	196	191	203	212	198	200	187	175	187	172	171	179
4, . . .	200	199	204	210	199	101	186	175	179	175	170	168
5, . . .	196	191	202	212	198	192	185	175	178	174	170	168
6, . . .	194	194	203	205	201	192	186	172	173	177	168	171
7, . . .	196	199	208	210	200	192	187	175	174	181	169	167
8, . . .	195	199	207	210	201	192	188	176	178	183	169	166
9, . . .	189	200	206	210	204	188	188	175	179	171	169	166
10, . . .	189	201	206	213	205	191	188	174	181	173	168	163
11, . . .	187	203	212	213	203	183	189	177	170	174	170	164
12, . . .	187	199	209	212	201	186	191	177	169	178	172	165
13, . . .	188	201	211	210	203	187	189	179	170	177	172	164
14, . . .	187	203	206	206	202	188	188	177	170	173	173	166
15, . . .	185	199	207	206	204	188	190	168	166	174	173	167
16, . . .	186	199	208	208	204	179	185	168	165	177	172	166
17, . . .	190	192	206	207	208	179	186	167	167	178	173	167
18, . . .	190	198	206	205	201	181	186	165	170	180	166	168
19, . . .	189	198	206	208	202	186	187	168	169	167	167	168
20, . . .	191	199	208	211	196	186	187	166	169	168	169	169
21, . . .	191	205	200	208	201	188	184	170	166	171	172	169
22, . . .	193	206	201	210	202	179	182	170	164	173	172	172
23, . . .	194	206	204	208	204	176	182	172	167	176	169	173
24, . . .	194	202	207	208	201	180	183	173	169	176	171	175
25, . . .	194	201	205	204	200	182	184	175	175	171	171	180
26, . . .	196	206	206	204	198	183	183	170	177	175	170	179
27, . . .	197	205	206	204	196	180	178	175	176	176	171	180
28, . . .	198	207	207	210	195	181	180	175	170	177	172	183
29, . . .	196	205	—	213	198	181	176	177	171	179	172	180
30, . . .	199	205	—	209	199	181	173	180	172	179	174	181
31, . . .	196	206	—	207	—	184	—	182	172	—	173	—

STATE FARM,

BRIDGEWATER.

BRIDGEWATER STATE HOSPITAL.

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CONSULTING PATHOLOGIST.

EDWARD WYLLYS TAYLOR, M.D.,	BOSTON.
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HOSPITAL REPORT, INSANE.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

As the year 1916 marks the thirtieth anniversary of the opening of this department, now known as the Bridgewater State Hospital, and the close of the first century of the State's recognition and care of that class designated as the criminal insane, a brief review of the measures adopted for their relief may not be out of place in this report, which is for the year ending Sept. 30, 1916.

An act of the Legislature of 1816 provided that persons being held for crimes and offences, if found to be dangerously insane, should be committed by the proper authorities "to prison." This act afforded protection for the community, but did not provide especially for the medical treatment of this group. It should be remembered, however, that at this time, regardless of social standing, little was done medically for the insane. They were all regarded as troublesome custodial charges. This law remained in force until 1832, when an act was passed authorizing the commitment of those persons designated in the Act of 1816 to the State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester. This was soon followed by an act providing for the commitment of all penal cases becoming insane to the State Lunatic Hospital. Under these laws the convict and criminal insane were recognized as diseased persons and entitled to the same measures for relief and cure as any other wards of the State. In 1864 an attempt was made to establish wards for the criminal insane at the State Almshouse, now known as the State Infirmary at Tewksbury. This plan met with so much opposition that it was finally abandoned, in spite of the fact that an appropriation had been made for that purpose. Reflecting the sentiment of the times, that the criminal class should be removed from the State hospitals for social and administrative reasons, there were

numerous attempts to do something, yet nothing was accomplished having any direct bearing on the care of the criminal insane until the year 1886, and their final disposition was not determined by law until the year 1895. In order to meet an annual shortage of labor during the summer months at the State Farm, a plan was suggested in 1886 whereby this might be supplied this institution, then known as the State Workhouse, relieving at the same time the overcrowded conditions existing in the State hospitals. Under chapter 219 of the Acts of 1886, entitled "An Act to provide a Building for the Chronic Insane at the State Workhouse at Bridgewater," \$50,000 was appropriated for the construction of a building to accommodate 125 chronic insane persons. It is perhaps worthy of note that this building was completed and ready for occupancy within the appropriation. Sept. 14, 1886, which may be regarded as the opening date of this department, 50 insane men were admitted by transfer from the Worcester and Taunton State hospitals and housed in temporary quarters until they were moved into the new building in the summer of 1887. At this point the plans went awry. It was shortly discovered that in addition to the chronic and inoffensive many criminal cases were being transferred, and that the building as originally planned was inadequate to hold this particular type. The trustees and the superintendent were not slow in appreciating the situation and in realizing that they had a problem to solve somewhat different from any hitherto presented. The trustees in their report of 1887 noted the admission of many from the criminal class and recommended that "accommodations more safe and secure be provided." How well this problem has been solved may be seen by the record of appropriations and the group of fireproof buildings constituting the department, practically an institution in itself, affording the means of classification and modern treatment of mental disease without sacrificing that degree of security so essential. An appropriation of \$60,000 was made in 1888 for the construction of a "strong building," and from this time on other buildings have been added to keep pace with an everincreasing population. In 1894 the superintendent and trustees, recognizing that the original purpose for which the department was added had

been defeated, and that instead of a place for harmless and chronic cases the department had practically become the receptacle for the male criminal insane of the whole State, recommended that the department be placed under medical management, preferably as an independent institution under a separate board of trustees. This plan met with opposition. A compromise was finally effected, and under chapter 390 of the Acts of 1895 that part of the State Farm previously established by statute for the care and maintenance of insane men was designated the State Asylum for Insane Criminals. Under this act the custody of the inmates was placed in the hands of a medical director, with authority to govern the same in accordance with the rules and regulations approved by the trustees. The bill authorized the removal of the insane convicts directly to the asylum instead of to a State hospital, and further provided that male persons held for crime but not indicted, indicted persons if found to be insane at the time of trial, and persons acquitted of murder and manslaughter by reason of insanity should be committed directly to this asylum "when in the opinion of the court said insane persons are criminals or have been vicious in their lives." The supervisory board, then known as the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, was authorized to transfer to and from the State hospitals and the Asylum for Insane Criminals any of the persons mentioned in this act when, in their judgment, such a transfer might insure a better classification. This legislation was a distinct step in advance and placed the care of the criminal insane on a workable basis. In 1909 the name, State Asylum for Insane Criminals, was changed to Bridgewater State Hospital, thereby designating by name what already in fact was a hospital and not merely a custodial institution.

To-day there is humane treatment for all and for many a cure in place of the prison cell and the blighted hope of the last century. Mechanical restraint was abolished years ago, seclusion in rooms reduced to a minimum, and promiscuous drugging abandoned. In place of these methods there are hydrotherapy, individual care, and female nurses in charge of those cases, either physical or mental, requiring special nursing and attention. There is greater personal liberty for all

and outside parole for those whose condition warrants the same. The legislation which has brought about these conditions, the protecting laws and the finished product, if an institution is ever finished, are due in no small part to the foresight, wisdom and guidance of your superintendent, Hollis M. Blackstone.

Following the act which gave the asylum department identity, Dr. Arthur H. Harrington of the Danvers State Hospital became the first medical director and served until 1898, when he resigned to accept the superintendency of Danvers State Hospital. Dr. Charles A. Drew of the Medfield State Hospital succeeded Dr. Harrington in 1898, and served until 1909, when he resigned to accept the superintendency of the Worcester City Hospital. He was succeeded by Dr. Alfred E. Elliott, a former assistant physician, who served until 1911, when he resigned to enter private practice. Of former assistant physicians who have attained distinction in institutional work may be mentioned H. Walter Mitchell, superintendent of the State Hospital, Warren, Pa., Frederick M. Hollister, superintendent of the Chester County Hospital, Chester, Pa., and H. Louis Stick, former superintendent of the Grafton State Hospital.

There were 822 patients in the hospital at the beginning of the year, and 839 at its close, Sept. 30, 1916, an increase of 17 as against an increase of 37 for the previous year. There were 920 different persons under treatment. There were 95 admitted by commitment, 2 by transfer from other hospitals, 1 from trial visit, and 7 nominally admitted from visit for the purpose of discharge. Of those admitted by commitment, 73 were first admissions to any hospital.

Referring to Table No. 3, it will be noted that of this group 27 were native born, and 46, or 63 per cent., were foreign born. There were 10 fathers and 11 mothers native born, 63 fathers and 62 mothers, approximately 85 per cent., foreign born.

Table No. 8 refers to ages at first attack. It will be noted that 86 per cent. of the known cases developed under forty years of age, and that relatively the greatest number occurred during the semi-decade from twenty-five to thirty years of age. The average age of onset of all known cases was 27.6 years.

Table No. 9 refers to the causes of mental disease in persons

first admitted to any hospital. The exciting cause was attributed to alcoholic excess in 23 cases, or $31\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and as a predisposing cause in 18 cases, or 24.6 per cent. In short, 56 per cent. of the first admissions were in some degree attributable to alcoholic excess. While these figures are relatively high, the sources from which our patients are drawn should not be overlooked.

Table No. 10 refers to duration of disease before admission. There were 5 congenital cases, 4 with duration of one to three months, 1 from three to six months, 8 from six to twelve months, 24 in whom the duration was two years or more, and 31 in whom the duration of disease before admission was unknown.

Referring to section A, Table No. 11, it will be noted that 38, or over one-half of all the first admissions, were diagnosed as dementia præcox, 13, or nearly 18 per cent., were classified as alcoholic psychoses, and the remaining are scattered among the various forms of mental disease. Eleven, or 15 per cent., of this group, may be classified as acute forms of disease, and within our present knowledge incurable. These cases must remain permanent charges, either as wards of the State or, if released, as dependent to a greater or less degree on their families. The support of an unproducing member of the family is always a burden and in many instances an insurmountable one. Some of these cases might be in part or in whole self-supporting under suitable home surroundings and supervision. Such conditions, however, are impossible in the homes of the poor and even the well-to-do in many instances are unable for various reasons to care for this helpless class. Although there is a more or less general feeling that many of these chronic cases should be removed from the hospital and cared for by relatives, the fact remains that the care and treatment received in our institutions are directed to their special condition and cannot be given or maintained by the average family. It is for this reason that the population of this as well as all other hospitals must continue to increase and with no limit in sight.

Table No. 16 relates to the crimes committed and includes all admissions. There were 7 first admissions charged with murder or manslaughter and 4 with attempt to murder, 6 were insane

at the time of the alleged crime, 2 not insane, and 3 in whom the mental status was doubtful. The group consists of 8 cases of dementia præcox, 2 cases of manic-depressive psychoses, and 1 of chronic alcoholism. There were 3 cases in whom alcoholism was undoubtedly a contributing and exciting factor.

There were 88 patients dismissed, including deaths, — 20 more than last year. There were 12 discharged as recovered, 2 capable of self-support, 11 improved, 11 not improved, and 2 not insane. There were 24 deaths, or 2.58 per cent. of the total number under treatment. There were 9 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis. At the beginning of the year there were 15 noncriminal cases, the last remaining of those admitted prior to the time the hospital was designated as a criminal institution. Of these, 13 have been transferred to other hospitals.

During the summer months there was some shortage of attendants, but in spite of the demand for munition workers the situation was not as acute as in former years. This was due in part, at least, to the new scale of wages mentioned in the report of last year. At no time has there been a lack of applicants, such as they were, to fill the positions; but it seemed better to maintain, if possible, our present standards and requirements rather than to fill the places with hospital rounders. The average age of those now in the service is approximately thirty-seven years. Two-thirds of these have had previous experience in this or other hospitals. Maturity brings judgment, tact and self-control, qualities most essential in those whose duties bring them into close personal touch with the insane. The character of the service rendered by these men during the year just closed justifies the increased wage and deserves your commendation.

The year opened with a vacancy on the medical staff, which was not filled until May, 1916, when Dr. George H. Crofton, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, Md., and St. Francis Hospital, Hartford, Conn., was appointed. The filling of staff positions by suitable men is becoming more difficult with each succeeding year. The reason is obvious. The young man, graduating in medicine after many years of preparation and at no small expense, looks forward to the

future and discovers that the field of medicine is too comprehensive for any one man to cover, and that he must choose between devoting himself to a specialty or to general practice, between surgery or internal medicine, and that he must enter the public service or engage in private practice. The majority prefer the practice of medicine, plan for the future, and anticipate and achieve some degree of success in private life. The assistant physician must be a man of character and well balanced, in addition to possessing the necessary professional qualifications. These attributes are as essential for institution work as for any other line or field of medicine, yet they do not carry the reward that the same qualifications may win in private life. The hospitals offer little as an incentive for the better class of men to enter this service. There is no future unless by chance the young physician happens to be one of the few chosen to fill an executive position, and then only after years of a one-room existence and the practical renouncement of his profession. The men desired are not slow in choosing that which offers the most. If they enter the service, it is, as a rule, for a few years' further preparation and experience, and not with any idea of making this a permanent following. Our State hospitals are merely stepping-stones in their career, and the public or some institution in a neighboring State derives the benefit of their experience and pays for it, while our hospitals are forced to accept the only alternative, — new and untried men. The subordinate positions should afford an opportunity for a professional career with a suitable reward, and home life in some degree comparable to that which the same effort and ability may win in the general practice of medicine. I realize this is an old subject, but it is a vital one, and one the Commonwealth should meet and adjust on an equitable basis. There is no successful business establishment which allows its most desirable men to be taken by others when it is a matter of reasonable salary adjustment, based on the value of the man to the business; yet we continue year after year with frequent changes of personnel, unfilled vacancies and work undone for the simple reason we are not meeting the market price. An assistant physician entering the service of the Commonwealth should feel that

his honest efforts will win the things desired by every normal individual, and that to obtain them it is not necessary for him to enter other fields. There is no question as to the steady influence of the home. The man bound by family ties is interested in his work and ambitious to succeed. It is his interest, ambition, steady qualities and experience which make him of value. A graded salary schedule, based on length of service and ability, whereby a reasonable family income might be made regardless of seniority or relative position, would go far toward relieving the present situation. This might be met either by a sufficient salary, to enable him to live in the immediate neighborhood at his own expense, or, at less expense to the State but of equal value to the recipient, by a smaller salary with quarters and family support as a part of his remuneration. Similar provisions should be made for other employees, particularly heads of departments or those having the direction and supervision of others. Suitable family quarters, consisting of three to five room tenements, should be provided. The use of these may be made a part of the compensation or rented at a figure sufficient to pay the interest on the investment. With the great amount of skilled and unskilled labor available in this institution, the cost of a building adequate to house a dozen families would be nominal if compared with the cost of similar construction in the community.

The function of this institution is that of charity in its broadest sense. Many are here through no fault of their own. If we knew the whole truth we might be astounded at their numbers. They must be cared for, and cared for in accordance with the spirit of the times, and as we would wish to be cared for were our positions reversed. It is not a far stretch of the imagination to consider this an industry and the product of our labor renovated bodies and minds. How well this work is done depends on the workman, and the grade of workman is determined by the price we are able and willing to pay. The value of the family man has been amply demonstrated; it is not guesswork. Further opportunity for home life would bring more and better men into the service, not as a makeshift until something better offered, but as a permanent source of employment.

The teeth of the majority of our patients are in a deplorable

condition, and I again recommend that a resident dentist be added to our force and that \$800 be appropriated for that purpose.

We are in great need of office facilities. The amount of record and other clerical work has more than kept pace with our steadily increasing population. Visitors are received, interviewed and frequently obliged to wait in the office. This is disturbing and irritating to those trying to work. There is no place in which an interview may be held without interruption and more or less confusion. The rooms now used for office purposes are needed for reception rooms, library and filing spaces. I recommend that measures be taken to relieve this overcrowding.

The health of employees and patients has been excellent throughout the year and there have been no serious accidents or contagious diseases.

As in previous years each new patient has been brought before the staff and his case has been presented by the physician in immediate charge. All cases discharged are similarly considered. A record is kept of the discussion and of individual opinions for future reference. These meetings have stimulated the efforts of all those taking part. The patients themselves are interested in the attention shown them, and as a result not infrequently points are brought out which might otherwise have been lost.

The pathological work has been done by Dr. Myrtelle M. Canavan, assistant pathologist of the Massachusetts Commission on Mental Diseases. The more complicated tests and examination of the blood and other fluids of the body have been made by the State Department of Health.

Industrial and diversional occupation has been encouraged as in previous years. Outside labor appeals to the majority of those willing and able to work, although a few have shown considerable interest and dexterity in the industrial room.

Those employed in the walled enclosure have raised the following fruits and vegetables, which have been served on the tables during their seasons: strawberries, 7,000 boxes; raspberries, 255 boxes; blackberries, 1,200 boxes; currants, 2,410 boxes; onions, 475 bushels; lettuce, 5,190 heads; peas, 125

bushels; tomatoes, 210 bushels; beans (string), 159 bushels; beans (shell), 148 bushels; cucumbers, 5,120; squash, 1,500 pounds; turnips, 380 bushels; beets, 6 bushels; musk melons, 300.

Entertainments have been given at frequent intervals by amateur and professional talent. Books, papers and magazines have been generously contributed by the friends of the hospital.

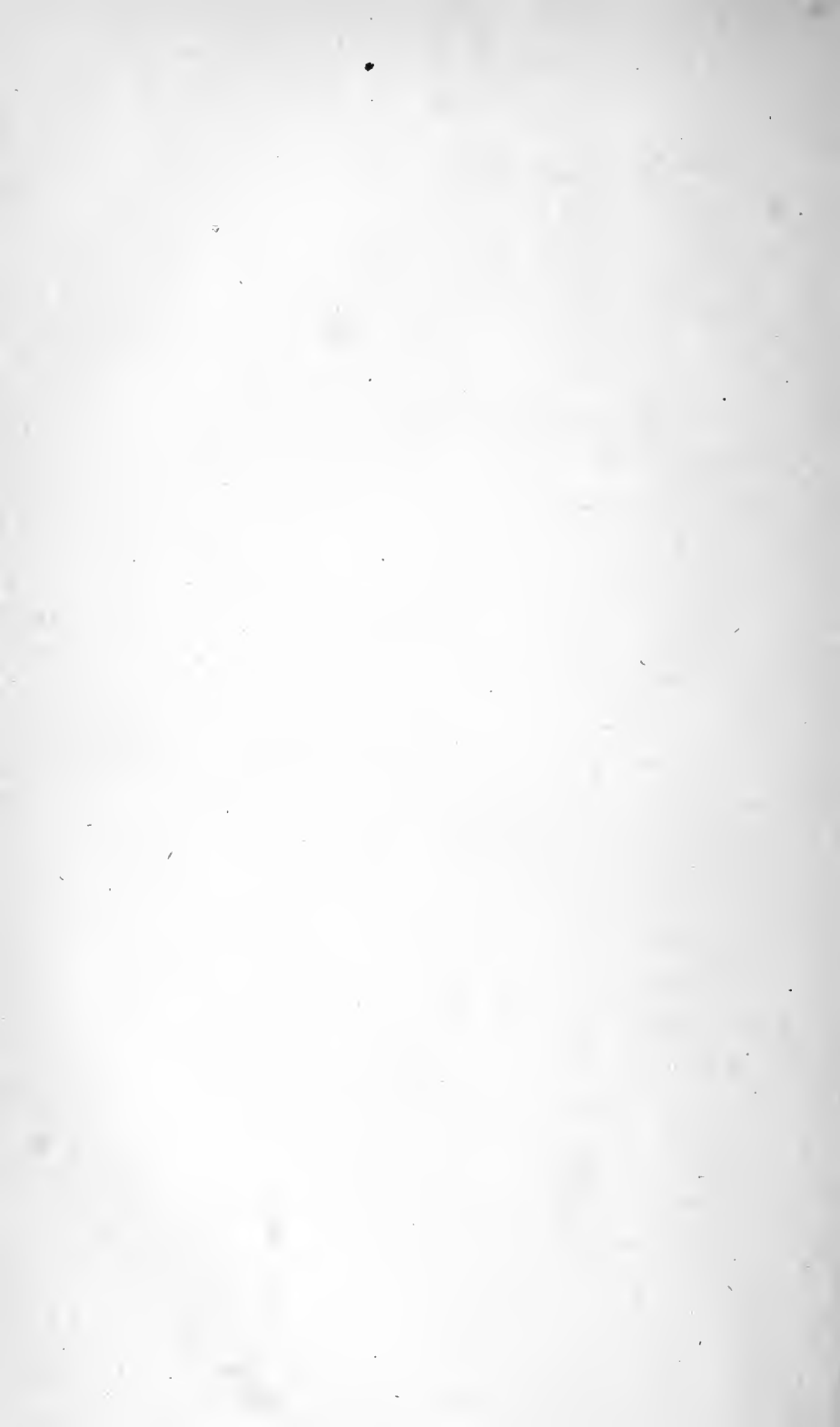
Grateful acknowledgment is made to the staff and all employees for their co-operation in carrying on the work of the year.

To your Board and the superintendent I again tender my sincere thanks for your confidence and support.

Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST B. EMERSON,
Medical Director.

HOSPITAL TABLES.



HOSPITAL TABLES.

TABLE NO. 1. — *General Statistics for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1916,
and since the Opening of the Hospital Sept. 14, 1886.*

	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Patients in hospital Oct. 1, 1915,	822	—
Admitted within the year,	105	2,409
Viz.: by commitment,	95	1,881
by transfer,	2	500
from escape,	—	6
from visit,	1	4
Nominal admissions for discharge: —		
Viz.: from escape,	—	2
from visit,	7	85
Whole number of cases under treatment, . .	927	2,409
Dismissed within the year,	88	—
Viz.: discharged,	38	—
as recovered,	12	259
as capable of self-support,	2	118
as improved,	11	58
as not improved,	11	253
as not insane,	2	46
died,	24	538
transferred,	22	86
on escape Sept. 30, 1916,	—	32
on visit Sept. 30, 1916,	4	82

TABLE NO. 1. — *General Statistics, etc.* — Concluded.

	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Remaining Sept. 30, 1916,	839	—
Number of State patients,	833	—
Number of reimbursing patients,	6	—
Whole number of different persons under treat- ment within the year.	920	—
Number of different persons admitted, . . .	98	—
Number of different persons admitted by commit- ment.	95	—
Number of different persons dismissed, . . .	81	—
Number of different persons recovered, . . .	12	—
Number of different persons discharged capable of self-support.	2	—
Daily average, patients under treatment, . . .	827.76	—
Daily average, State patients,	821.76	—
Daily average, reimbursing patients,	6	—

TABLE NO. 2. — *Received on First and Subsequent Commitments during
the Year ending Sept. 30, 1916.*

	Received during the Year.
First commitment to this hospital,	90
Second commitment to this hospital,	5
Total cases,	95
Total persons,	95
First commitment to any hospital,	73

TABLE NO. 3. — *Nativity and Parentage of Persons first admitted to Any Insane Hospital, received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1916, and since the Opening of the Hospital Sept. 14, 1886.*

PLACES OF NATIVITY.	RECEIVED.					
	DURING THE YEAR.			SINCE SEPT. 14, 1886.		
	Patient.	Father.	Mother.	Patient.	Father.	Mother.
Massachusetts,	11	1	1	699	157	156
Other New England States, . .	9	6	7	154	87	81
Other States,	7	3	3	206	121	118
Total natives,	27	10	11	1,059	365	355
Africa,	—	—	—	2	2	2
Armenia,	1	1	1	8	7	7
Austria,	2	2	2	27	23	23
Australia,	1	1	1	1	1	1
Assyria,	1	1	1	8	8	8
At sea,	—	—	—	1	—	—
Azores,	1	2	2	16	13	13
Belgium,	—	—	—	1	1	1
Canada,	4	6	5	159	173	190
Cape Verde Islands,	—	—	—	6	6	6
China,	—	—	—	4	4	4
Denmark,	—	—	—	8	3	2
England,	1	—	—	87	79	68
Finland,	4	4	4	6	6	6
France,	—	—	—	8	9	6
Germany,	—	2	2	14	29	26
Greece,	—	—	—	25	27	26
Hungary,	1	1	1	6	6	6
India,	—	—	—	2	—	—
Ireland,	5	18	15	313	539	542
Italy,	9	9	9	116	110	109
Mexico,	—	—	—	—	1	1
Morocco,	—	—	—	1	—	—
New Brunswick,	2	1	1	2	1	1
Norway,	1	1	1	5	3	4
Nova Scotia,	—	1	1	—	1	1
Poland,	—	—	—	14	14	13
Portugal,	4	4	4	9	9	7
Prince Edward Island,	1	—	1	1	—	1
Russia,	5	6	6	73	62	62
Scotland,	—	—	2	16	21	25
South America,	—	—	—	3	1	1
Spain,	—	—	—	2	3	3
Sweden,	—	—	—	24	21	19
Switzerland,	—	—	—	2	2	2
Turkey,	3	3	3	11	11	11
Wales,	—	—	—	—	1	—
West Indies,	—	—	—	9	6	7
Total foreigners,	46	63	62	990	1,203	1,204
Unknown,	—	—	—	92	573	582
Totals,	73	73	73	2,141	2,141	2,141

TABLE NO. 4. — *Number of Patients received from the State Institutions for the Insane and Other Sources during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1916, and since the Opening of the Hospital Sept. 14, 1886.*

	RECEIVED.	
	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
From Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded,	1	1
From hospitals for the insane,	2	501
From State Farm, pauper department,	—	37
From State Farm, prison department,	39	814
From State Prison,	18	382
From Prison Camp,	3	6
From Massachusetts Reformatory,	6	148
From the courts,	8	118
From the houses of correction,	16	347
From the jails,	1	21
From jails, awaiting trial,	3	25
Returned from escape and given new numbers,	—	5
Returned to the hospital by order of the State Board of Insanity,	—	4
Totals,	97	2,409

TABLE NO. 5. — *Residences of Insane Persons admitted by Commitment.*

PLACES.	First admitted to Any Hospital.	Other Admissions.	Totals.
Massachusetts (by counties):—			
Berkshire,	1	1	2
Bristol,	12	—	12
Essex,	9	1	10
Franklin,	2	—	2
Hampden,	4	3	7
Middlesex,	14	8	22
Norfolk,	5	—	5
Plymouth,	1	—	1
Suffolk,	22	9	31
Worcester,	3	—	3
Totals,	73	22	95
Cities or large towns, ¹	54	20	74
Country districts, ²	19	2	21
Unknown,	—	—	—

¹ Population 10,000 and over.

² Under 10,000.

TABLE NO. 6. — *Civil Conditions of Persons first admitted to Any Insane Hospital, received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1916.*

Married,	13
Single,	52
Widowed,	8
Unknown,	—
Total,	73

TABLE NO. 7. — *Occupations of Persons first admitted to Any Insane Hospital, received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1916.*

Barber, 1	Mill hands, 2
Blacksmith, 1	Molder, 1
Cabinet maker, 1	Newsboy, 1
Carpenter, 1	Salesman, 1
Cigar maker, 1	Shoe workers, 3
Clerk, 1	Spinners, 2
Cook, 1	Stone cutters, 2
Farmer, 1	Stone worker, 1
Firemen, 4	Tailor, 1
Furniture packer, 1	Teamsters, 3
Hod carrier, 1	Weavers, 2
Journalist, 1	Wood chopper, 1
Laborers, 34	Woolen carder, 1
Locksmith, 1	
Machinists, 2	Total, 73

TABLE NO. 8. — *Ages of Insane at First Attack, Admission and Death.*

AGES.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.		DIED.	
	At First Attack.	When admitted.	At First Attack.	When admitted.
Congenital,	5	—	—	—
15 years and less,	2	—	—	—
From 15 to 20 years,	5	5	1	—
20 to 25 years,	5	15	2	4
25 to 30 years,	13	11	2	5
30 to 35 years,	3	13	1	1
35 to 40 years,	4	9	2	4
40 to 50 years,	2	8	1	4
50 to 60 years,	4	11	2	4
60 to 70 years,	—	1	1	2
70 to 80 years,	—	—	—	—
Over 80 years,	—	—	—	—
Totals,	43	73	12	24
Unknown,	30	—	12	—
Not insane,	—	—	—	—
Total of persons,	73	73	24	24
Mean known ages (in years),	27.66	34.16	37.3	40.4

TABLE NO. 9. — *Probable Cause of Mental Disease in Persons first admitted to Any Hospital.*

EXCITING CAUSES.	Admitted.	PREDISPOSING CAUSES.		
		Hereditary Tendency.	Neurotic Tendency.	Alcoholic Intemperance.
<i>Physical.</i>				
Alcoholic intemperance,	23	5	—	18
Congenital defect,	9	7	—	2
Trauma,	3	—	2	1
<i>Mental.</i>				
Worry,	13	1	10	2
Totals,	48	13	12	23
Unknown,	25	—	—	—
Totals,	73	13	12	23

TABLE NO. 10. — *Probable Duration of Disease before Admission.*

PREVIOUS DURATION.	First admitted to Any Hospital.
Congenital,	5
From 1 to 3 months,	4
3 to 6 months,	1
6 to 12 months,	8
1 to 2 years,	8
2 to 5 years,	8
5 to 10 years,	3
10 to 20 years,	5
Total,	42
Unknown,	31
Total of cases,	73
Total of persons,	73
Average known duration (in years),	5.3

TABLE NO. 11. — *Forms of Mental Disease in Patients committed, discharged or died, with their Condition on Discharge.*

	Committed.	DISCHARGED.					Died.	Total Discharges and Deaths.
		Recovered.	Capable of Self-support.	Improved.	Not improved.	Not Insane.		
<i>A. — First admitted to Any Hospital.</i>								
Alcoholic insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Acute form,	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
<i>b.</i> Chronic form,	11	—	—	2	—	—	3	5
Congenital inferiority,	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	3
Dementia præcox: —								
<i>a.</i> Hebephrenic form,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>b.</i> Katatonic form,	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
<i>c.</i> Paranoid form,	36	—	—	—	8	—	10	18
Dementia, senile,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Epilepsy,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Imbecility,	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Imprisonment psychosis,	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Manic-depressive insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Depressed form,	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
<i>b.</i> Exalted form,	3	—	—	2	—	—	1	3
Paranoia,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Paresis,	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Simple depression,	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Unclassified,	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total A,	73	10	1	10	9	—	22	52
<i>B. — Other Admissions.</i>								
Alcoholic insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Acute form,	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
<i>b.</i> Chronic form,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Congenital inferiority,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dementia præcox: —								
<i>a.</i> Hebephrenic form,	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>b.</i> Paranoid form,	9	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
Manic-depressive insanity: —								
<i>a.</i> Depressive form,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>b.</i> Exalted form,	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Morphinism,	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Not insane,	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Total B,	22	2	1	1	2	2	2	10
Aggregate cases,	95	12	2	11	11	2	24	62
Aggregate persons,	95	12	2	11	11	2	24	62

TABLE NO. 12. — *Discharges and Deaths of the Insane, classified by Admissions and Results.*

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.	Recovered.	Capable of Self-support.	Improved.	Not improved.	Not insane.	Died.	Totals.
First in this hospital,	11	1	11	11	1	23	58
Second in this hospital,	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Third in this hospital,	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Fourth in this hospital,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total cases,	12	2	11	11	2	24	62
Total persons admitted to any hospital,	10	1	10	9	—	22	52

TABLE NO. 13. — *Relative to Penal Institutions and the Courts of the Criminal Cases received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1916, and since the Opening of the Hospital Sept. 14, 1886.*

	RECEIVED.	
	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Court cases,	8	120
House of correction cases,	16	351
Jails,	4	33
Prison Camp,	3	6
Massachusetts School for the Feeble-minded, .	1	1
Massachusetts Reformatory cases,	6	150
State Farm, prison cases,	39	819
State Prison cases,	18	386
Transfers, criminal habit,	2	50
Totals,	97	1,916

TABLE NO. 14. — *Causes of Death and Forms of Mental Disease in Persons who died.*

	Aggregates.	Alcoholic, Acute.	Alcoholic, Chronic.	Dementia Precox.	Dementia, Senile.	Epileptic Insanity.	General Paresis.	Manic-depressive Psychosis.	Paranoia.
<i>General Diseases.</i>									
Cirrhosis of liver,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Epilepsy,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Pernicious anæmia,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Diseases of Nervous System.</i>									
Paresis,	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Organic brain disease,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Diseases of Respiratory System.</i>									
Broncho-pneumonia,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Bronchitis, chronic,	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Lobar pneumonia,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	9	1	1	7	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Diseases of Circulatory System.</i>									
Arteriosclerosis,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Myocarditis,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Ill-defined Diseases.</i>									
Carcinoma of intestine,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intestinal obstruction,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ossification of valves of heart,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals,	24	1	4	11	3	1	2	1	1

TABLE NO. 15. — *Duration of Mental Disease and its Treatment in Patients who recovered or died.*

PERIOD.	FIRST ADMITTED TO ANY HOSPITAL.			ALL OTHER AD-MISSIONS.	
	Duration before Admission.	Hospital Residence.	Whole Duration.	Whole Known Period of Mental Disease.	Whole Known Period of Hospital Residence.
<i>A. — Recovered.</i>					
Under 1 month,	1	—	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months, . . .	3	1	—	1	1
3 to 6 months,	1	4	3	—	—
6 to 12 months,	2	4	3	1	1
1 to 2 years,	1	—	—	—	—
2 to 5 years,	1	1	2	—	—
5 to 10 years,	—	—	1	—	—
10 to 15 years,	—	—	—	—	—
Totals,	9	10	9	2	2
Unknown,	1	—	1	—	—
Totals,	10	10	10	2	2
Average of known cases (in months),	9.6	11.7	14.8	2.5	5.5
<i>B. — Died.</i>					
Under 1 month,	1	—	—	—	—
From 1 to 3 months, . . .	1	—	—	—	—
3 to 6 months,	—	1	—	—	—
6 to 12 months,	2	—	—	—	1
1 to 2 years,	4	2	1	—	—
2 to 5 years,	2	6	1	—	—
5 to 10 years,	3	5	9	—	1
10 to 15 years,	—	4	1	—	—
Over 15 years,	—	4	1	1	—
Totals,	13	22	13	1	2
Unknown,	9	—	9	1	—
Totals,	22	22	22	2	2
Average of known cases (in months),	39.9	99.4	88.8	125	57

TABLE NO. 16. — *Showing Crimes committed by Insane Criminals during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1916, and since the Opening of the Hospital, Sept. 14, 1886.*

CRIMES.	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.	CRIMES.	During the Year.	Since Sept. 14, 1886.
Abortion,	-	1	Drunkenness,	9	238
Absconding from State Infirmary,	1	1	Drunkenness, contempt of court,	-	1
Abuse of female child,	-	7	Entering building and putting in fear,	-	1
Adultery,	1	7	Escaping from prison,	-	5
Arson,	-	22	Exposure,	-	5
Assault,	1	73	Forgery,	-	9
Assault and battery,	-	47	Forgery and uttering,	-	1
Assault, felonious,	-	1	Forgery with intent to defraud,	-	1
Assault, indecent,	-	6	Fornication,	-	3
Assault on an officer,	-	3	Habitual criminal,	-	6
Assault on an officer, nonpayment of fine,	-	1	Having in possession burglarious instruments,	-	4
Assault to commit larceny from the person,	-	2	Having in possession dangerous weapon,	-	3
Assault to kill,	-	22	Idle and disorderly,	1	16
Assault to rape,	1	23	Illegal practice of medicine,	-	1
Assault to rob,	-	9	Illegal sale of liquor,	-	1
Assault upon a female child,	-	2	Incest,	-	3
Assault with a dangerous weapon,	-	36	Incest, carnal abuse,	-	2
Assault with intent to commit criminal abuse,	-	3	Keeping disorderly house,	-	5
Assault with intent to kill,	-	5	Larceny,	1	155
Assault with intent to murder,	5	32	Larceny from a building,	3	7
Assault with loaded pistol,	-	1	Larceny from a conveyance,	-	1
Attempt to break and enter,	-	4	Larceny from the person,	-	7
Attempt to commit arson,	-	1	Lewd and lascivious cohabitation,	-	8
Attempting to ride on a freight car,	1	1	Lewdness,	-	4
Attempting to steal from person,	3	3	Libel,	-	1
Bastardy,	-	1	Liquor nuisance,	-	1
Being a breaker and disturber of the peace,	1	2	Maintaining a disorderly house, statutory rape,	-	1
Being a pilferer,	-	1	Malicious destruction of a warp,	1	1
Being a tramp,	2	2	Malicious mischief,	-	4
Bestiality,	-	2	Manslaughter,	4	37
Bigamy,	-	1	Murder,	6	99
Breaking and entering,	10	177	Murder, accessory to,	-	1
Breaking, entering and forgery,	-	1	Nonpayment of fine,	-	2
Breaking, entering, larceny,	1	57	Nonsupport of family,	-	7
Breaking, entering, receiving stolen goods,	-	2	Obtaining money under false pretence,	-	4
Breaking, entering, with intent to commit arson,	-	1	Perjury,	-	2
Breaking, entering, with intent to rape,	-	1	Polygamy and adultery,	-	4
Breaking, entering, with intent to steal,	1	20	Polygamy with assault to murder,	-	2
Breaking glass,	-	1	Rape,	1	23
Burglary,	-	6	Rape and robbery,	-	1
Burning building,	-	5	Rape, incest,	-	1
Carnal abuse,	1	2	Receiving stolen goods,	-	2
Carrying a concealed weapon,	-	1	Robbery,	3	45
Carrying a dangerous weapon,	-	1	Sending obscene matter through the mail,	-	1
Carrying a knife, assault and battery,	-	1	Sodomy,	1	9
Carrying loaded revolver,	3	7	Stealing,	1	3
Common drunkard,	1	33	Stoning railroad train,	-	1
Conspiracy,	-	1	Stubborn child,	-	4
Counterfeiting,	-	1	Stubbornness,	-	7
Criminal advertising,	-	1	Theft,	-	3
Criminal habit,	-	2	Threatening to do bodily harm,	-	2
Cruelty to animals,	-	8	Torturing a cow,	-	1
Cutting wood in public park,	-	1	Track walking,	1	1
Delinquent child,	-	1	Tramp,	-	112
Desecrating cemetery,	-	1	Transporting women in interstate commerce for the purpose of engaging in prostitution,	-	1
Disorderly,	-	8	Unknown,	3	38
Disturbing peace and destroying buildings,	-	1	Unnatural act,	-	4
Disturbing the peace,	-	12	Vagrancy,	29	612
			Violating the cocaine law,	-	1
			Totals,	97	2,200

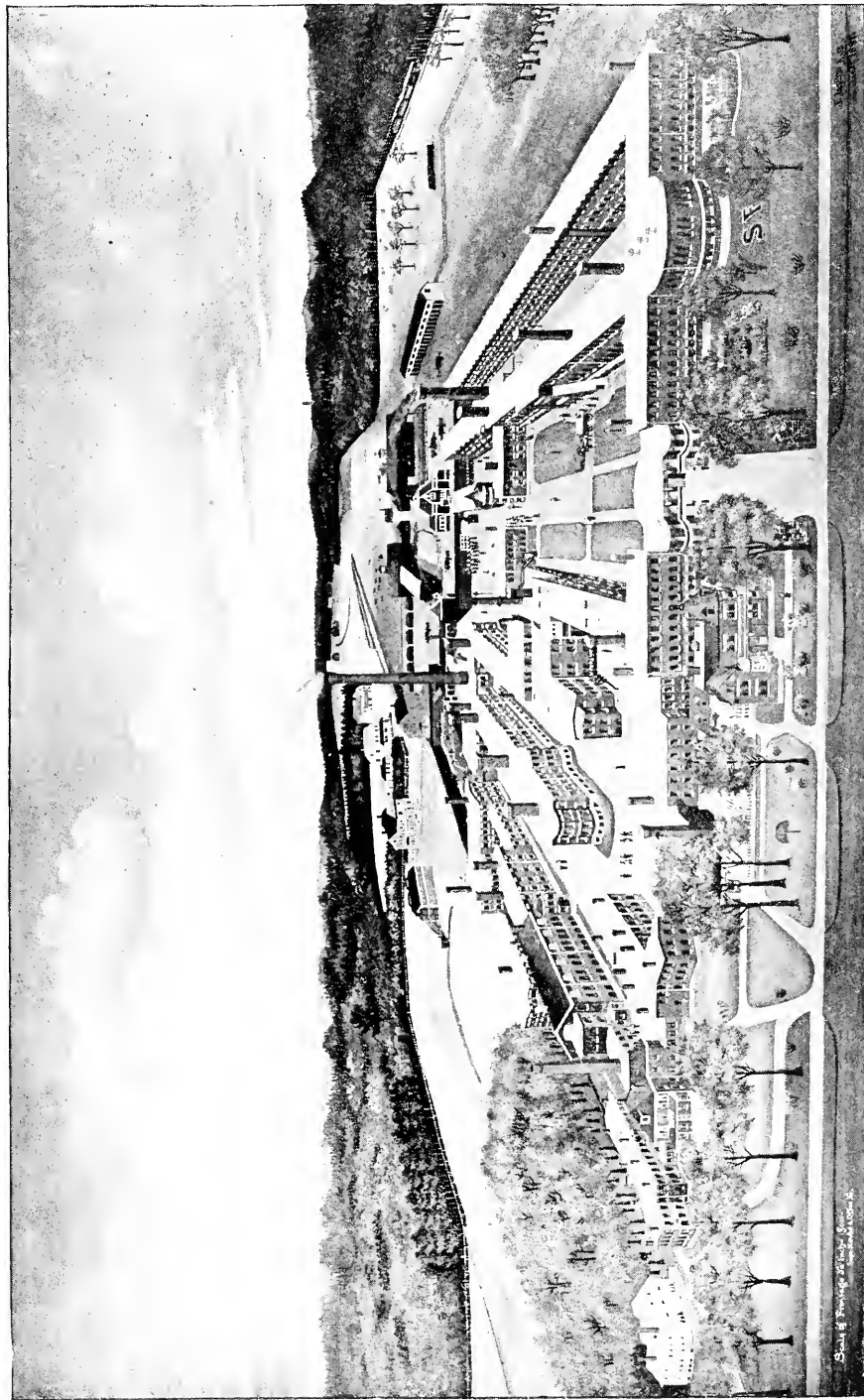
TABLE NO. 17. — *Showing the Movement of Cases for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1916.*

	Remain- ing Oct. 1, 1915.	Received during the Year.	Dismissed during the Year.	Remain- ing Sept. 30, 1916.
State Prison cases,	152	20	15	157
House of correction cases, . . .	159	17	13	163
Massachusetts Reformatory cases,	35	7	4	38
Court cases,	76	8	3	81
Transfers, criminal habit, . . .	23	3	3	23
Jails,	12	4	2	14
Noncriminal,	15	—	13	2
State Farm, prison cases, . . .	350	46	35	361
Totals,	822	105	88	839

TABLE NO. 18. — *Relations of Sentences of the Criminal Cases remaining Sept. 30, 1916.*

Undergoing 6 to 12 months' sentence,	9
1 to 2 years' sentence,	50
2 to 5 years' sentence,	17
5 to 10 years' sentence,	13
10 to 15 years' sentence,	15
15 to 20 years' sentence,	10
25 to 35 years' sentence,	3
50 to 55 years' sentence,	1
life sentences,	31
indeterminate sentences,	3
Court cases,	100
Sentences expired,	566
Unascertained,	21
Total,	839

MASSACHUSETTS STATE FARM.



State of Massachusetts, 1890.

CRIMINAL INSANE DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL AND ADMINISTRATION.

WORKHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF
THE STATE FARM
AT
BRIDGEWATER,
INCLUDING THE
REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND OF
THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING Nov. 30, 1917.



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1918.

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APPROVED BY THE
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STATE FARM,

BRIDGEWATER.

TRUSTEES.

LEONARD HUNTRESS, M.D., <i>Chairman</i> ,	. . .	LOWELL.
GALEN L. STONE,	. . .	BROOKLINE.
Mrs. NELLIE E. TALBOT, <i>Secretary</i> ,	. . .	BROOKLINE.
FRANCIS W. ANTHONY, M.D.,	. . .	HAVERHILL.
DENNIS D. SULLIVAN,	. . .	MIDDLEBOROUGH.
Mrs. MARY E. COGAN,	. . .	STONEHAM.
WALTER F. DEARBORN,	. . .	CAMBRIDGE.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

HOLLIS M. BLACKSTONE,	. . .	<i>Superintendent.</i>
HENRY J. STRANN,	. . .	<i>Assistant Superintendent and Treasurer.</i>
J. ARTHUR TAYLOR,	. . .	<i>Master.</i>
WALTER E. TEMPLE,	. . .	<i>Deputy Master.</i>
FRANK H. CARLISLE, M.D.,	. . .	<i>Resident Physician.</i>
JOHN H. WELLER, M.D.,	. . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
— — — M.D.,	. . .	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
DONALD MacRAE,	. . .	<i>Farmer.</i>
WILLIAM J. TURNBULL,	. . .	<i>Engineer.</i>

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS TO THE HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

CALVIN PRATT, M.D.,	. . .	BRIDGEWATER.
SAMUEL J. MIXTER, M.D.,	. . .	BOSTON.
WILLIAM F. KNOWLES, M.D.,	. . .	BOSTON.
DANIEL FISKE JONES, M.D.,	. . .	BOSTON.
SAMUEL W. GODDARD, M.D.,	. . .	BROCKTON.
GEORGE L. VOGEL, M.D.,	. . .	BOSTON.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

As required by the statutes, the trustees of the State Infirmary and the State Farm herewith present to you their sixty-fourth annual report of the State Farm for the year ending Nov. 30, 1917. Accompanying this report will be found the reports of the superintendent and the medical director.

Under chapters 93 and 374 of the Special Acts of 1917 there was appropriated for this institution \$460,500. During this year there was expended the total of \$444,448.75, of which \$120,592.76 was used for salaries and wages and \$323,855.99 for current expenses.

The average number of inmates for the year was 2,506, or 239 less than the previous year. The largest number under care at one time was 2,711, and the smallest, 2,318. The total number of admissions and commitments was 4,578, as compared with 5,316 in 1916. The total number discharged was 4,845.

The average per capita cost has been \$3.41 per week.

The Legislature also appropriated under chapter 93, Resolves of 1917, the following sum:—

Additional coal dumping facilities, \$5,000

In our report of last year, because of the marked improvement in the nurse and attendant class in our insane department, we urged that provision be made for the "family man" by providing housing rental on a basis of 5 per cent. annual cost to the State. Our need in this direction is just the same as it was a year ago, and our feelings in regard to this need are just the same, but on account of the unusual conditions of affairs here as everywhere else, we simply present the subject in this report trusting that it will not be long before we can feel that it is right for us to repeat our appeal of a year ago.

In these times of stress it is a pleasure to be able to state that we shall not ask for any additional improvements. Of course there are many improvements which we need, and in

ordinary times we should feel it our duty to labor strenuously in order to bring them about, but we hold it to be our duty to-day to place the consideration of economy above everything else.

We hardly need say that it is impossible for us to obtain in any way the services of a sufficiency of suitable physicians. The medical staffs have been seriously cut down. This year the resignations of the first and second assistants in the prison and almshouse hospitals and a junior from the insane hospital, together with unfilled vacancies from the previous years, necessarily increase the duties of the rest. Army demands leave the market bare of desirable candidates. The staff realizes this condition and is meeting the situation in a spirit of duty worthy of its profession.

In October our medical director, Dr. Ernest B. Emerson, was appointed to the superintendency of the Rutland Sanatorium, much to our regret. Dr. Emerson, who had occupied the position of medical director of the hospital for the criminal insane for the past six years to our satisfaction, is a man of unusual professional attainments. Dr. Frank H. Carlisle, appointed as his successor, was no stranger in our service, having served as a medical junior here under ex-medical director Charles A. Drew. Impressed by his experience and success as assistant superintendent with both the inebriate and the insane for the past ten years at Foxborough and Norfolk State Hospital, we feel he is exceptionally qualified for the intricate and exacting duties of this position.

We cannot close this report without congratulating ourselves and the State of Massachusetts that the State Farm is still under the guiding hand of Superintendent Hollis M. Blackstone, and that his excellent corps of subordinates has suffered no material change in the past year.

LEONARD HUNTRESS.

MARY E. COGAN.

NELLIE E. TALBOT.

WALTER F. DEARBORN.

DENNIS D. SULLIVAN.

GALEN L. STONE.

FRANCIS W. ANTHONY.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees.

The following is submitted as the superintendent's report of the State Farm: —

The custom or requirement of annual institutional reports in war time might well be omitted except such statistical information and financial accounting as the statutes require.

For two years operating conditions had been growing abnormal on account of the great war. This year our country's declaration of and entry into the war sidetracks any other thought. Paramount in every consideration or issue is war. Why muse, conjecture or meditate about anything else? War is here and will be until peace, and not until then can we resume the normal. Estimates and forecasts of last year are of no value for this year. Depleted numbers, high costs and empty coal bunkers, disclosed by our statistical tables and financial accounts and inventories, are explained by war and by war only. Government need and patriotic purpose have called us all to do our "bit." While our response may not have "gone over the top," being comparatively feeble, nevertheless it has been unanimous and no slackers visible. Official and inmate in the line from end to end have come across, whether in khaki to the front in France, or in the gray, seeding and harvesting at home, they have obeyed their country's call. May God bless and protect them is the prayer of all they have left behind.

High costs of living are no longer a suggested warning or imaginary issue, but a rugged problem right at hand, challenging effort and struggle as never before, high and costly from every angle. It is teaching us economy and conservation as nothing else could. It is defining waste and extravagance as real sin, deserving penalties. Selfishness must become sub-

ordinate to patriotic duty. Material desires for coveted comforts and luxuries, too often approved as a civic pride which the "State can afford", must and will be eliminated under the cumulative burden of war. If the personal sacrifice we make in doing our "bit" teaches us a lesson of the hour, new ideals, and makes us more worthy citizens of a true democracy, shall we count the cost too high?

Reference to our inventory of farm crops and comparison with last year afford real pleasure and profit. Notwithstanding the handicap of a bad start in the spring floods and the killing frosts of early autumn, the harvest has been far beyond expectation. Of the standard crops, — hay, potatoes, roots, onions, cabbage, beans and peas, — we have ample for home consumption, and I trust some to spare for those less fortunate. However much we abhor and despise the whole German program of war, we still have great love and respect for her salts of potash. We strongly favor peace when Germany is beaten. Without peace, 1918 farm prospects here are not promising. At this writing our man power is down about 400 as compared with a year ago; the last two months' decline has been rapid. The great demand for labor, the employer's greater tolerance of intemperance and possibly the high cost of booze have greatly lessened the commitments. Discharges by special dispensation in shorter periods than provided by the rule have been more liberal.

The hospital division for male insane criminals has enjoyed a year of pronounced quiet, as passive and tranquil as a summer sea without a breeze, a remarkable condition considering the many changes in the nurse and attendant body caused by the war. Many of our best men — natives and Canadians — have joined their several armies in their country's defence, and some of the vacancies are still unfilled. The loyalty of both those going to the front and those staying on their jobs, often taking the place of two and postponing vacations, is worthy of most honorable commendation. Calls to colors were so frequent that we got somewhat seasoned and ceased to be unduly disturbed, but when our medical director was called by the State authority to the colors of another institution, it seemed a real "strike." Dr. Emerson had been with us

for six years. Coming to us with high professional attainment and a ripened experience, he soon became a dependable pillar. The institution suffers a distinct loss by his resignation. The mutual cordiality of our families, and his professional care and kindness for mine, is a memory of much pleasure. Dr. Frank H. Carlisle was appointed his successor. Intimate knowledge of his previous service and experience gives confidence of his future success.

Other professionals joined in the movement. Dr. Benjamin B. Kasson, after eleven years of able, faithful service in our hospital wards, resigned to enter private practice. His high character and experience will assure him the same respect and confidence he has enjoyed here. Dr. Minot W. Gale, his assistant, was called to a position of higher salary in the Lakeville Sanatorium, after six years' faithful service here.

I regret also to report that Reverend Father Curtin was called to battle sin in Newton Center. While we all deplore the loss of his earnest religious teachings and graceful presence, let us congratulate his new parish that our loss is their gain.

In these modern times of rapid-fire business action when service is rated a commodity, measured by scientific standards of value, marked off by a superannuating scale, congested into a decade or two, I expect our habit of saying "well done, good and faithful servant" is held to be a sentiment long since obsolete. For those who have been associated in the public service for long periods, there exists a natural and fraternal loyalty, sympathetic and thoughtful of the welfare of one another. There is no better tonic for our mark of value than a kindly mention of appreciation. In this spirit, permit me to again tender our obligations to your Board.

Respectfully submitted,

HOLLIS M. BLACKSTONE,

Superintendent.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, MASS., Dec. 1, 1917.

To the Trustees of the State Farm, Bridgewater, Mass.

GENTLEMEN: — I take pleasure in submitting the following report as chaplain of the State Farm.

This is my first experience in institutional work, and I find it novel and interesting. There is certainly a large field for work, and I feel I can say that the work at the State Farm has been productive of much good, due in a great measure to the earnest co-operation of Superintendent Blackstone and his able corps of assistants, all of whom have always shown us the greatest respect and consideration in the performance of our priestly functions, and for this we are truly grateful. To Father Eli Barnaud, who shares with me the duties of chaplain, I owe a large share of our success in our spiritual work for the sick and dying. The calls have been frequent and promptly attended, it being our aim to reach the patients in time to do all that is possible for them. Mass has been celebrated every Sunday morning at 9.15 A.M., and a special instruction given for the reformation and uplift of the inmates.

On Mondays at 7.30 A.M. mass has been celebrated for the aged poor. Ample opportunity is afforded to the inmate of approaching the sacraments of penance and Holy Eucharist.

During the year just closed, about 100 inmates had the last sacraments administered to them. On the Sunday following Easter a high mass was celebrated, the music being rendered by the Sacred Heart choir of Middleborough.

In conclusion, I would like to say, if it is not out of place, that from my personal observations I feel it would be a difficult task to find a man better fitted to manage an institution of this kind than the present incumbent, Superintendent Hollis M.

Blackstone, because of his great executive ability, his genial disposition, his fatherly care, and his humane and impartial treatment of those placed under his charge.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT M. READDY,

Catholic Chaplain.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

Our work for 1917 has been much the same as in the preceding four years. We have held the usual three weekly religious services, made weekly visits to the prison hospital, except in August, and have given occasional entertainments at the asylum, the almshouse and the women's prison. Some social work has also been done. Magazines and phonographic selections have been provided, especially in the hospital wards C and I.

To the choir singers of Brockton and vicinity we are indebted for musical assistance in the Sunday afternoon chapel services. Upon one occasion the Hancock Veteran Firemen's Association Band gave an inspiring Sunday afternoon concert. Judge Sullivan's friends of Middleborough have also more than once assisted us with excellent music.

To all these helpers and to the officers of the institution we would express our thanks for another twelve months of unnumbered courtesies.

Respectfully submitted,

L. B. CODDING,
Protestant Chaplain.

BRIDGEWATER, MASS., Dec. 1, 1917.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1917: —

CASH ACCOUNT.

CASH ACCOUNT.	
Balance Dec. 1, 1916,	\$7,310 33

Receipts.

Institution Receipts.

Board of inmates:—

Reimbursements, insane,	.	\$1,135 82
-------------------------	---	------------

Reimbursements, insurance,	\$1,185 82
Reimbursements, charitable,	3,380 97

\$4,516 79

Sales: —

Food,	\$33 95
-----------------	---------

Clothing and materials,	878 75
-----------------------------------	--------

Furnishings and household supplies,	255 04
-------------------------------------	--------

Heat, light and power,	18 00
------------------------	-------

Farm and stable: —

Cows and calves,	\$233 00
------------------	----------

Cows and calves,	\$288 00
Pigs and hogs,	1,815 00

Hides,	.	.	315	40
--------	---	---	-----	----

Wood,	.	.	20 00
-------	---	---	-------

Vegetables,	1,907	18
-------------	-------	----

Sundries,	4,683 34
---------------------	----------

8,973 92

Repairs, ordinary,	167 39
------------------------------	--------

10,327 05

Miscellaneous receipts: —

Interest on bank balances,	\$262 42
----------------------------	----------

Sundries,	942 36
-----------	--------

1,204 78

16.048 62

Sales account of industries fund,

7,010 95

Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance of 1915,	\$1,260 32
------------------	------------

Advance money (amount on hand November 30):	20,000 00
---	-----------

Approved schedules of 1917,	386,307	88
-----------------------------	---------	----

407,568 20

Special appropriations.	11,310 70
-------------------------	-----------

Industries fund,	10,281 03
------------------	-----------

[illegible]

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth:—

Institution receipts,	\$16,048 62
Industries fund,	7,010 95

Maintenance appropriations:—

Balance November schedule, 1916,	\$8,570 65
Eleven months' schedules, 1917,	386,307 88
November advances,	17,031 77
	<hr/>
	411,910 30

Special appropriations:—

Approved schedules,	11,310 70
-------------------------------	-----------

Industries fund:—

Approved schedules,	10,281 03
-------------------------------	-----------

Balance, Nov. 30, 1917:—

In bank,	\$1,150 93
In office,	1,817 30
	<hr/>
	2,968 23

Total,	\$459,529 83
------------------	--------------

MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year,	\$460,500 00
Balance from previous year, brought forward,	—

Total,	\$460,500 00
------------------	--------------

Expenses (as analyzed below),	444,448 75
---	------------

Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	\$16,051 25
--	-------------

Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages:—

H. M. Blackstone, superintendent,	\$4,000 00
General administration,	37,912 08
Medical service,	9,295 01
Ward service (male),	43,270 41
Ward service (female),	4,194 99
Repairs,	4,862 80
Farm and stable,	16,377 47
Grounds,	680 00
	<hr/>
	\$120,592 76

Religious instruction:—

Catholic,	\$900 00
Jewish,	169 00
Protestant,	900 00
	<hr/>
	1,969 00

Travel, transportation and office expenses:—

Automobile repairs and supplies,	\$607 76
Postage,	590 08
Printing and binding,	545 71
	<hr/>

Amounts carried forward,	\$1,743 55	\$122,561 76
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<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$1,743 55	\$122,561 76
Travel, transportation and office expenses — <i>Con.</i>		
Printing annual report,	205 02	
Stationery and office supplies,	866 49	
Telephone and telegraph,	748 11	
Travel,	920 52	
Sundries,	59 50	
		4,543 19
Food: —		
Butter,	\$367 23	
Butterine,	7,457 79	
Beans,	1,475 12	
Bread, crackers, etc.,	461 29	
Canned soups,	42 55	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	3,524 93	
Cheese,	52 59	
Flour,	38,923 75	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	5,574 22	
Fruit (fresh),	406 62	
Fruit (dried and preserved),	928 18	
Lard and substitutes,	735 25	
Macaroni and spaghetti,	5 15	
Meats,	56,696 13	
Molasses and syrups,	868 37	
Potatoes,	3,975 05	
Seasonings and condiments,	1,531 97	
Sugar,	7,172 90	
Tea, coffee, cocoa, etc.,	6,312 82	
Vegetables (fresh),	4 75	
Vegetables (canned and dried),	1,086 56	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	870 52	
Sundries,	11 90	
Freight,	1,563 40	
		140,049 04
Clothing and materials: —		
Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$2,020 66	
Clothing (outer),	2,622 50	
Clothing (under),	6,859 08	
Dry goods for clothing,	19,963 94	
Hats and caps,	980 17	
Leather and shoe findings,	9,417 03	
Socks and smallwares,	3,296 79	
Freight,	229 88	
		45,390 05
Furnishings and household supplies: —		
Beds, bedding, etc.,	\$5,358 35	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	275 09	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	1,995 19	
Dry goods and smallwares,	776 84	
Electric lamps,	646 73	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	247 08	
Kitchen and household wares,	2,265 29	
Laundry supplies and materials,	882 64	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	1,134 21	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$13,581 42	\$312,514 04

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$13,581 42	\$312,544 04
Furnishings and household supplies — <i>Con.</i>		
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	925 04	
Sundries,	67 07	
Freight,	343 56	
	<hr/>	14,917 09
Medical and general care: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$382 33	
Entertainments, games, etc.,	214 84	
Gratuities,	6,682 93	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	4,340 60	
Medical attendance (extra),	116 50	
Return of runaways,	63 64	
Tobacco, pipes, matches,	4,820 98	
Sundries,	109 77	
Freight,	98 10	
	<hr/>	16,829 69
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	\$44,960 56	
Freight on coal and other expenses,	1,437 36	
Oil,	2,186 28	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	188 86	
Sundries,	25 00	
Freight,	22 85	
Wood,	2,250 00	
	<hr/>	51,070 91
Farm and stable: —		
Bedding materials,	\$177 55	
Blacksmithing and supplies,	447 70	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	340 25	
Dairy equipment and supplies,	2 70	
Fertilizers,	5,635 34	
Grain, etc.,	22,920 47	
Harnesses and repairs,	209 47	
Horses,	1,026 00	
Cows,	45 00	
Other live stock,	215 00	
Rent,	1 00	
Spraying materials,	945 78	
Stable and barn supplies,	187 40	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	3,049 66	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	2,354 82	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	509 43	
Freight,	1,290 28	
Auto truck repairs,	486 23	
	<hr/>	39,844 08
Grounds: —		
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	\$114 73	
Trees, vines, shrubs, seeds, etc.,	224 35	
	<hr/>	339 08
Repairs, ordinary: —		
Brick,	\$11 76	
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	462 11	
Electrical work and supplies,	826 78	
	<hr/>	
<i>Amounts carried forward,</i>	\$1,300 65	\$435,544 89

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$1,300 65	\$435,544 89
Repairs, ordinary — <i>Con.</i>		
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	1,372 10	
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	436 20	
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	1,604 68	
Plumbing and supplies,	374 87	
Roofing and materials,	172 69	
Steam fittings and supplies,	585 16	
Tools, machines, etc.,	976 26	
Boilers, repairs,	93 17	
Engines, repairs,	301 79	
Freight,	190 34	
Pump repairs,	59 47	
Ranges, heaters, etc.,	150 22	
		7,617 60
Repairs and renewals: —		
Boiler grates,	\$650 00	
Hot-water mains,	636 26	
		1,286 26
Total expenses for maintenance,		\$444,448 75

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1916,	\$22,557 20
Appropriations for fiscal year,	5,000 00
Total,	\$27,557 20
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	\$11,310 70
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	5 20
	11,315 90
Balance Nov. 30, 1917,	\$16,241 30

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$2,968 23
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), on account of maintenance,	17,031 77
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation account November, 1917, schedule,	38,140 87
	\$58,140 87

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills,	\$58,140 87
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PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 2,506.

Total cost for maintenance, \$444,448.75.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$3.4106.

Receipt from sales, \$10,327.05.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0792.

All other institution receipts, \$5,721.57.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0439.

INDUSTRIES FUND.		
Balance Dec. 1, 1916,		\$7,410 56
Receipts credited,		7,010 95
		<hr/>
		\$14,421 51
Expenditures, approved schedules (see statement annexed),		\$10,281 03
Balance Nov. 30, 1917,		4,140 48
		<hr/>
		\$14,421 51
<i>Expenditures.</i>		
Instructors,		\$1,213 35
Tools and machinery:—		
Strengthening floor and roof for power machinery,	\$488 18	
Looms, fixtures, etc.,	1,472 99	
Motors, shafting, etc.,	1,119 86	
Scales and trucks,	40 79	
	<hr/>	3,121 82
Materials:—		
Lumber for chair frames,	\$4,009 56	
Weaving materials,	1,936 30	
	<hr/>	5,945 86
		<hr/>
		\$10,281 03

Special Appropriations.

OBJECT.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Additional sewage disposal,	Res. 1916, chap. 100	\$15,000 00	\$5,442 65	\$6,878 22	\$8,121 78
Ice storage and refrigeration,	Res. 1916, chap. 100	4,500 00	2,441 17	2,606 02	1,893 98
High-tension electric power unit,	Res. 1916, chap. 100	3,500 00	356 76	356 76	3,143 24
Repairing piggery,	Res. 1916, chap. 100	2,000 00	1,152 42	1,994 80	5 20 ¹
Coal dumping facilities,	Res. 1917, chap. 93	5,000 00	1,917 70	1,917 70	3,082 30
		\$30,000 00	\$11,310 70	\$13,753 50	\$16,241 30

¹ Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY J. STRANN,
Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,
Auditor.

STATISTICS.

The whole number of inmates remaining Dec. 1, 1916, was as follows: —

Male prisoners,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1,130
Female prisoners,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	178
Male paupers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	433
Female paupers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—
Male insane,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	844
									2,585

Number of admissions and commitments from Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive: —

Male prisoners,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,295
Female prisoners,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	525
Male paupers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	681
Female paupers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Male insane,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	76
									4,578

Number discharged from Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917, inclusive: —

Male prisoners,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3,564
Female prisoners,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	558
Male paupers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	654
Female paupers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	—
Male insane,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	69
									4,845

Number remaining Nov. 30, 1917: —

Male prisoners,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	861
Female prisoners,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	145
Male paupers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	460
Female paupers,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Male insane,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	851
									2,318

Of the number discharged, 160 have been by death:—

Prisoners,	29
Paupers,	92
Insane,	39
	<hr/> 160
Average number during the year,	2,506
Largest number during the year,	2,711
Smallest number during the year,	2,318
Average number of prisoners,	1,272
Average number of paupers,	393
Average number of insane,	841
	<hr/> 2,506

ADMISSIONS.

	PRISONERS.		PAUPERS.		INSANE.	TOTALS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.
1916.							
December,	312	38	101	—	4	417	38
1917.							
January,	317	58	57	—	10	384	58
February,	229	43	25	1	3	257	44
March,	305	50	31	—	5	341	50
April,	339	31	18	—	7	364	31
May,	349	51	24	—	6	379	51
June,	303	50	17	—	8	328	50
July,	259	50	38	—	3	300	50
August,	239	52	28	—	13	280	52
September,	274	38	133	—	2	409	38
October,	193	35	138	—	3	339	35
November,	171	29	71	—	12	254	29
Totals,	3,295	525	681	1	76	4,052	526

NATIVITY OF INMATES ADMITTED.

Massachusetts,	2,000
Ireland,	1,029
British Provinces,	365
England,	204
Russia,	92
New York,	90

Maine,	80
Scotland and Sweden, 72 each,	144
New Hampshire and Vermont, 60 each,	120
Rhode Island,	56
Connecticut,	49
Austria,	44
Italy and Pennsylvania, 31 each,	62
Finland,	23
Germany,	21
Portugal and New Jersey, 15 each,	30
Virginia,	12
Greece,	11
Azores, District of Columbia and Turkey, 9 each,	27
Maryland and Michigan, 8 each,	16
Illinois and Wales, 7 each,	14
Cape Verde Islands,	6
Alabama, France, Poland, Wisconsin and unknown, 5 each,	25
Australia and North Carolina, 4 each,	8
Georgia and Minnesota, 3 each,	6
California, Hungary, Indiana, Montana, Norway, Ohio, South Carolina, Switzerland, Syria and Tennessee, 2 each,	20
Albania, Arkansas, Brazil, China, Cuba, Denmark, Galicia, Hol- land, Idaho, Kansas, Madeira Island, Mexico, Mississippi, Nevada, North Dakota, Norway, Oregon, Peru, Spain, St. Helena Island, Syria, Texas, West Indies, West Virginia, 1 each,	24
	<hr/>
	4,578

COURTS FROM WHICH PRISONERS WERE RECEIVED.

Returned from probation,	1,100
Boston Municipal,	651
Worcester District,	307
Roxbury Municipal,	260
Dorchester Municipal,	127
Springfield Police,	112
Lowell Police,	82
Boston Superior,	80
Chelsea Police,	76
New Bedford District,	68
Fall River District,	64
Lawrence District,	56
Somerville Police,	52
Cambridge District,	49
Charlestown Municipal and Quincy District, 44 each,	88
East Boston District,	36

Lynn District,	29
Westfield District,	27
Haverhill District,	26
Brockton Police and Dedham District, 25 each,	50
Malden and Pittsfield District and Marlborough Police, 24 each,	72
Chicopee Police and Salem District, 23 each,	46
Waltham District,	21
Clinton and Northampton District, 19 each,	38
Newton Police and Taunton District, 18 each,	36
Attleborough District,	17
Transfers from other prisons,	15
Cambridge Superior and Leominster District, 13 each,	26
North Adams District,	12
Gloucester District,	11
Concord and Woburn District, 10 each,	20
South Boston Municipal,	9
Hudson Trial Justice and Palmer District, 8 each,	16
West Roxbury and Brookline Municipal, Salem Superior, Middle- borough District and Holyoke Police, 7 each,	35
Greenfield and Stoughton District, Brighton Municipal, Natick Trial Justice and returned from escape, 6 each,	30
Abington, Ayer and Milford District, 5 each,	15
Adams, Plymouth and Webster District and Methuen Trial Jus- tice, 4 each,	16
Dedham and Springfield Superior, Framingham, Southbridge and Walpole District and Newburyport Police, 3 each,	18
Pittsfield and Taunton Superior, Franklin, Hingham and Ware District and North Andover and Peabody Trial Justice, 2 each,	14
Plymouth and Worcester Superior, Great Barrington, Ipswich, Natick, Oak Bluffs, Provincetown and Westborough District, Andover, Barre, Marblehead and Saugus Trial Justice and Lee Police, 1 each,	13

3,820

CRIMES OF PRISONERS.

Drunkenness,	3,388
Vagrancy,	271
Idle and disorderly,	42
Tramps,	38
Vagabonds,	15
Escape from State Farm,	12
Larceny,	9
Common nightwalker,	6
Abseonding from State Infirmary,	4
Escape from Prison Camp and Hospital, lewd, wanton and las- civious, and assault and battery, 3 each,	9

Disturbing the peace, stealing money, breaking, entering and larceny, breach of the peace and non-support, 2 each, . . .	10
All others,	16
	<hr/>
	3,820

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS.

Indeterminate, one year,	2,332
Indeterminate, two years,	376
Nine months (returned from probation),	595
Five months (returned from probation),	211
Fifteen months (returned from probation),	47
Others returned from probation for less than one year, . . .	235
Others returned from probation for more than one year, . .	24
	<hr/>
	3,820

Of the number admitted, 2,711 had been admitted previously, as follows: —

Second time,	521
Third time,	382
Fourth time,	269
Fifth time,	223
Sixth time,	209
Seventh time,	183
Eighth time,	135
Ninth time,	109
Tenth time,	116
Eleventh time,	84
Twelfth time,	64
Thirteenth time,	56
Fourteenth time,	55
Fifteenth time,	46
Sixteenth time,	37
Seventeenth time,	33
Eighteenth time,	34
Nineteenth time,	24
Twentieth time,	31
Twenty-first time,	21
Twenty-second time,	11
Twenty-third time,	7
Twenty-fourth time,	8
Twenty-fifth time,	7
Twenty-sixth time,	9
Twenty-seventh time,	7

Twenty-eighth time,	4
Twenty-ninth time,	6
Thirtieth time,	2
Thirty-first time,	5
Thirty-second time,	2
Thirty-third time,	1
Thirty-fourth time,	1
Thirty-fifth time,	2
Thirty-sixth time,	1
Thirty-seventh time,	2
Thirty-eighth time,	1
Forty-second time,	1
Forty-fourth time,	1
Forty-fifth time,	1
	<hr/>
	2,711

TOWNS, ETC., FROM WHICH PAUPERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Boston,	243
State Infirmary,	99
Fall River,	93
New Bedford,	55
Bridgewater,	47
Brockton,	25
Taunton,	22
Springfield,	18
Quincy,	11
Middleborough,	8
Holyoke,	4
Attleboro, East Bridgewater, Hanson, Orleans, Prison department and Wareham, 3 each,	18
Braintree, Carver, Halifax, Lowell, Mansfield and Sandwich, 2 each,	12
Berkley, Bourne, Cambridge, Chelsea, Chicopee, Dartmouth, Easton, Fitchburg, Freetown, Malden, Marion, Milford, Northbridge, Norwood, Pittsfield, Plainville, Plymouth, Plympton, Randolph, Rockland, Scituate, Southwick, Stoughton, Truro, Wales, Wellfleet and Weymouth, 1 each,	27
	<hr/>
	682

HOSPITALS, JAILS, ETC., FROM WHICH INSANE PATIENTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Prison department,	36
State Prison,	19
Massachusetts Reformatory,	6

House of Correction, Essex County,	4
House of Correction, Middlesex County,	2
Grafton State Hospital,	1
Taunton State Hospital,	1
House of Correction, Plymouth County,	1
Jail, Norfolk County,	1
Jail, Suffolk County,	1
Springfield Police Court,	1
Superior Court, Hampden County,	1
Superior Court, Suffolk County,	1
Massachusetts Commission on Mental Diseases,	1

PRODUCTS OF FARM.

36 tons alfalfa.	1 bushel parsley.
146 bushels buckwheat.	363½ bushels parsnips.
14 tons buckwheat straw.	808 bushels green peas.
769¾ tons ensilage corn.	194 bushels dry peas.
4,814 bushels field corn.	2¼ bushels green peppers.
700 tons hay.	5½ hundredweight pumpkins.
33½ tons meadow hay.	76 bushels radishes.
44½ tons green clover.	1,307 pounds rhubarb.
116 tons rowen.	14 bushels scullions.
4,314 bushels mangel-wurzels.	50 bushels spinach.
136 bushels oats.	44 barrels summer squash.
7 tons oat straw.	499 hundredweight winter squash.
16,228 bushels potatoes.	1,047¼ bushels tomatoes.
69 bushels wheat.	2,951 bushels turnips.
4 tons wheat straw.	417 barrels apples, firsts.
19 boxes asparagus.	361 barrels apples, seconds.
541 bushels string beans.	117 quarts cherries.
1,026 bushels dry beans.	2,169 quarts currants.
58½ bushels Lima beans.	350 pounds grapes.
332 bushels shell beans.	2½ bushels plums.
1,545½ bushels beets.	9 bushels pears.
882 bushels beet greens.	1,245 quarts blackberries.
117 quarts Brussels sprouts.	64 quarts gooseberries.
275 tons cabbage.	4,644 quarts strawberries.
4¼ hundredweight water-melons.	794 quarts raspberries.
82 crates cantaloupes.	1,022 cords manure.
508½ bushels carrots.	587 barrels hen manure.
19¼ bushels cauliflower.	381,730 quarts milk.
410 boxes celery.	14,359 dozen eggs.
1,450 bushels sweet corn.	80,641 pounds pork.
300 boxes cucumbers.	10,320 pounds beef.
69 pecks cucumbers, pickle.	11,100½ pounds poultry.
3½ barrels egg plant.	3,000 tons ice.
830 boxes lettuce.	96½ cords wood.
2,047 bushels onions.	36,697 feet lumber.
6 bushels onion sets.	

LIST OF LIVE STOCK.

43 work horses.	142 hogs.
8 driving horses.	145 shoats.
7 pairs oxen.	117 pigs.
97 cows.	39 breeding sows.
4 two-year-old heifers.	3 boars.
19 yearling heifers.	181 hens.
19 heifer calves.	1,716 chickens.
3 bulls.	

VALUATION.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Real estate,	\$1,452,001 50
Personal property,	428,757 04
Total,	<hr/> \$1,880,758 54

HOSPITAL REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

I hereby submit the report of the State Farm Hospital for the year ending Nov. 30, 1917.

There were 181 patients under treatment at the beginning of the year and 154 at its close. During this period 747 patients were admitted and 774 were discharged, a total of 928 having received hospital treatment.

As indicated in the statistical tables, there were 121 deaths; 29 of these were prisoners and 92 were paupers. Many of the latter were brought to the hospital in advanced stages of physical disease and beyond medical assistance.

There were 82 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis with 15 deaths. Two cases of typhoid fever were admitted and recovered. Diseases involving the heart, kidneys and circulatory system combined or as frank cases make up approximately 12 per cent. of all admissions.

A review of the statistical tables clearly shows the number of admissions of those suffering from diseases as above enumerated, as well as the advanced age of many at time of admission and death.

The general health in both prison and alms departments has been excellent throughout the year.

Dr. Kasson resigned his position as assistant physician in April, 1917, to enter general practice, and was succeeded by Dr. John H. Weller. On Nov. 15, 1917, Dr. Minot W. Gale resigned to accept a position in another institution, creating a vacancy not as yet filled.

Further details will be found in the accompanying statistical tables which are a part of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK H. CARLISLE,
Resident Physician.

HOSPITAL TABLES.

HOSPITAL TABLES.

TABLE NO. 1. — *Hospital Report.*

Number in hospital Dec. 1, 1916,	181	
Admitted during year,	747	
Total under treatment,	—	928
Discharged during year,	653	
Died during year,	121	
Total,	—	774
<hr/>		
Remaining in hospital Nov. 30, 1917,		154

TABLE NO. 2. — *Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.*

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
<hr/>			
1916.			
December,	76	54	15
1917.			
January,	86	76	10
February,	52	45	5
March,	62	50	11
April,	71	102	5
May,	52	52	12
June,	47	53	5
July,	53	44	8
August,	56	44	10
September,	65	57	14
October,	71	36	14
November,	56	40	12
Totals,	747	653	121

TABLE NO. 3. — *Ages of Patients on Admission.*

	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and Over.
1916.								
December, . . .	—	9	15	10	19	12	10	1
1917.								
January, . . .	1	12	14	18	23	12	4	2
February, . . .	—	5	11	8	9	10	5	4
March, . . .	—	14	21	9	10	6	2	—
April, . . .	—	7	17	19	16	5	6	1
May, . . .	—	3	9	13	18	5	3	1
June, . . .	—	7	8	12	11	6	2	1
July, . . .	—	4	14	12	11	7	5	—
August, . . .	—	10	10	11	12	6	5	2
September, . . .	—	2	14	17	20	9	2	1
October, . . .	—	12	16	17	11	6	6	3
November, . . .	—	15	6	14	13	6	2	—
Totals, . . .	1	100	155	160	173	90	52	16

TABLE NO. 4. — *Tabulated Report of Cases in Hospital at the Beginning of the Year.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Abscess, axilla,	3	2	-	1	-
Abscess, leg,	1	1	-	-	-
Adenitis,	2	2	-	-	-
Alcoholism,	10	9	1	-	-
Asthma,	2	-	2	-	-
Bronchitis, acute,	2	2	-	-	-
Bronchitis, chronic,	9	4	4	-	1
Bronchial pneumonia,	1	1	-	-	-
Cirrhosis, liver,	2	-	1	1	-
Debility,	26	-	12	13	1
Dementia, senile,	3	-	2	-	1
Diabetes mellitus,	1	-	1	-	-
Diarrhea,	4	4	-	-	-
Dislocation, shoulder,	1	1	-	-	-
Eczema,	1	-	1	-	-
Epilepsy,	3	-	-	3	-
Fractured jaw,	1	1	-	-	-
Gastritis, acute,	2	2	-	-	-
Hemiplegia,	4	-	2	1	1
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	3	-	2	-	1
Hernia,	2	-	-	2	-
Infected hand,	1	1	-	-	-
Infected toe,	1	-	1	-	-
Influenza,	3	3	-	-	-
Laceration, throat,	1	1	-	-	-
Locomotor ataxia,	1	-	-	1	-
Lumbago,	1	-	-	1	-
Morphinism,	1	1	-	-	-
Nephritis, acute,	1	-	1	-	-
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous,	1	-	-	1	-
Neuritis, multiple,	3	2	1	-	-
Orchitis,	1	-	1	-	-
Organic heart disease,	7	-	2	-	5
Paraplegia,	4	-	3	1	-
Pleurisy, acute plastic,	4	-	2	-	2
Pneumonia, lobar,	3	3	-	-	-
Rheumatism, chronic,	5	1	3	1	-
Retention, urine,	2	-	2	-	-
Senility,	25	-	-	13	12
Sprained ankle,	1	1	-	-	-
Stricture,	1	-	-	1	-
Syphilis,	2	-	2	-	-
Tonsillitis, acute catarrhal,	1	1	-	-	-
Trauma, ankle,	2	2	-	-	-
Trauma, eye,	1	1	-	-	-
Trauma, hip,	2	1	1	-	-
Trauma, leg,	1	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	4	-	1	-	3
Ulcer, leg,	17	12	4	-	1
Ulcer, mouth,	1	-	-	-	1
Totals,	181	60	52	40	29

TABLE NO. 5.—*Tabulated Report of Cases treated in the Hospital admitted during Year ending Nov. 30, 1917.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Abscess, axilla,	2	2	-	-	-
Abscess, chest,	1	-	1	-	-
Abscess, face,	1	1	-	-	-
Abscess, jaw,	2	1	1	-	-
Adenitis,	2	1	1	-	-
Alcoholism,	71	68	-	-	3
Amputation, toe,	1	1	-	-	-
Anæmia, pernicious,	2	-	1	-	1
Anæmia, secondary,	1	-	-	1	-
Angiocholitis, catarrhal, chronic,	1	-	-	-	1
Appendicitis, acute,	2	2	-	-	-
Arteriosclerosis,	6	-	-	-	6
Arthritis,	3	-	2	1	-
Arthritis, deform,	1	-	-	1	-
Asthma,	6	-	6	-	-
Atropine poison,	1	1	-	-	-
Bronchitis, acute,	39	26	12	1	-
Bronchitis, chronic,	3	-	1	-	2
Bubo,	4	3	1	-	-
Burn, chest, septic,	1	-	-	-	1
Burn, hand and face,	1	1	-	-	-
Burn, leg,	1	-	1	-	-
Cancer, back,	1	-	-	-	1
Cancer, face,	1	-	-	1	-
Cancer, lip,	1	-	-	1	-
Cancer, stomach,	1	-	-	-	1
Cancer, tongue,	1	-	-	1	-
Carbuncle, neck,	1	1	-	-	-
Chancroid,	5	5	-	-	-
Charcot, joint,	1	-	-	1	-
Cholecystitis,	1	-	1	-	-
Cirrhosis, liver,	1	-	-	-	1
Colle's fracture,	1	1	-	-	-
Conjunctivitis,	5	5	-	-	-
Constipation, acute,	14	13	1	-	-
Contusion, head,	1	1	-	-	-
Cystitis,	3	-	-	3	-
Debility,	19	-	10	9	-
Dementia, alcoholic,	21	-	-	21	-
Dementia, senile,	3	-	-	3	-
Dermatitis,	1	1	-	-	-
Diarrhea, acute,	21	21	-	-	-
Diarrhea, chronic,	1	-	-	-	1
Dislocation, shoulder,	3	3	-	-	-
Disseminated cerebrospinal sclerosis,	1	-	-	-	1
Enteritis,	4	4	-	-	-
Epilepsy,	7	-	3	4	-
Epistaxis,	1	1	-	-	-
Erysipelas,	3	1	-	1	1
Furunculosis,	1	1	-	-	-
Fistula, anal,	1	1	-	-	-
Fracture, ankle,	2	-	2	-	-
Fracture, arm,	1	-	1	-	-
Fracture, fibula,	1	-	1	-	-
Fracture, forearm,	1	-	1	-	-
Fracture, hip,	1	-	1	-	-
Fracture, leg,	3	2	1	-	-
Fracture, rib,	1	1	-	-	-
Fracture, shoulder,	1	1	-	-	-
Fracture, skull,	1	1	-	-	-
Fracture, spine,	1	-	-	-	1
Fracture, wrist,	1	1	-	-	-
Frost bite, feet,	4	2	2	-	-
Frost bite, hands,	1	1	-	-	-
Gangrene, foot, senile,	1	-	-	-	1
Gastritis, acute,	13	9	4	-	-

TABLE No. 5. — *Tabulated Report of Cases, etc.* — Continued.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Gonorrhea, acute,	2	1	1	-	-
Hemiplegia,	2	-	1	1	-
Hematuria,	1	-	1	-	-
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	29	-	10	1	18
Hemorrhoids,	5	-	5	-	-
Hernia,	11	5	1	5	-
Hydatid cyst, liver,	1	-	-	1	-
Hydrocele,	1	-	1	1	-
Hypostatic congestion, lungs,	1	-	-	-	1
Incontinence, urine,	2	1	-	1	-
Infected ankle,	1	1	-	-	-
Infected arm,	2	2	-	-	-
Infected finger,	1	1	-	-	-
Infected foot,	4	2	2	-	-
Infected leg,	1	1	-	-	-
Infected wrist,	1	-	1	-	-
Influenza,	31	31	-	-	-
Intestinal adhesion,	1	-	-	1	-
Intestinal obstruction,	1	-	-	-	1
Iritis,	2	2	-	-	-
Jaundice, acute catarrhal,	1	1	-	-	-
Laceration, forehead,	1	1	-	-	-
Laceration, hip,	1	1	-	-	-
Laceration, scalp,	2	2	-	-	-
Laryngitis, acute,	1	-	-	1	-
Locomotor ataxia,	2	-	-	1	1
Lumbago,	7	6	-	1	-
Malaria,	1	1	-	-	-
Malnutrition,	1	-	1	-	-
Morphinism,	4	-	4	-	-
Myelitis,	1	-	1	-	-
Myocarditis, chronic,	1	-	-	-	1
Nephritis, acute,	5	1	3	-	1
Nephritis, chronic interstitial,	4	-	-	1	3
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous,	3	-	-	-	3
Neuritis, alcoholic,	3	1	1	1	-
Neuritis, multiple,	1	-	1	-	-
Nephrolithiasis,	2	2	-	-	-
Optic atrophy,	1	-	-	1	-
Orchitis,	3	2	-	1	-
Organic heart disease,	43	-	26	2	15
Osteo-arthritis,	1	-	1	-	-
Otitis, media,	2	-	2	-	-
Paralysis agitans,	2	-	-	1	1
Paraplegia,	4	-	1	3	-
Paratyphoid,	1	1	-	-	-
Phimosis,	2	-	2	-	-
Phlebitis,	3	-	2	-	1
Pleurodynia,	1	1	-	-	-
Pleurisy, acute plastic,	7	3	4	-	-
Pneumonia, lobar,	17	10	-	-	7
Rheumatism, acute,	23	16	7	-	-
Rheumatism, chronic,	1	-	-	-	1
Sarcoma, shoulder,	1	-	-	1	-
Scalded leg,	1	1	-	-	-
Sciatica,	2	1	1	-	-
Senility,	12	-	2	10	-
Sprain, ankle,	3	3	-	-	-
Sprain, foot,	2	2	-	-	-
Sprain, knee,	1	1	-	-	-
Stricture, urethral,	1	-	1	-	-
Syphilis, secondary,	4	-	4	-	-
Thrombosis, femoral vein,	1	-	1	-	-
Tonsillitis, acute catarrhal,	26	26	-	-	-
Torticollis,	1	1	-	-	-
Trauma, arm,	1	1	-	-	-
Trauma, back,	2	1	1	-	-

TABLE NO. 5. — *Tabulated Report of Cases, etc.* — Concluded.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Trauma, chest,	1	1	-	-	-
Trauma, eye,	1	1	-	-	-
Trauma, finger,	3	3	-	-	-
Trauma, foot,	1	1	-	-	-
Trauma, hand,	1	1	-	-	-
Trauma, head,	2	2	-	-	-
Trauma, leg,	2	2	-	-	-
Trauma, shoulder,	1	1	-	-	-
Trauma, side,	2	2	-	-	-
Trauma, toe,	1	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, ankle,	1	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	78	-	9	57	12
Tubercular peritonitis,	1	-	-	-	1
Tumor, abdomen,	1	-	-	1	-
Tumor, brain,	1	-	-	-	1
Typhoid fever,	2	2	-	-	-
Ulcer, cornea,	1	1	-	-	-
Ulcer, foot,	5	5	-	-	-
Ulcer, leg,	19	15	4	-	-
Ulcer, stomach,	2	-	1	-	1
Varicose veins,	1	-	1	-	-
Totals,	747	355	159	141	92

TABLE NO. 6. — *Deaths, 1916-17.*

Alcoholism,	2
Alcoholism and myocarditis,	1
Anæmia, pernicious,	2
Angiocholitis, chronic, catarrhal,	1
Arteriosclerosis,	10
Bronchitis, chronic,	1
Bronchitis, chronic, and senility,	1
Burns, of chest, septic,	1
Cancer, axillary glands,	1
Cancer, jaw,	1
Cancer, back,	1
Cancer, stomach,	1
Cirrhosis, liver,	1
Disseminated cerebrospinal sclerosis,	1
Diarrhea, chronic, and senility,	1
Diarrhea, chronic,	3
Embolism, cerebral,	1
Epithelioma, cheek,	1
Fibro sarcoma of back,	1
Fracture, spine,	1
Gangrene, foot,	1
Gangrene, leg,	1

Hemorrhage, cerebral,	22
Hypostatic congestion, lungs,	2
Intestinal obstruction,	1
Locomotor ataxia,	1
Meningitis, tuberculous,	1
Myelitis, chronic,	1
Myocarditis, chronic,	1
Nephritis, chronic interstitial,	1
Nephritis, acute diffuse,	1
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous,	3
Nephritis, acute parenchymatous, and erysipelas,	1
Organic brain disease,	1
Organic heart disease,	20
Paralysis agitans,	1
Pleurisy and senility,	1
Pneumonia, lobar,	8
Pyelitis,	1
Rheumatism, chronic,	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	14
Tuberculosis, ankle,	1
Tuberculosis, larynx,	1
Tumor, brain,	1
Ulcer, stomach,	1
Total,	121

TABLE NO. 7. — *Ages.*

	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and Over.
Deaths,	1	4	8	14	22	36	26	10

Deaths are classified as follows: —

Prisoners,	29
Alms,	92
Total,	121

TABLE NO. 8. — *Number of Patients in Hospital Each Day, Dec. 1, 1916, to Nov. 30, 1917.*

DAY OF MONTH.	1916.	1917.										
	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.
1, . . .	185	187	187	194	194	165	149	137	134	131	131	152
2, . . .	187	186	188	196	196	161	145	138	136	135	136	153
3, . . .	188	192	189	197	198	159	146	140	136	135	139	153
4, . . .	189	183	192	198	198	160	143	140	134	137	136	152
5, . . .	180	182	193	199	193	154	144	137	132	136	137	154
6, . . .	179	180	192	199	192	154	145	142	131	137	136	157
7, . . .	183	182	195	198	192	154	140	127	131	135	136	158
8, . . .	183	185	194	200	193	154	148	131	133	130	138	158
9, . . .	181	190	196	189	193	154	149	132	134	131	141	155
10, . . .	181	190	192	190	191	147	154	133	133	133	143	156
11, . . .	180	193	192	191	197	147	143	135	127	134	142	158
12, . . .	187	191	183	196	200	149	146	135	128	137	140	155
13, . . .	192	191	186	196	202	150	147	137	128	136	138	156
14, . . .	194	192	187	197	193	145	147	137	126	139	137	153
15, . . .	197	191	185	197	194	144	148	137	127	134	139	153
16, . . .	194	193	179	193	195	143	149	139	128	134	140	152
17, . . .	195	193	185	189	198	144	149	140	128	135	144	153
18, . . .	197	195	185	190	199	146	137	142	130	138	146	153
19, . . .	196	195	188	188	199	145	138	135	130	138	146	151
20, . . .	196	195	189	188	192	144	140	137	132	139	142	151
21, . . .	198	197	190	190	193	144	138	130	132	140	145	151
22, . . .	185	200	190	199	194	145	138	130	132	136	149	151
23, . . .	177	204	193	190	174	145	134	130	134	137	151	151
24, . . .	179	200	192	196	169	143	135	132	134	137	151	152
25, . . .	182	203	192	196	163	145	134	133	130	133	154	152
26, . . .	182	204	193	186	165	145	135	133	132	131	156	152
27, . . .	185	199	198	189	166	145	138	135	134	131	149	150
28, . . .	188	199	190	187	158	147	138	135	135	133	150	154
29, . . .	189	198	-	190	158	148	139	134	137	128	150	154
30, . . .	187	198	-	189	158	150	137	134	133	129	148	154
31, . . .	188	188	-	192	-	147	-	136	137	-	149	-

STATE FARM,

BRIDGEWATER.

BRIDGEWATER STATE HOSPITAL.

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HENRY R. STEDMAN, M.D.,	BROOKLINE.

CONSULTING PATHOLOGIST.

EDWARD WYLLYS TAYLOR, M.D.,	BOSTON.
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HOSPITAL REPORT, INSANE.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

The annual report of the Bridgewater State Hospital for the year ending Nov. 30, 1917, is hereby submitted.

The statistical year opened on Oct. 1, 1916, with 843 patients in the hospital, and closed on Sept. 30, 1917, with a population of 845. During the twelve months there were 76 patients admitted, and 74 were dismissed. The average daily number under treatment was 837.96, an increase of 10.20 over the preceding year.

Of the 76 patients received, 57 were first admissions, and there were 19 readmissions. Of first admissions, 30 were foreign born and 27 were aliens.

The intemperate use of alcohol was shown in the histories of 38, of those first admitted as a contributing factor, and in 7 as the direct cause of the existing psychoses. The number of patients giving a history of excessive use of alcohol is undoubtedly greater at this hospital than in other institutions caring for the insane, by reason of the sources from which they are drawn; but the figures suggest the intimate relation between intemperance, crime and insanity.

Of the various forms of mental disease represented in those first admitted, dementia præcox again heads the list with 32 cases, the remaining 25 being rather evenly distributed among the various psychoses, as shown in Table No. 6 on the succeeding pages.

There were 74 patients dismissed, their number being divided as follows: as recovered, 6; as improved, 5; as unimproved, 14; as not insane, 4; transferred to institutions, 2. There were 43 deaths during the year, an increase of 19 over the previous year. The causes and ages at time of death are shown

in Table No. 17. On the whole, the general health of patients has been good.

Care of the teeth has been given special attention under the direction of Dr. C. A. Porter, who has devoted as much time to the work as his practice in Bridgewater would permit. A dentist who can give the whole or greater part of his time is necessary to carry on the work begun, but owing to the drain coincident to the war dentists are not available, and none has as yet been secured to fill our needs.

Post-mortem examinations have been made in 16 cases during the year, under the able supervision of Dr. Myrtelle Canavan, assisted by members of the staff. A heating and hot-water system has been installed at the morgue, making it possible to conduct examinations under more comfortable and convenient conditions than in the past.

All patients and employees of the hospital are now being vaccinated, following an outbreak of typhoid fever in another institution. The value of this procedure as a prophylactic measure requires no comment, and is to be carried on as part of the general routine in each new admission.

During the year employment has been furnished suited as far as possible to the particular trend of mind and physical fitness of the individual. The enclosed garden, having about 12 acres under cultivation, gave constructive employment in the open air to an average of 60 patients, and added to the dietary as follows: strawberries, 3,380 boxes; raspberries, 200 boxes; currants, 2,865 boxes; blackberries, 698 boxes; onions, 494 bushels; peas, 280 bushels; lettuce, 6,000 heads; cucumbers, 6,235; beans, 586 bushels; tomatoes, 130 bushels; cantaloupes, 1,857; sweet corn, 184 dozen; squash, 1 ton; turnips, 625 bushels.

Other patients have been occupied in the cleaning and general care of the wards, the preparation and serving of meals, the repair of clothing and mattress making, — over 37 per cent. of all patients being thus occupied.

Red Cross knitting has been introduced, and a number of patients have been actively engaged in the making of wristers, mufflers and stockings, evincing a keen interest and spirit of patriotism in doing their bit in the great war. We are especially indebted to Mrs. William E. McNamara, field secretary

of the National Civic Federation, and to her assistants, Miss Webb and Miss Malone, for their interest in supplying material and personal instructions in its use.

Entertainments have been furnished in the form of musicals and illustrated lectures. The hospital band, made up from our attendants corps, has also greatly assisted by giving concerts on the various wards during inclement weather, when outdoor exercise and amusement has been impossible. The number of entertainers suitable for hospital use is very limited, and, as repetitions are undesirable, it would appear advisable that a motion-picture apparatus be installed. By this means, without extra expense, beyond the initial outlay to install, the doings of the outside world may be brought to patients who can never hope to enjoy the real thing.

Dr. George H. Crofton resigned his position on Jan. 1, 1917, to accept a more lucrative position in another State. Dr. George A. Gaunt was appointed assistant physician on Feb. 5, 1917. Dr. John H. Weller was transferred to the prison department in April, 1917, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Benjamin B. Kasson, who left to enter general practice.

Inasmuch as the foregoing is an outline covering in greater part the administration of my predecessor, and gathered following my less than two months' service, it is necessarily brief, but covers, I believe, the essential activities of the year.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK H. CARLISLE,

Medical Director.

STATISTICAL TABLES

AS ADOPTED BY AMERICAN MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION.

PRESCRIBED BY MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSION ON MENTAL DISEASES.

TABLE 1. — *General Information.*

1. Date of opening as an institution for the insane: September, 1886.	
2. Type of institution: State.	
3. Hospital plant: —	
Value of hospital property,	— ¹
Real estate, including buildings,	— ¹
Personal property,	— ¹
Total,	— ¹

Total acreage of hospital property.²Acreage under cultivation during year.²

4. Medical service: —	Men.	Women.	Total.
Medical director,	1	—	1
Assistant physicians,	3	—	3
Medical internes,	—	—	—
Clinical assistants,	—	—	—
Total,	4	—	4

5. Employees: —	Males.	Females.	Total.
Graduate nurses,	—	2	2
Other nurses and attendants,	78	1	79
Social workers,	—	—	—
All other employees,	4	1	5
Total,	82	4	86

6. Percentage of patients employed during year, 37.35.

¹ As under State Farm.² See State Farm Report.TABLE 2. — *Financial Statement.*

See treasurer's report for data requested under this table.

TABLE 3. — *Movement of Insane Patient Population for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1917.*

	Males.
1. Insane patients on books of institution Sept. 30, 1916,	843
Admissions during year: —	
(a) First admissions,	57
(b) Readmissions,	17
Total admissions,	74
(c) Transfers from other institutions for the insane,	2
2. Total received during year,	76
3. Total under treatment during year,	919
Discharged from books during year: —	
(a) As recovered,	6
(b) As improved,	5
(c) As unimproved,	14
(d) As not insane,	4
(e) Transferred to other institutions,	2
(f) Died during year,	43
4. Total discharged from books during year,	74
5. Insane patients remaining on books of institution Sept. 30, 1917,	845
<i>Supplementary Data.</i>	
6 (a). Average daily number of patients on books during year,	841.43
6 (b). Average daily number of insane patients actually in the institution during year,	837.96
7. Average daily number of other insane patients on books, but away from institution on parole, on visit, escaped or on temporary leave,	3.47
8. Number of insane voluntary patients admitted during year,	1
9. Number of patients actually in institution Sept. 30, 1917,	845
State,	839
Reimbursing,	6
10. Number of different persons within year,	915
11. Number of different persons admitted from the community,	72
12. Number of different persons dismissed, excluding transfers,	70
13. Number of non-insane patients or inmates in institution at end of institution year,	—
(e) Persons given advice or treatment in out-patient department during year,	14

TABLE 4. — *Nativity of First Admissions and of Parents of First Admissions.*

NATIVITY.	PATIENTS.	PARENTS OF MALE PATIENTS.		
	Males.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
United States,	27	14	11	25
Austria,	4	4	4	8
Canada,	2	4	4	8
China,	1	1	1	2
England,	—	2	5	7
Finland,	1	1	1	2
Germany,	2	4	4	8
India,	—	1	—	1
Ireland,	5	10	12	22
Italy,	4	4	4	8
Poland,	—	1	1	2
Portugal,	1	1	1	2
Russia,	6	5	5	10
Scotland,	2	2	—	2
Spain,	—	—	1	1
Turkey in Europe,	2	2	2	4
Total foreign born,	30	42	45	87
Unascertained,	—	1	1	2
Grand total,	57	57	57	114

TABLE 5. — *Citizenship of First Admissions.*

	Males.
Citizens by birth,	27
Citizens by naturalization,	3
Aliens,	27
Total,	57

TABLE 6. — *Psychoses of First Admissions.*

PSYCHOSES.	Males.	Totals.
With cerebral arteriosclerosis, . . . . .	.	4
General paralysis, . . . . .	.	4
Alcoholic, total, . . . . .	.	7
(c) Acute hallucinosis,	1	
(f) Chronic hallucinosis,	3	
(h) Alcoholic deterioration,	3	
Manic-depressive, total, . . . . .	.	2
(a) Manic type,	1	
(b) Depressive type,	1	
Dementia præcox, total, . . . . .	.	32
(a) Paranoid type,	18	
(b) Katatonic type,	2	
(c) Hebephrenic type,	12	
With mental deficiency, . . . . .	.	2
Epileptic, total, . . . . .	.	2
(a) Deterioration,	2	
Undiagnosed, . . . . .	.	1
Not insane, total, . . . . .	.	3
(f) Others (simple depression),	3	
Total, . . . . .	.	57

TABLE 7. — *Race of First Admissions classified with Reference to Psychoses.*

RACE.	Total.	PSYCHOSES.								
		With Cerebral Arteriosclerosis.	General Paralysis.	Alcoholic.	Manic-depressive.	Dementia Præcox.	With Mental Deficiency.	Epilepsy.	Undiagnosed.	Not Insane.
African (black),	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Armenian,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Chinese,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
English,	10	1	1	1	1	3	-	-	-	3
Finnish,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
German,	5	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-
Irish,	11	-	1	2	1	6	-	1	-	-
Italian,	4	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Mixed,	9	2	1	-	-	4	1	1	-	-
Portuguese,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Slavonic,	12	-	-	2	-	9	-	-	1	-
Turkish,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total,	57	4	4	7	2	32	2	2	1	3

TABLE 8. — *Age of First Admissions classified with Reference to Principal Psychoses.*

PSYCHOSES.	Total.	YEARS.										
		15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-35.	35-40.	40-45.	45-50.	50-55.	55-60.	60-65.	65-70.
With cerebral arteriosclerosis,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
General paralysis, . . .	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Alcoholic,	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	2
Manic-depressive, . . .	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dementia præcox, . . .	32	-	8	7	6	10	1	-	-	-	-	-
Epileptic,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
With mental deficiency, .	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undiagnosed,	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not insane,	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	57	1	10	11	7	12	2	3	5	3	1	2

TABLE 9. — *Degree of Education of First Admissions classified with Reference to Psychoses.*

PSYCHOSES.	Total.	Illiterate.	Reads and Writes.	Common School.	High School.	College.
With cerebral arteriosclerosis, .	4	2	—	1	1	—
General paralysis,	4	—	2	1	1	—
Alcoholic,	7	2	3	2	—	—
Manic-depressive,	2	—	—	1	—	1
Dementia præcox,	32	6	11	14	—	1
With mental deficiency, . . .	2	—	—	2	—	—
Epileptic,	2	—	—	2	—	—
Undiagnosed,	1	—	1	—	—	—
Not insane,	3	—	—	2	1	—
Total,	57	10	17	25	3	2

TABLE 10. — *Environment of First Admissions classified with Reference to Principal Psychoses.*

PSYCHOSES.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
With cerebral arteriosclerosis,	4	3	1
General paralysis,	4	3	1
Alcoholic,	7	7	—
Manic-depressive,	2	1	1
Dementia præcox,	32	29	3
With mental deficiency,	2	1	1
Epileptic,	2	2	—
Undiagnosed,	1	1	—
Not insane,	3	3	—
Total,	57	50	7

TABLE 11. — *Economic Condition of First Admissions classified with Reference to Principal Psychoses.*

PSYCHOSES.	Total.	Dependent.	Marginal.	Comfortable.
With cerebral arteriosclerosis,	4	3	1	—
General paralysis,	4	4	—	—
Alcoholic,	7	3	3	1
Manic-depressive,	2	—	—	2
Dementia præcox,	32	16	13	3
With mental deficiency,	2	2	—	—
Epileptic,	2	2	—	—
Undiagnosed,	1	—	1	—
Not insane,	3	—	2	1
Total,	57	30	20	7

TABLE 12. — *Use of Alcohol by First Admissions classified with Reference to Principal Psychoses.*

PSYCHOSES.	Total.	Abstinent.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Unascertained.
With cerebral arteriosclerosis,	4	—	—	4	—
General paralysis,	4	—	1	2	1
Alcoholic,	7	—	—	7	—
Manic-depressive,	2	—	—	2	—
Dementia præcox,	32	1	3	25	3
With mental deficiency,	2	—	1	1	—
Epileptic,	2	—	—	2	—
Undiagnosed,	1	—	—	—	1
Not insane,	3	—	1	2	—
Total,	57	1	6	45	5

TABLE 13. — *Marital Condition of First Admissions classified with Reference to Principal Psychoses.*

PSYCHOSES.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
With cerebral arteriosclerosis, . . .	4	2	—	2	—
General paralysis,	4	1	3	—	—
Alcoholic,	7	4	1	2	—
Manic-depressive,	2	1	1	—	—
Dementia præcox,	32	26	5	—	1
With mental deficiency,	2	2	—	—	—
Epileptic,	2	—	1	—	1
Undiagnosed,	1	1	—	—	—
Not insane,	3	1	1	—	1
Total,	57	38	12	4	3

TABLE 14. — *Psychoses of Readmissions.*

PSYCHOSES.	Males.	Totals.
General paralysis, . . . . .	. . .	2
Alcoholic, total, . . . . .	. . .	3
(f) Chronic hallucinosis,	1	
(h) Alcoholic deterioration,	2	
Manic-depressive, total, . . . . .	. . .	2
(b) Depressive type,	2	
Dementia præcox, total, . . . . .	. . .	6
(a) Paranoid type,	4	
(c) Hebephrenic type,	2	
With mental deficiency, . . . . .	. . .	2
Epileptic, total, . . . . .	. . .	1
(b) Clouded states,	1	
Undiagnosed, . . . . .	. . .	1
Total, . . . . .	. . .	17

TABLE 15. — *Discharges¹ of Patients classified with Reference to Principal Psychoses and Condition of Discharge.*

PSYCHOSES.	Total.	Re- covered.	Im- proved.	Unim- proved.	Not Insane.
Alcoholic,	1	—	—	1	—
Manic-depressive,	7	6	1	—	—
Dementia præcox,	10	—	1	9	—
With mental deficiency,	7	—	3	4	—
Not insane,	4	—	—	—	4
Total,	29	6	5	14	4

¹ Exclusive of deaths.TABLE 16. — *Causes of Death of Patients classified with Reference to Principal Psychoses.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	PSYCHOSES.								
		Senile.	With Cerebral Arteriosclerosis.	General Paralysis.	Alcoholic.	Manic-depressive.	Dementia Præcox.	With Paranoid Condition.	With Mental Deficiency.	Epileptic.
<i>General Diseases.</i>										
Acute enteritis,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Chronic parenchymatous nephritis.	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Epilepsy,	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Typhoid fever,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Diseases of Nervous System.</i>										
General paralysis,	7	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Diseases of Respiratory System.</i>										
Empyema,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Lobar pneumonia,	6	1	1	-	1	-	3	-	-	-
<i>Diseases of Circulatory System.</i>										
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	6	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	1	-
Arteriosclerosis,	3	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cerebral hemorrhage,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Myocarditis, chronic,	7	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	-	-
Myocarditis and amœbic colitis.	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Organic disease of the heart,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Ill-defined Diseases.</i>										
Carcinoma of duodenum,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Carcinoma of liver,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Intestinal obstruction,	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total,	43	1	2	8	5	1	21	1	1	3

TABLE 17. — *Age of Patients at Time of Death classified with Reference to Principal Psychoses.*

PSYCHOSES.	Total.	YEARS.									
		20-25.	30-35.	35-40.	40-45.	45-50.	50-55.	55-60.	60-65.	65-70.	70-75.
Senile,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
With cerebral arteriosclerosis,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
General paralysis,	8	-	2	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	-
Alcoholic,	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-
Manic-depressive,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dementia præcox,	21	1	4	2	1	2	2	1	3	3	2
With paranoiac condition,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
With mental deficiency,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Epilepsy,	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Total,	43	1	6	5	3	3	7	3	5	8	2

TABLE 18. — *Total Duration of Hospital Life of Patients Dying in Hospital classified According to Psychoses.*

PSYCHOSES.	Total.	MONTHS.				YEARS.							
		Less than 1.	1-3.	4-7.	8-12.	1-2.	3-4.	4-10.	10-15.	15-20.	20-25.	25-30.	30-35.
Senile,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
With cerebral arteriosclerosis,	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General paralysis,	8	-	1	1	-	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Alcoholic,	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
Manic-depressive,	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dementia præcox,	21	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	4	8	1	2	1
With paranoiac condition,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
With mental deficiency,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Epilepsy,	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Total,	43	2	3	1	1	8	3	4	8	9	1	2	1

TABLE 19. — *Showing Number of Patients received from the State Institutions for the Insane and Other Sources during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1917.*

	Patients.
From hospitals for the insane,	2
From State Farm prison department,	36
From State Prison,	19
From Massachusetts Reformatory,	4
From the courts,	5
From houses of correction,	7
From jails,	1
From jails awaiting trial,	1
From voluntary,	1
Total,	76

Two readmitted from State Farm prison, making number of different persons admitted 74.

TABLE 20. — *Showing Crimes committed by Insane Criminals admitted during Year ending Sept. 30, 1917.*

CRIMES.	Persons.
Arson,	2
Assault and battery,	3
Assault and battery and threats,	1
Assault with dangerous weapon,	1
Assault with intent to carnally abuse a female child,	1
Assault with intent to murder,	1
Assault with intent to rape,	2
Being a tramp,	5
Breaking, entering, larceny,	1
Breaking, entering in the night-time with intent to commit larceny,	1
Breaking, entering a building with intent to larceny,	1
Breaking, entering with intent to steal,	1
Carnal abuse of female child,	1
Drunkenness,	13
Having a revolver on person when arrested for drunkenness,	1
Idle and disorderly conduct,	1

TABLE 20. — *Showing Crimes committed by Insane Criminals admitted during Year ending Sept. 30, 1917 — Concluded.*

CRIMES.	Persons.
Incest,	1
Larceny,	3
Manslaughter,	3
Murder,	7
Robbery,	2
Unascertained,	3
Vagrancy,	18
Willfully and maliciously breaking glass in and a part of a building, the property of the Commonwealth.	1
Total,	74

Readmissions on charge of vagrancy, 2.

TABLE 21. — *Occupations of Persons First admitted to any Insane Hospital received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1917.*

Baker,	1	Miner,	1
Barbers,	2	Painters,	3
Chauffeur,	1	Pedler,	1
Cigar maker,	1	Plumber,	1
Dentist,	1	Roofer,	1
Farmers,	3	Shoe workers,	2
Firemen,	2	Steam fitter,	1
Fisherman,	1	Tailors,	2
Laborers,	24	Teamsters,	1
Laundryman,	1	Wood chopper,	1
Leather worker,	1	Woolen finisher,	1
Machinists,	3		
Merchant,	1	Total,	57

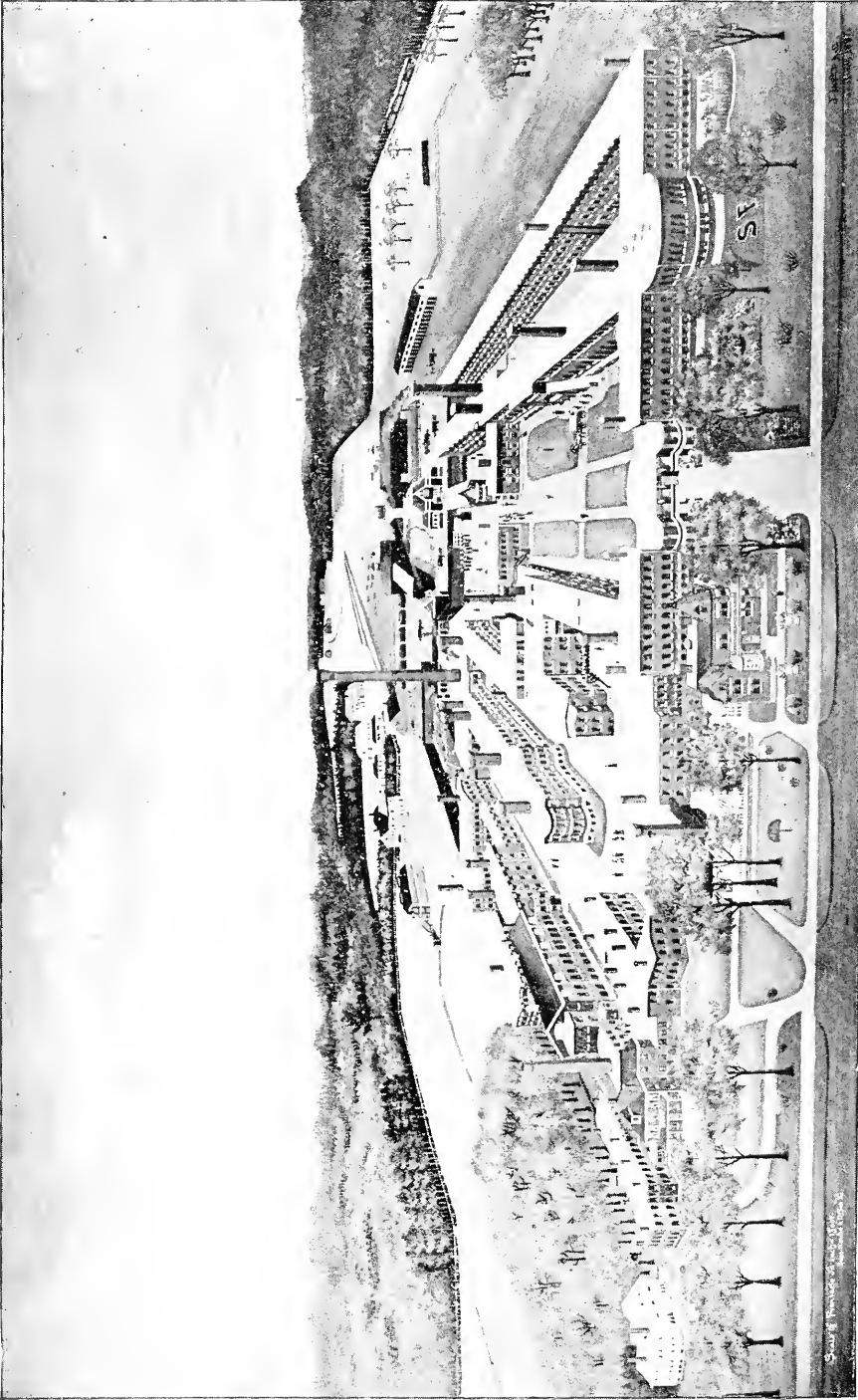
TABLE 22. — *Relations of Sentences of the Criminal Cases remaining Sept. 30, 1917.*

Undergoing —		Undergoing —	
2 months' sentence,	1	10 to 15 years' sentence,	4
1 year sentence,	12	12 years' sentence,	1
1 year 8 months' sentence,	1	12 to 15 years' sentence,	4
2 years' sentence,	28	12 to 16 years' sentence,	2
2½ to 3 years' sentence,	1	12 to 20 years' sentence,	1
2½ to 4 years' sentence,	2	13 to 15 years' sentence,	1
3 years' sentence,	1	15 to 18 years' sentence,	1
3 to 4 years' sentence,	1	15 to 20 years' sentence,	2
3½ to 4 years' sentence,	1	16 to 20 years' sentence,	1
3½ to 4½ years' sentence,	1	18 to 20 years' sentence,	2
3¾ years' sentence,	1	18 to 25 years' sentence,	1
3 to 5 years' sentence,	3	23 years' sentence,	1
3½ to 5 years' sentence,	2	25 to 28 years' sentence,	1
4 to 5 years' sentence,	1	32½ years' sentence,	1
4 to 6 years' sentence,	1	54 years' sentence,	1
5 to 6 years' sentence,	2	Life sentences,	30
5 to 7 years' sentence,	1	Indeterminate sentences,	5
5 to 8 years' sentence,	2	Court cases,	88
5 to 10 years' sentence,	2	Sentences expired,	609
6 to 8 years' sentence,	3	Transfers, criminal habit,	16
6 to 9 years' sentence,	2		
8 to 10 years' sentence,	2	Total,	845
10 to 12 years' sentence,	2		



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CRIMINAL INSANE DEPARTMENT.

HOSPITAL AND ADMINISTRATION.

WORKHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

Scammon & Fowler, Architects, Boston, Mass.

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE TRUSTEES
OF
THE STATE FARM
AT
BRIDGEWATER,
INCLUDING THE
REPORTS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT AND OF
THE MEDICAL DIRECTOR,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1918



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STATE FARM,

BRIDGEWATER.

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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

To His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable Council.

In obedience to the requirements of the statutes, the trustees of the State Infirmary and State Farm present the sixty-fifth annual report, which, with the reports of the superintendent and medical director, herewith submitted, shows the condition of the State Farm for the year ending Nov. 30, 1918.

Under chapters 106 and 177 of the Special Acts of 1918 the General Court appropriated \$505,600 for the fiscal year covered by this report. During the year there has been expended the total of \$447,447.59, of which \$117,790.13 was used for salaries and wages, and \$329,657.46 for current expenses.

The average number of inmates for the year was 1,843, or 663 less than the previous year. The largest number under care at one time was 2,313, and the smallest was 1,587. The total number of admissions and commitments was 2,037, as compared with 4,578 during the previous year. The total number discharged was 2,692.

The average per capita cost has been \$4.66 per week. It seems hardly necessary to say a word in explanation of the increased per capita cost here, for all the institutions in the State have been under similar conditions. But we will call attention to one thing, viz., the per capita cost of coal which is especially illuminating. With an average census of 1,843 for the present year, our coal has cost the State \$89,197, whereas in 1917 with a census of 2,506, the cost of coal was only \$44,960.

For the present year no special appropriation was asked.

Because of shortage of labor nothing has been spent towards our additional sewage disposal.

Our ice storage and refrigeration plant is nearly completed and will be finished this winter.

The only steps taken towards improvement of our coal dumping facilities has been such repairing of the old trestle as was necessary to insure safety.

We were certainly hard hit by the influenza epidemic. About 600 cases of this disease developed here, of which 60 cases, or 10 per cent., were fatal. We had no opportunity to test the efficacy of the Leary vaccine inasmuch as the epidemic had nearly run its course when the Leary treatment was commenced.

In spite of the shortage of physicians in this institution the few medical men remaining on duty have by their faithfulness and their loyalty to their work been able to take good care of all their patients.

It is our pleasant duty to report that our estimate of the qualifications of Dr. Frank H. Carlisle, which we outlined to you in our report of last year when we selected him as medical director, has been more than made good by his exceptionally able work in this his first year of service here; and the fact that the work in the hospital for the criminal insane has been during the past twelve months more difficult and more arduous than in any previous year in the history of this department, makes Dr. Carlisle's marked success more worthy of commendation.

Conditions at the State Farm have changed greatly in the past year. We believe that we need not dilate upon these conditions; for we have, as you well know, in our superintendent a man than whom there is no one in the State more conversant with or better fitted to speak on this subject; and we feel sure that you will give attention to what he has to say in his accompanying report.

For a great many years, the trustees have concluded their annual report by congratulating the Commonwealth upon having as superintendent of the State Farm Mr. Hollis M. Blackstone. He has never given better service to the State than during the present year.

LEONARD HUNTRESS.

NELLIE E. TALBOT.

MARY E. COGAN.

DENNIS D. SULLIVAN.

FRANCIS W. ANTHONY.

WALTER F. DEARBORN.

GALEN L. STONE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The following is submitted as the superintendent's report of the State Farm: —

At this recurring date a year ago war, with all its multiplying tragedies, was the pervading thought in every mind. Every conception, plan or act was subordinate to the overmastering purpose and pledge to win it. To-day passionate celebration of victory and peace is the answer of our prayers and guns. Its glorious ending is the world's greatest achievement, yet it must be tempered by that counter balance of sacrifice and sorrow which made it possible. So sudden was the momentous finish that a thankful world finds scant time for appreciable blessings before its sequence of reconstruction and readjustment press for action. Already the public mind is debating these problems as fully as peace measures. All lines of enterprise and activities have felt the stress of war acutely, and our public institutions are no exceptions. Indeed, pre-war conditions compared with to-day seemed the "lap of luxury." The former equipoise of abundant labor and its fullest appropriation for the widely diversified needs of a large institution and very large farm make comparison with present limitations almost invidious.

The total of all classes remaining for the year 1917 was 2,318. The total commitments for 1918 were 2,037, as against 4,578 in 1917, 53 per cent. drop. In labor power and efficiency the cut was much deeper. The discharges exceeded the commitments for the year by 655, many by special release. Petitions very generally alleged the suffering need of dependents. High living cost, urgent need of his service at high wage, by his employer, were arguments unanswerable. Favorable action as a "war duty" was the need of the hour. Whenever the spirit and purpose of the petition was fulfilled, our lack of labor thereby was no net loss, notwithstanding some spoiled hay and weedy crops by lack of customary and necessary cultivation.

The total average has been 1,843, as against 2,506 last year. The decrease has been almost wholly in the prison, — 641 against 1,272, a 50 per cent. cut. The ratio of able-bodied and infirm non-workers shows still greater reduction in man power. It is no exaggeration to estimate a 75 per cent. drop in available operation force. It has been "some stunt" to assign detail for 100 per cent. service from the 25 per cent. available for it. Every directing agency could not see how his or her particular operation could possibly be pulled "off." Well, it couldn't with the same ease and effort of pre-war conditions; corners had to be cut. Frills and non-essential polish had to yield to the strictly essential, and these suffered an unhealthy pruning. In their wake is a trail of enforced but serious neglect, temporary, we hope, but nevertheless expensive. When "war needs" release labor and material, the upkeep and care of this great plant must be restored to former conditions regardless of higher cost.

The future of the prison department of the institution is a problem of thought and concern. Whether the commitments will again return to pre-war numbers I do not feel will be settled by the law of "general average," or that the pendulum will resume its normal swing. To be sure, the war has caused the unequal swing, but also may it not have produced other cause and effect which will never require former conditions. System and theories of restraint and cures of drunkenness have suddenly, if not rudely, been jolted. The business pursuit of restraining and curing drunks has really been growing dull for the past three years, notably so after our own country entered war. On this account the State's hospital for specific treatment of inebriety has been taken for other purposes by the War Department, while commitments here for drunkenness are but 40 per cent. of the preceding year, and the county houses are the lowest ever. Something has happened to cause this mighty swing. Not many of the drunkards went to war. On account of the excessive demands for the concomitants of war more drunkards became substitutes in labor and industry for the men who did go.

Early in the year the decline in commitments became very pronounced. Tradesmen and handy men did not show up, even

the recidivists seemed to have folded their tents. Fore River, munition works and shipyards was the current answer. The government wage scale and overtime premium amply met the high price of alcoholics and all taxes. But nothing doing. An appeal was made to the Bureau of Prisons for transfers from the county prisons to relieve the acute situation at the State Farm. They answered the call and at divers times during the season transferred 87 men, quite a percentage of whom contributed very materially in making a semi-respectable crop.

An inquiry at a source of supply which had hitherto sent the greatest number, Boston Municipal Court, disclosed probable reason for the decline. A report was made of the preceding week in the beautiful bridal month of June. The arrested cases of drunkenness were about 700. After the mitigating processes of probation and forgiveness, and all other considerate options of elimination, there came through this court 14 sentenced for commitment, 6 of whom were sentenced to State Farm. Referring to our statistical tables, we find the Boston Municipal Court sent but 322, as against 651 last year, or 50 per cent. decline; Worcester about 55 per cent. decline; and all the other courts as great and few a much greater per cent.

Many predict and believe that these extreme changes will have been found to be only war emergency action and that the judicial pendulum will again swing back in due course and time to listen less indulgently to the specific pleading for mercy and tolerance which have been so persistently pressed as a patriotic duty to win the war. A candid view would naturally anticipate some reaction, but I must disagree with those who expect it to be as drastic and extreme as it would be to fully swing back to pre-war action, unless perchance the drinker becomes a very bad actor, abusing emergent leniency of war as his license to heavily challenge the forbearance of him who wants to go sober, — a right and blessing true democracy fully decrees. Probably that promised prohibition, now somewhat in the offing, may become the deterrent which will prevent future disorders, but a strong conviction compels the belief that we shall continue to have a certain number who cannot be governed by the formula of "seventy times seven" but will still need to know there is a "God in Israel."

Observing the already vacated space in our great plant and the lack of man power to fully cultivate 900 acres of thoroughly reclaimed land ready for intensive operation and several hundred more to be reclaimed, is it not our duty to give a forward look and inquire what about the future? A few months ago one of our ablest officials of a large county with capacity equal to the dual duties of sheriff and master of prison is reported to have advised in the public prints that the State Farm and State Prison be given up and their patrons be committed to the several county prisons. Naturally, the officials of these State institutions would contend the recommendation should be reversed. It also gives opportunity to make further suggestion, and mine is that we concentrate instead of scatter. Disclaiming personal ambition (because my "three score and ten" age forbids it), let me advise that twenty or more prisons in our State can all be concentrated in the existing State plants under unified control and management with an outlay which would seem puny as compared with the cost of twenty or more activities now existing. The old hackneyed appeal for "State control" means nothing under existing conditions. Nothing short of concentration can be effective. I take no stock in the "county ring" scream. Sheriffs and commissioners are elected representatives of their constituencies and to denounce them as "ringers" is a silly abuse which even political exigencies cannot justify. They are men of proven ability, character and standing, entitled to the respect and confidence of their fellow men, else they would not get it. Is it any wonder that a perfectly pardonable pride in their local county prisons should array them in opposition against giving them up? Why not approach the question from the economic and efficient aspect and the better welfare of all concerned? Let us recognize what a marvelous change has taken place in the penal phase of our civil government in the past two or three decades. Even the pioneers in prison and penal reforms would not have dared to expect the ameliorating help and hope extended to the wrongdoer of to-day. The progressive agencies of probation and parole, both at the courts and prisons, were most effective in keeping offenders from going to prison and getting them out when in. Before the war a marked decline in prison population was noted, notwithstanding the increase of State population.

Again, then, I want to suggest that the sheriff's advice be reversed and that the commitments thereto be changed to the State institutions. Jails sufficient for court convenience will necessarily have to continue. As one step in the concentration, I favor the proposition of the Bureau of Prisons to take over from the State Board of Charity our institution as a means of better co-ordination of all prison activities and their population.

Usually, our annual report contains more or less a review of things accomplished, — progress, achievement perhaps, accounts of new ventures or glowing prophecies of improvements hoped for. Nothing of the kind this year. Survival pretty fairly spells the record. Unity of effort and purpose locally, supported by liberal provision of managers and lawmakers in authority, was our bridge of safety over which we ran the year's course in fear and trembling. The acute shortage of attendants and nurses in the insane department runs altogether too near a danger limit. Notice of intention to sever relations on expiration of customary two weeks developed an added nerve problem. His successor was not in the market. Further depletion of this body, already too scant for proper care and safety, must not occur. Happily, the great majority were men of mature age, reliable and dependable. Your prompt recognition of conditions and readjustment of compensation met and checked the movement for greener fields, tempting for the moment, but of uncertain tenure. Advertising for help yielded no permanent relief. We were just merely surviving when the influenza invasion appeared. What followed beggars description by a layman. I most courteously defer to the medical director the duty of making the report, desiring only to publicly acknowledge our deepest obligations to Sheriff Evans and Master Hathaway of Bristol County and their eight officers who came to our relief at the moment of our greatest distress. They disregarded the imminent danger of infection and faithfully filled the vacancies of our own prostrated men. Our thanks are also due to Sheriff Fairbairn and Master Eveleth of Middlesex for their two officers.

To our own forces in all departments who braved the epidemic storm with their full strength and courage, and faithfully stood by in the lesser hardships of this year's passage, we should

take off our hats in recognition of their true and loyal service; beset as they were by the exciting information that war work wages were rising by leaps and bounds, little wonder that they became restless and unsettled and found it hard to resist a play for the goal.

Happily, our failure to obtain anything like our estimated quota made available means to hold our dependable men and prevent further serious loss. I hope and trust the period has passed when our institutions may expect to get reliable men of character at a minimum wage of \$30 and found per month. The hope and promise in the proposed standardizing of salaries was also an influence in the retention of help. So far, however, only classification has become law. Undoubtedly war rates will decline, but I do not think any of us expect or concede that the decline should ever fall to pre-war rates.

If confession is good for the soul, let me by this form nourish mine for the neglect of fuller agitation in the past of a more decent living wage for our junior help. As partial penance, let me appeal to my associate employers in our institutions to kneel at this altar for strength and courage in this day of "drives" to make one for this service to the end that we may raise it to a plane that even men with families can foresee a business of promise beyond mere existence. The glamour of semi-official life, even with its minute authority, is an alluring influence for the younger men to accept the lower wage as a shift from the manual demands of labor and industry.

The administration of the criminal insane division, with 40 per cent. less service, has been most strenuous and trying, — this in the medical director's first year is a coincidence of note, an earned record of value. Faithful support of his assistant physicians, nurses and attendants who stood by, both here and in the prison and almshouse hospitals, has made it possible to span the vacuum in a joint and commendable success.

State Farm farming in normal times, when in retrospective view with the present, affording all the heart could wish in ease of operation, is a vastly different proposition handicapped as it has been this year. Not until the harvest was ended did the first sigh of relief come.

Every other activity was subordinated to the needs of the farm. Each of the industries was suspended in turn; first, the woodworking shop, second, the chair-seating shop, third and last the weave shop. Prison labor had been so plentiful for farm work in the past that there had been but little need to exploit broadly the criminal insane service beyond the safe limits of the walled inclosure of 15 acres. A necessity almost direful compelled the option of taking greater risk for a wider application of the patients' labor. The medical director and his assistants joined with much interest in the proposition and with confidence and faith in ultimate success, if the experiment could be conducted with patience and perseverance. The demonstration has been a marked success. Under patient and interested instructors they evince much interest and pride in their work. In the dairy barns six months' practice finds them doing 50 per cent. of the milking and necessary labor in the care of the herd. In the fields results are surprisingly good. They are not automatic machines to be set in motion morning and noon, but require constant attention. With tact, interest and individual attention an instructor can produce the goods. Slackers and time killers need not apply. This season has demonstrated "Who's who?" in this work. What is said of the Yanks on the French front may well be said of this branch of the service at the State Farm. "They saved the day" this year. Without their aid we would have been far short of the respectable harvest we now have.

Another year's plans and program of crops made at the close of the 1917 season did not fit the physical power to execute them in 1918. In early spring coming events were casting shadows so dense that no further warning was needed that our plans must be revised to meet our labor shortage. More cultivation by horse and machinery and much less handwork was inevitable. More potatoes, corn, beans and grain and less truck and roots has been the plan. Seeding, planting and growing 65 acres ensilage corn, 68 acres field corn, 67 acres potatoes and 60 acres of beans progressed fairly well until the killing frost of June 21. Damage to corn and beans while serious was not so much so as at first anticipated; 68 acres of field corn gave a

harvest of 6,600 bushels, which should have yielded 1,000 to 1,200 bushels more; 900 bushels of dry beans should have been over 1,000. Ensilage corn suffered somewhat, but with an additional silo of 400 tons, together with the other three, making a total storage of 1,100 tons, all filled to capacity, leaves little complaint of frost damage for this crop. This fodder and an aggregate tonnage of rowen, alfalfa and hay of over 700 tons will release some of the latter for sale, and at prevalent prices at this writing will visibly fatten the farm income account. I trust by another year we shall have stock enough to consume the entire crop and prevent committing this sin again. Our herd of 96 cows are by a large majority, young, vigorous, healthy animals of good size, yielding not only a large average of milk of good quality, but an offspring of value and promise for good beef if properly grown to maturity. The milk supply is ample for the present needs of the institution and some to spare for a larger increase of the young stock.

The potato crop was grievously disappointing. We planted 67 acres, invested 1,000 bushels of seed, 80 tons of fertilizer, 55 cords of manure and $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons of spraying material, having prophetic visions of over 16,000 bushels crop. The harvest was 12,177 bushels, 181 bushels average. Minus potash, plus one or two new diseases, is the explanation. We were organized and prepared to battle bugs and blight but new and later enemies, diagnosed by experts as mosaic or phoma or both, found us helpless. The remedy or cure is not yet known. Locally we are quackish enough to feel that a tonic or stimulant of potash, even German, would give the plant a more vigorous resistance and strength to meet the attacks.

I am fully aware that the foregoing review of the year's operations and results is more or less a digest of lament and complaint of the conditions and reasons therefor, and of course to be in tune and harmony we find the wicked Germans guilty. But there is the brighter side, — they are licked and the promise of future peace and happiness dulls and neutralizes the worries and hardships of the past year or two. I would indeed be a pronounced ingrate if I failed to commend with very rare exceptions our entire official and working force.

It has been an acid test of patience for the assistant superintendent and his corps of assistants to match up the peremptory orders of the Food Administration with the appetites and capacity of our clients, or to impress that sugar was not a necessary condiment of rolled oats and coffee. It has also been a test for the master to convince the committed inmates that the psychology of his or her duty was just as incumbent, under the majesty of law, to work here for nothing as for the government wage elsewhere, and that the probation agency was not discriminating but was really probating them just as often as he did others, only they had just merely lost their count or tally.

The chief engineer, too, was really skeptical when advised that heat, light and power by skill and science could produce just as good results with "diverted coal" from somewhere, with its by-product of culm and clay, coaxed by green wood, as with real coal. The director of construction and repairs could hardly credit the proposition that stevedores and mulespinners were promising students for courses in concreting, carpentry and roofing, but they went the course.

The head farmer and his allies were at first reluctant to embrace the enforced options and makeshifts and felt that for true farm service they must have born and bred farmers, but when they found everything coming their way, though the ranks were still thin, they imbibed the true spirit of win or die and won. Teams wrongly hitched and the Polanders ox driving diction "Gee" and "Haw" sprung in reverse order ceased to irritate, and the going was good until the ranks were thinned and shattered by the influenza invasion. A nightmare of frozen potatoes in the ground and apples on the trees was dispelled by the volunteer service of thirty to forty boys and girls coming to our rescue, and respectively picked the potatoes and apples, working by the hour. A wrist watch or two in the party was a real companion as well as an aid in keeping the time sheets.

Father Readdy and the Rev. Mr. Codding must have noted many vacant seats in their congregations, but no lack of faithful interest in their ministrations is apparent. Their reports hereto annexed give details of their good work and efforts in behalf of

those of their respective faiths. The Rev. Moses Sedar continues to zealously care for the very few of Jewish faith. Let us hope the lessons of the war may have tempered and steadied the wayward, drifting minds of many they serve to more readily heed the urgent and sincere appeals for their religious uplift.

Conscious that I bespeak for our entire force the sustaining pleasure of your Board's support and confidence for the year closing, I am

Respectfully,

HOLLIS M. BLACKSTONE,

Superintendent.

BRIDGEWATER, Dec. 1, 1918.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

MIDDLEBOROUGH, MASS., Dec. 1, 1918.*To the Trustees of the State Farm.*

Although the number of inmates at the State Farm has decreased considerably since a year ago, and one would naturally expect a corresponding decrease in the work of the ministry, still the past year has been, at times, one of unusual activity, due in a great measure to the influenza epidemic that has been so prevalent throughout the country.

A large number of inmates both in the prison department and in the asylum were laid low by the disease, and as a natural result calls came frequently, the last rites of the church being administered as many as nine or ten times in some days. Two inmates, as far as I can remember, did not receive the last rites of the church, and this was not due to any fault of ours or those in charge. Considering the large number afflicted it is surprising the fatalities were not greater, — a fact due to the tireless work of the medical staff and the able assistance of the nurses, all of whom were working overtime to stem the epidemic.

No one took a more personal interest than the genial superintendent, who showed a truly genuine sympathy for the afflicted. During this siege I was severely handicapped in the absence of Father Barnaud, who met with a serious accident the first week of July, and from then until the 5th of October I was practically alone in my work. This condition could not be avoided for His Eminence, the Cardinal, was at the same time trying to cope with a hard proposition, to supply priests where they were greatly needed, as so many of the clergy were ill and others had died. However, on October 5, thanks to His Eminence, Father Moore came to the rescue, being delegated by the Cardinal to assist me in my labors. His coming was indeed welcome, for I could not have held out much longer under the strain. Father

Moore's work has been most satisfactory, and, I believe, appreciated by all with whom he has come in contact.

As in the past, the Holy Sacrifice has been offered in the prison chapel every Sunday and a short sermon preached, intended for the encouragement and reformation of the inmates; and in the almshouse once a week, usually on Monday; in the asylum less frequently, and I find a goodly number of these inmates well disposed and appreciative of the Holy Sacrifice.

All were given ample opportunity to make their Easter duty and to approach the sacraments of penance and Holy Eucharist at other times during the year. The customary high mass was celebrated after Christmas, the music being furnished by the Sacred Heart Choir of Middleborough.

One last word: I am grateful to the superintendent and the other officers of the institution for the kindness shown to both of us on our frequent visits to the institution in the discharge of our duties.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT M. READDY,

Catholic Chaplain.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

This is being written amid the joyous echoes over the conclusion of the great war, a war that brought unparalleled anxiety, suffering and death. With eager hearts we have been following the marches of our loved ones in arms. Now they are coming home we profoundly thank God. Though hidden away from cities and society our auditors at the State Farm have not been untouched by the hopes and fears and prayers that filled the dark days of 1918. We were touched by it all. We, too, were humbled and responded to the call to pray to the God of Battles, and those dark days have made the light hearted and careless better men.

Except in vacation time, regular religious services have been provided for the inmates of the prison, almshouse and asylum. Ward and bedside visits have been made to those unable to attend public worship. Some entertainments have also been given, mostly to the insane.

Singers and pianists and other musicians have been secured for the Sunday afternoon services. We would here acknowledge our appreciation of this help. Especially would we thank the young folks of Cohasset and of the South Congregational Church of Brockton. The ladies' quartette of the Brockton Central Methodist Episcopal Church have assisted during the year more than once. The C. A. Peabody Piano Company has furnished us with patriotic song books and with musicians. Mr. William A. Rodgers and the Rev. Warren P. Landers have, as in former years, given inspiring addresses. Others, laymen and ministers, have substituted for us once or more each month, and with other kind friends have constantly supplied magazines for hospital distribution. We heartily thank them all.

Respectfully submitted,

L. B. CODDING,

Protestant Chaplain.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

I respectfully submit the following report of the finances of this institution for the fiscal year ending Nov. 30, 1918:—

CASH ACCOUNT.			
Balance Dec. 1, 1917,	.	.	\$2,968 23
<i>Receipts.</i>			
<i>Institution Receipts.</i>			
Board of inmates:—			
Reimbursements, insane,	.	\$1,832 99	
Reimbursements, charitable,	.	6,195 24	
			\$8,028 23
Sales:—			
Food,	.	\$67 29	
Clothing and materials,	.	378 11	
Furnishings and household supplies,	.	183 34	
Heat, light and power,	.	63 00	
Farm and stable:—			
Cows and calves,	\$425 00		
Pigs and hogs,	3,554 00		
Hides,	193 73		
Wood,	4 00		
Vegetables,	4,447 85		
Sundries,	1,006 72		
		9,631 30	
Repairs, ordinary,	.	769 56	
			11,092 60
Miscellaneous receipts:—			
Interest on bank balances,	.	\$295 89	
Sundries,	.	1,208 04	
			1,503 93
			20,624 76
Sales, account industries fund,	.	.	9,692 88
<i>Receipts from Treasury of Commonwealth.</i>			
Maintenance appropriations:—			
Balance of 1917,	.	\$38,140 87	
Advance money (amount on hand November 30),	.	20,000 00	
Approved schedules of 1918,	.	417,002 28	
			475,143 15
Special appropriations,	.	.	4,668 81
Industries fund,	.	.	7,781 62
Total,	.	.	\$520,879 45

Payments.

To treasury of Commonwealth: —

Institution receipts,	\$20,624 76
Industries fund,	9,692 88

Maintenance appropriations: —

Balance November schedule, 1917,	\$41,109 10
Eleven months' schedules, 1918,	417,002 28
November advances,	13,197 98
	<hr/>
	471,309 36

Special appropriations: —

Approved schedules,	4,668 81
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Industries fund: —

Approved schedules,	7,781 62
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Balance, Nov. 30, 1918: —

In bank,	\$5,248 76
In office,	1,553 26
	<hr/>
	6,802 02

Total,	<hr/>	\$520,879 45
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MAINTENANCE.

Appropriation, current year,	\$505,600 00
Balance from previous year, brought forward,	2,967 55

Total,	<hr/>	\$508,567 55
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Expenses (as analyzed below),	447,447 59
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Balance reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	<hr/>	\$61,119 96
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Analysis of Expenses.

Salaries, wages: —

H. M. Blackstone, superintendent,	\$4,000 00
General administration,	37,958 79
Medical service,	8,790 01
Ward service (male),	42,511 99
Ward service (female),	4,106 32
Repairs,	5,357 68
Farm and stable,	14,275 34
Grounds,	790 00
	<hr/>
	\$117,790 13

Religious instruction: —

Catholic,	\$900 00
Jewish,	200 00
Protestant,	900 00
	<hr/>
	2,000 00

Travel, transportation and office expenses: —

Advertising,	\$20 83
Automobile repairs and supplies,	493 89
Postage,	579 24
	<hr/>

Amounts carried forward,	\$1,093 96	\$119,790 13
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Amounts brought forward, \$1,093 96 \$119,790 13

Travel, transportation and office expenses — *Con.*

Printing and binding,	413 98	
Printing annual report,	231 31	
Stationery and office supplies,	671 53	
Telephone and telegraph,	699 85	
Travel,	915 30	
Sundries,	64 20	
	<hr/>	4,090 13

Food:—

Butter,	\$335 25	
Butterine,	7,913 19	
Bread, crackers, etc.,	162 30	
Canned soups,	22 76	
Cereals, rice, meal, etc.,	3,416 42	
Cheese,	20 08	
Flour,	37,651 27	
Fish (fresh, cured and canned),	5,034 62	
Fruit (fresh),	332 66	
Fruit (dried and preserved),	2,149 49	
Lard and substitutes,	1,060 82	
Meats,	49,512 84	
Molasses and syrups,	1,756 04	
Potatoes,	14 50	
Seasonings and condiments,	1,485 05	
Sugar,	5,402 14	
Tea, coffee, cocoa, etc.,	5,005 38	
Vegetables (fresh),	15 45	
Vegetables (canned and dried),	46 07	
Yeast, baking powder, etc.,	700 03	
Sundries,	12 29	
Freight,	1,566 50	
	<hr/>	123,615 15

Clothing and materials:—

Boots, shoes and rubbers,	\$1,333 55	
Clothing (outer),	1,730 03	
Clothing (under),	2,276 00	
Dry goods for clothing,	10,846 48	
Hats and caps,	216 04	
Leather and shoe findings,	4,326 11	
Socks and smallwares,	2,669 00	
Freight,	110 20	
	<hr/>	23,507 41

Furnishings and household supplies:—

Beds, bedding, etc.,	\$4,998 60	
Carpets, rugs, etc.,	108 98	
Crockery, glassware, cutlery, etc.,	1,555 03	
Dry goods and smallwares,	153 85	
Electric lamps,	749 86	
Furniture, upholstery, etc.,	82 06	
Kitchen and household wares,	1,887 67	
Laundry supplies and materials,	1,989 51	
Lavatory supplies and disinfectants,	531 84	
	<hr/>	

Amounts carried forward, \$12,057 40 \$271,002 82

<i>Amounts brought forward,</i>	\$12,057 40	\$271,002 82
Furnishings and household supplies — <i>Con.</i>		
Table linen, paper napkins, towels, etc.,	672 46	
Sundries,	82 24	
Freight,	152 69	
	<hr/>	12,964 79
Medical and general care: —		
Books, periodicals, etc.,	\$236 62	
Entertainments, games, etc.,	162 66	
Gratuities,	3,943 75	
Ice and refrigeration,	84 17	
Medicines (supplies and apparatus),	4,455 99	
Medical attendance (extra),	229 00	
Return of runaways,	102 73	
Tobacco, pipes, matches,	7,971 78	
Sundries,	129 17	
Freight,	85 67	
Motion-picture machine,	232 00	
Non-support cases,	210 50	
	<hr/>	17,844 04
Heat, light and power: —		
Coal,	\$89,197 80	
Oil,	1,267 98	
Operating supplies for boilers and engines,	208 96	
Sundries,	117 96	
Freight,	21 48	
	<hr/>	90,814 18
Farm and stable: —		
Bedding materials,	\$81 50	
Blacksmithing and supplies,	498 72	
Carriages, wagons and repairs,	166 06	
Dairy equipment and supplies,	2 85	
Fertilizers,	7,770 65	
Grain, etc.,	20,900 71	
Harnesses and repairs,	268 85	
Horses,	500 00	
Other live stock,	375 00	
Labor (not on pay roll),	208 40	
Spraying materials,	982 52	
Stable and barn supplies,	270 75	
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	4,528 09	
Trees, vines, seeds, etc.,	2,519 69	
Veterinary services, supplies, etc.,	489 47	
Sundries,	92 79	
Freight,	137 94	
Truck and tractor supplies and repairs,	1,264 86	
	<hr/>	41,058 85
Grounds: —		
Tools, implements, machines, etc.,	\$145 65	
Trees, vines, shrubs, seeds, etc.,	146 90	
	<hr/>	292 55
<i>Amount carried forward,</i>		\$433,977 23

Amount brought forward, \$433,977 23

Repairs, ordinary:—

Brick,	\$308 55
Cement, lime, crushed stone, etc.,	522 13
Electrical work and supplies,	671 23
Hardware, iron, steel, etc.,	1,225 13
Lumber, etc. (including finished products),	310 62
Paint, oil, glass, etc.,	894 11
Plumbing and supplies,	1,241 40
Roofing and materials,	1,800 80
Steam fittings and supplies,	1,292 70
Tools, machines, etc.,	171 73
Boilers, repairs,	171 45
Engines, repairs,	45 77
Sundries,	98 97
Freight,	214 04
Blowers,	1,070 00
Machinery, repairs,	1,568 22

11,606 85

Repairs and renewals:—

Pumps and repairs,	\$1,553 41
Boiler grates,	310 10

1,863 51

Total expenses for maintenance, \$447,447 59

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Balance Dec. 1, 1917,	\$16,241 30
Expended during the year (see statement annexed),	\$4,668 81
Reverting to treasury of Commonwealth,	8 55
	4,677 36

Balance Nov. 30, 1918, \$11,563 94

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Resources.

Cash on hand,	\$6,802 02
November cash vouchers (paid from advance money), account of maintenance,	13,197 98
Due from treasury of Commonwealth from available appropriation, account November, 1918, schedule,	10,445 31
	\$30,445 31

Liabilities.

Schedule of November bills, \$30,445 31

PER CAPITA.

During the year the average number of inmates has been 1,843.

Total cost for maintenance, \$447,447.59.

Equal to a weekly per capita cost of \$4.6688.

Receipt from sales, \$11,092.60.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.1157.

All other institution receipts, \$9,532.16.

Equal to a weekly per capita of \$0.0994.

INDUSTRIES FUND.

Balance Dec. 1, 1917,	\$4,140 48
Receipts credited,	9,692 88

 \$13,833 36

Expenditures, approved schedules (see statement annexed),	\$7,781 62
Balance Nov. 30, 1918,	6,051 74

 \$13,833 36
Expenditures.

Instructors,	\$719 99
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Tools and machinery: —

Picker,	\$400 00
Reeds,	115 50
Gears,	4 56
Pulleys,	25 11

 545 17

Materials: —

Yarn, etc., for weaving,	\$5,280 88
Lumber for chair frames,	1,166 42
Freight,	69 16

 6,516 46

 \$7,781 62

Special Appropriations.

ОБЪЕКТ.	Act or Resolve.	Whole Amount.	Expended during Fiscal Year.	Expended to Date.	Balance at End of Year.
Additional sewage disposal,	Res. 1916, chap. 100	\$15,000 00	—	\$6,878 22	\$8,121 78
Ice storage and refrigeration,	Res. 1916, chap. 100	4,500 00	\$988 88	3,594 90	905 10
High-tension electric power unit,	Res. 1916, chap. 100	3,500 00	3,134 69	3,491 45	8 55 ¹
Coal dumping facilities,	Res. 1917, chap. 93	5,000 00	545 24	2,462 94	2,537 06
		\$28,000 00	\$4,668 81	\$16,427 51	\$11,563 94

¹ Reverting to treasury of the Commonwealth.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY J. STRANN,

Treasurer.

Examined and found correct as compared with the records in the office of the Auditor of the Commonwealth.

ALONZO B. COOK,

Auditor.

STATISTICS.

The whole number of inmates remaining Dec. 1, 1917, was as follows: —

Male prisoners,	861
Female prisoners,	145
Male paupers,	460
Female paupers,	1
Male insane,	851
	<hr/>
	2,318

Number of admissions and commitments from Dec. 1, 1917, to Nov. 30, 1918, inclusive: —

Male prisoners,	1,386
Female prisoners,	289
Male paupers,	297
Female paupers,	1
Male insane,	64
	<hr/>
	2,037

Number discharged from Dec. 1, 1917, to Nov. 30, 1918, inclusive: —

Male prisoners,	1,758
Female prisoners,	350
Male paupers,	486
Female paupers,	2
Male insane,	96
	<hr/>
	2,692

Number remaining Nov. 30, 1918:—

Male prisoners,	489
Female prisoners,	84
Male paupers,	271
Female paupers,	—
Male insane,	819
	<hr/>
	1,663

Of the number discharged, 214 have been by death:—

Prisoners,	41
Paupers,	100
Insane,	73
	<hr/>
	214

Average number during the year,	1,843
Largest number during the year,	2,313
Smallest number during the year,	1,587
Average number of prisoners,	641
Average number of paupers,	348
Average number of insane,	854
	<hr/>
	1,843

ADMISSIONS.

	PRISONERS.		PAUPERS.		INSANE.	TOTALS.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.
1917.							
December,	146	15	35	1	7	188	16
1918.							
January,	119	33	35	—	12	166	33
February,	103	21	25	—	3	131	21
March,	136	34	21	—	4	161	34
April,	100	32	10	—	10	120	32
May,	97	23	34	—	5	136	23
June,	135	28	23	—	6	164	28
July,	107	20	17	—	1	125	20
August,	92	18	20	—	9	121	18
September,	110	22	19	—	2	131	22
October,	115	15	32	—	2	149	15
November,	126	28	26	—	3	155	28
Totals,	1,386	289	297	1	64	1,747	290

NATIVITY OF INMATES ADMITTED.

Massachusetts,	848
Ireland,	419
British Provinces,	132
England,	93
New York,	54
Russia,	51
Maine,	42
Rhode Island,	41
Sweden,	39
New Hampshire,	37
Austria,	36
Scotland,	30
Vermont,	24
Italy,	23
Connecticut,	20
Finland,	18
Pennsylvania,	14
Cape Verde Islands,	13
Germany and New Jersey, 10 each,	20
Azores,	9
Illinois,	8
Portugal,	7
Michigan and Poland, 5 each,	10
California, District of Columbia, Greece and Virginia, 4 each,	16
Alabama, Georgia, Maryland and Turkey, 3 each,	12
South Carolina, Syria, Unknown, Wales and Western Islands, 2 each,	10
Africa, Albania, Arkansas, Belgium, France, Iowa, Missouri, Spain, United States, West Indies and Wisconsin, 1 each,	11
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	2,037

COURTS FROM WHICH PRISONERS WERE RECEIVED.

Returned from probation,	468
Boston Municipal,	322
Worcester District,	139
Roxbury Municipal,	100
Transfers from other prisons,	93
Springfield Police,	37
New Bedford District,	35
Dorchester Municipal,	32
Somerville Police,	27
Boston Superior and Chelsea Police, 26 each,	52
Clinton District,	23
Lawrence District,	22

Fall River District,	20
Quincy District,	19
Pittsfield District,	18
Marlborough Police,	17
Cambridge District and Lowell Police, 16 each,	32
Haverhill District,	14
Chicopee Police, East Boston District and Northampton District, 12 each,	36
Westfield District,	11
Attleboro District, Brockton Police, Lynn District, Newton Police and Taunton District, 10 each,	50
South Boston Municipal,	8
Woburn District,	7
Dedham District, Malden District and Salem District, 6 each,	18
Charlestown Municipal, Concord District, Holyoke Police and North Adams District, 5 each,	20
Gloucester, Greenfield, Hingham, Milford, Natick and Palmer District, 3 each,	18
Abington, Amesbury, Leominster, Middleborough, Stoughton and Waltham District, Brighton and Brookline Municipal and Taunton Superior, 2 each,	18
Ayer, Barnstable, Huntington, Southbridge, Uxbridge, Ware, Webster and Westborough District, Lee and Newburyport Police, West Roxbury Municipal, Cambridge, Dedham, Pittsfield, Salem and Worcester Superior, Saugus Trial Justice, returned from escape and returned from asylum, 1 each,	19

1,675

CRIMES OF PRISONERS.

Drunkenness,	1,355
Vagrancy,	174
Idle and disorderly,	23
Tramps,	22
Larceny,	21
Assault and battery,	18
Common nightwalker,	7
Vagabonds and escape from State Farm, 6 each,	12
Assault, breaking, entering and larceny, and breaking and entering, 3 each,	9
Manslaughter, non-support, carrying a revolver, unlawful possession, narcotic drugs, and polygamy, 2 each,	10
All others, 1 each,	24

1,675

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS.

Indeterminate, one year,	908
Indeterminate, two years,	208
Nine months (returned from probation),	227
Five months (returned from probation),	73
Fifteen months (returned from probation),	23
Others returned from probation for less than one year,	215
Others returned from probation for more than one year,	20
Awaiting trial,	1
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	1,675

Of the number admitted, 1,221 had been admitted previously,
as follows: —

Second time,	222
Third time,	151
Fourth time,	111
Fifth time,	84
Sixth time,	77
Seventh time,	69
Eighth time,	73
Ninth time,	57
Tenth time,	49
Eleventh time,	43
Twelfth time,	35
Thirteenth time,	31
Fourteenth time,	30
Fifteenth time,	28
Sixteenth time,	17
Seventeenth time,	18
Eighteenth time,	16
Nineteenth time,	13
Twentieth time,	19
Twenty-first time,	16
Twenty-second time,	13
Twenty-third time,	12
Twenty-fourth time,	6
Twenty-fifth time,	3
Twenty-sixth time,	3
Twenty-seventh time,	5
Twenty-eighth time,	3
Twenty-ninth time,	1

Thirtieth time,	6
Thirty-first time,	2
Thirty-second time,	4
Thirty-sixth time,	1
Thirty-seventh time,	1
Forty-sixth time,	1
Forty-seventh time,	1
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	1,221

TOWNS, ETC., FROM WHICH PAUPERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Fall River,	60
Bridgewater,	48
New Bedford,	38
Brockton,	30
Taunton,	24
Quincy,	13
Boston,	12
Springfield and Wareham, 8 each,	16
Attleboro,	7
Braintree,	6
Weymouth,	5
Middleborough and prison department, 4 each,	8
Carver and Whitman, 3 each,	6
Hingham, Holyoke, Raynham and Westfield, 2 each,	8
Abington, Avon, Fairhaven, Framingham, Halifax, Lanesborough, Milton, Norfolk, Norfolk State Hospital, North Attleborough, Northbridge, Norton, Norwell, Pittsfield, Provincetown, Sand- wich and Yarmouth, 1 each,	17
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	298

HOSPITALS, JAILS, ETC., FROM WHICH INSANE PATIENTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

Prison department,	32
State Prison,	5
Massachusetts Reformatory,	4
House of Correction, Bristol County,	3
House of Correction, Essex County,	2
House of Correction, Norfolk County,	2
Jail, Middlesex County,	2
Norfolk Superior Court,	2
Prison Camp and Hospital,	2
Springfield Police Court,	2

House of Correction, Berkshire County,	1
House of Correction, Middlesex County,	1
Jail, Hampden County,	1
Jail, Norfolk County,	1
Jail, Suffolk County,	1
State Hospital, Grafton,	1
State Hospital, Worcester,	1
Suffolk Superior Court,	1
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	64

PRODUCTS OF FARM.

77 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons alfalfa.	417 bushels parsnips.
42 bushels buckwheat.	604 bushels green peas.
2,325 pounds buckwheat straw.	226 bushels dry peas.
1,000 tons ensilage corn.	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels peppers.
22 tons green corn fodder.	62 hundredweight pumpkins.
6,309 bushels field corn.	20 bushels radishes.
638 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons hay.	1,812 pounds rhubarb.
25 $\frac{1}{4}$ tons green hay.	117 bushels scullions.
11 tons meadow hay.	16 bushels spinach.
84 tons rowen.	22 barrels summer squash.
44 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons mangel-wurzels.	468 hundredweight winter squash.
96 bushels rye.	517 bushels tomatoes.
17 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons rye straw.	1,883 bushels turnips.
164 bushels wheat.	1,830 watermelons.
34 tons wheat straw.	532 barrels apples, firsts.
12,177 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels potatoes.	364 barrels apples, seconds.
65 boxes asparagus.	130 quarts cherries.
218 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels string beans.	488 quarts currants.
906 bushels dry beans.	260 pounds grapes.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels Lima beans.	79 bushels pears.
84 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels shell beans.	533 quarts blackberries.
1,400 bushels beets.	80 quarts gooseberries.
523 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels beet greens.	5,830 quarts strawberries.
64 quarts Brussels sprouts.	1,708 quarts raspberries.
167 tons cabbage.	100 gallons vinegar.
266 crates cantaloupes.	947 cords manure.
471 bushels carrots.	713 barrels hen manure.
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels cauliflower.	380,476 quarts milk.
121 boxes celery.	11,749 dozen eggs.
722 bushels sweet corn.	6,863 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds poultry.
416 $\frac{1}{2}$ boxes cucumbers.	65,554 pounds pork.
42 pecks cucumbers, pickle.	21,215 pounds beef.
7 barrels egg plant.	3,000 tons ice.
403 boxes lettuce.	48 cords wood.
2,065 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels onions.	2,422 feet lumber.
4 bushels parsley.	

LIST OF LIVE STOCK.

39 work horses.	2 calves, steers.
7 driving horses.	140 hogs.
3 pairs oxen.	124 shoats.
94 cows.	170 pigs.
1 two-year-old heifer.	44 breeding sows.
20 yearling heifers.	3 boars.
11 heifer calves.	384 hens.
4 bulls.	1,568 chickens.

VALUATION.

REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Real estate,	\$1,454,493 50
Personal property,	481,658 32
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Total,	\$1,936,151 82

HOSPITAL REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

I hereby submit the annual report of the State Farm Hospital for the year ending Nov. 30, 1918.

The number of patients in the hospital on Dec. 1, 1917, was 154. During the year there were 599 admitted, 631 were discharged, and there remained 122 at the close of the year. There were 141 deaths; of these 41 were prisoners and 100 were paupers.

The general health of the inmates in both prison and alms departments has been satisfactory throughout the year excepting in the period during September and October when influenza was epidemic.

The disease first appeared on September 15, when 3 inmates from the prison department were admitted to the hospital presenting well-developed symptoms. During the period which followed 208 cases were received, filling the hospital to its full capacity and taxing the medical and nursing service to its utmost.

The original source of infection has not been fully determined, those first showing symptoms having resided within the institution for a period of several weeks prior to the onset of the disease. In view of the fact, however, that commitments are made from all parts of the State, and that many communities from which our population is drawn were then in the grip of the epidemic, it is not remarkable that the institution was visited by the same condition. It is probable that the carrier either considered himself to be suffering from a common cold or as was true in some instances he refused to consider himself sufficiently ill to report for treatment, in this manner escaped detection and, although himself a mild case, furnished the nucleus for infection of the entire institution.

It is interesting to note that with an inmate population of about 75, no cases developed in the prison department for women, although opportunities for exposure to the infection were apparently equal to that in other departments.

Of the 211 patients admitted, 25 died. Of these, 14 were prisoners and 11 paupers. In 8 cases death was apparently due to influenza without complications, the remaining 17 presented complications as follows: chronic valvular disease of the heart, 2; broncho-pneumonia, 9; lobar pneumonia, 4; and asthma, 2. For further details reference is made to the appended statistical tables.

Dr. Frank C. Carlton was appointed assistant physician in January, 1918, to fill an existing vacancy, and no other changes have occurred in the medical staff.

I wish to express gratitude to the medical staff for faithful and efficient service during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK H. CARLISLE,

Resident Physician.

HOSPITAL TABLES.



HOSPITAL TABLES.

TABLE No. 1. — *Hospital Report.*

Number in hospital Dec. 1, 1917,	154	
Admitted during year,	599	
Total under treatment,	—	753
Discharged during year,	490	
Died during year,	141	
Total,	—	631
Remaining in hospital Nov. 30, 1918,		122

TABLE No. 2. — *Monthly Admissions, Discharges and Deaths.*

	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.
1917.			
December,	43	47	13
1918.			
January,	49	47	14
February,	43	26	10
March,	33	38	17
April,	33	27	8
May,	30	32	6
June,	22	25	6
July,	24	17	3
August,	31	19	11
September,	185	28	17
October,	70	124	27
November,	36	60	9
Totals,	599	490	141

TABLE NO. 3. — *Ages of Patients on Admission.*

	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and Over.
1917.								
December, . . .	1	1	10	11	11	7	—	3
1918.								
January, . . .	—	3	7	12	13	8	6	—
February, . . .	—	12	3	6	9	8	4	1
March, . . .	—	4	10	8	1	5	3	2
April, . . .	1	2	7	4	11	6	2	—
May, . . .	—	4	5	6	5	6	1	3
June, . . .	—	2	5	4	4	3	4	—
July, . . .	—	3	6	5	4	3	3	—
August, . . .	—	5	3	8	8	4	3	—
September, . . .	—	19	55	38	39	19	13	2
October, . . .	—	6	7	7	11	18	18	2
November, . . .	—	2	8	5	12	6	2	1
Totals, . . .	2	63	126	114	128	93	59	14

TABLE No. 4. — *Tabulated Report of Cases in Hospital at the Beginning of the Year.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Abscess, axilla,	1	—	1	—	—
Abscess, chest,	1	—	—	—	1
Alcoholism,	3	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis,	1	1	—	—	—
Arthritis,	3	1	1	—	1
Arthritis, deformans,	1	—	—	1	—
Bronchitis, acute,	1	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis, chronic,	3	—	2	1	—
Bubo,	1	1	—	—	—
Cancer, face,	1	—	—	1	—
Cancer, tongue,	1	—	—	1	—
Cholangitis,	1	1	—	—	—
Conjunctivitis,	1	1	—	—	—
Constipation, acute,	1	1	—	—	—
Cystitis,	2	—	—	—	2
Debility,	13	—	3	9	1
Dementia, primary,	2	—	—	2	—
Dementia, senile,	2	—	—	2	—
Enteritis,	2	1	—	—	1
Epilepsy,	3	—	—	2	1
Erysipelas,	1	—	—	—	1
Fractured arm,	1	1	—	—	—
Fractured thigh and elbow,	1	1	—	—	—
Frostbite, toes,	1	1	—	—	—
Gonorrhœa, acute,	1	1	—	—	—
Hemiplegia,	7	—	3	2	2
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	7	—	1	2	4
Hernia, strangulated,	3	1	1	—	1
Hydatid cyst, liver,	1	—	—	—	1
Hydrocele,	1	—	1	—	—
Incontinence, urine,	1	—	—	—	1
Infected foot,	2	2	—	—	—
Infected wrist,	1	1	—	—	—
Locomotor ataxia,	2	—	—	2	—
Lumbago,	1	—	—	—	1
Morphinism,	1	—	1	—	—
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous,	2	—	—	—	2
Neuritis,	1	—	1	—	—
Optic, atrophy,	1	—	—	1	—
Organic heart disease,	13	—	5	4	4
Orchitis,	1	1	—	—	—
Paraplegia,	2	—	—	1	1
Phimosis,	1	—	1	—	—
Pleurisy, acute plastic,	3	—	2	—	1
Rheumatism, acute articular,	4	—	4	—	—
Rheumatism, chronic,	1	—	—	1	—
Sciatica,	1	1	—	—	—
Senility,	18	—	5	9	4
Sprained foot,	1	1	—	—	—
Stricture, urethral,	1	—	—	1	—
Syphilis, secondary,	1	—	1	—	—
Torticollis,	1	1	—	—	—
Trauma, back,	1	—	1	—	—
Trauma, finger,	1	1	—	—	—
Trauma, head,	1	—	—	—	1
Trauma, hip,	1	—	—	—	1
Tubercular peritonitis,	1	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	14	—	—	11	3
Tuberculosis, spine,	1	—	—	—	1
Ulcer, ankle,	2	2	—	—	—
Ulcer, leg,	4	—	4	—	—
Totals,	154	25	38	53	33

TABLE No. 5.—*Tabulated Report of Cases treated in the Hospital admitted during Year ending Nov. 30, 1918.*

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Abscess, axillary,	3	2	1	-	-
Abscess, chest,	2	1	1	-	-
Adenitis,	2	1	1	-	-
Alcoholism,	23	21	-	-	2
Arteriosclerosis,	2	-	-	-	2
Arteriosclerosis and endocarditis,	1	-	-	-	1
Arthritis,	1	1	3	3	-
Asthma,	2	1	1	-	-
Bronchitis, acute,	13	11	2	-	-
Bronchitis, acute, and asthma,	1	-	-	-	1
Bronchitis, chronic,	6	-	3	-	3
Burn on face and arm,	1	-	1	-	-
Cancer, face,	2	-	-	2	-
Cancer, lip,	2	-	-	1	1
Cancer, liver,	1	-	-	-	1
Cancer, neck,	1	-	-	-	1
Cancer, nose,	2	-	2	-	-
Carbuncle, neck,	2	2	-	-	-
Cholecystitis,	1	-	-	-	1
Cholangitis, suppurative,	1	-	-	-	1
Chorea,	1	-	1	-	-
Constipation, acute,	4	4	-	-	-
Debility,	17	1	7	9	-
Dementia, alcoholic,	21	-	-	21	-
Dementia, senile,	8	-	-	8	-
Diabetes, mellitus,	2	-	-	-	2
Diarrhœa, acute,	7	7	-	-	-
Dislocated shoulder,	1	-	-	1	-
Eczema, chronic,	1	-	1	-	-
Endocarditis, chronic,	1	-	-	-	1
Epilepsy,	10	-	2	1	1
Furunculosis,	1	1	-	-	-
Fibro-sarcoma of back,	1	-	-	-	1
Fistula, anal,	2	1	1	-	-
Fistula, fecal,	1	1	-	-	-
Fractured elbow and thigh,	1	1	-	-	-
Fractured jaw,	2	2	-	-	-
Fractured leg,	2	2	-	-	-
Fractured leg, compound,	1	1	-	-	-
Fractured ribs,	1	-	1	-	-
Fractured tibia and fibula,	1	1	-	-	-
Fractured ulna,	1	1	-	-	-
Fractured vertebræ,	1	-	1	-	-
Frostbite, feet,	2	2	-	-	-
Frostbite, fingers,	1	1	-	-	-
Frostbite, toes,	2	2	-	-	-
Gastritis, acute,	4	4	-	-	-
Gastritis, chronic, and arteriosclerosis,	1	-	-	-	1
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	15	-	5	-	10
Hemorrhoids,	2	2	-	-	-
Hernia, inguinal,	2	-	1	1	-
Incontinence of urine,	1	-	1	-	-
Incised wound, knee,	1	1	-	-	-
Incised wound, neck,	1	-	-	-	1
Indigestion, acute,	2	2	-	-	-
Infected arm,	1	1	-	-	-
Infected elbow,	1	-	1	-	-
Infected hand,	1	1	-	-	-
Infected knee,	1	1	-	-	-
Infected toe,	1	-	1	-	-
Influenza,	211	186	-	-	25
Liver, hypertrophic cirrhosis,	3	-	-	-	3
Locomotor ataxia,	1	-	-	-	1
Lumbago,	4	4	-	-	-
Malaria,	1	1	-	-	-

TABLE NO. 5. — *Tabulated Report of Cases, etc.* — Concluded.

DISEASES.	Number of Cases.	Recovery.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Died.
Mercurialism,	1	1	-	-	-
Morphinism,	3	-	3	-	-
Myalgia,	1	1	-	-	-
Myocarditis,	1	-	1	-	-
Nephritis, acute interstitial,	4	3	-	-	1
Nephritis, chronic,	4	-	-	-	4
Nephritis, acute, parenchymatous,	1	-	-	-	1
Neuralgia, facial,	1	1	-	-	-
Edema of scrotum,	1	1	-	-	-
Organic heart disease,	15	-	7	-	8
Osteo-arthritis,	2	-	1	-	1
Paraplegia,	7	-	2	4	1
Paresis,	1	-	-	-	1
Phlebitis,	2	1	1	-	-
Pleurisy,	3	2	1	-	-
Pneumonia, broncho,	18	13	-	-	5
Pneumonia, lobar,	10	5	-	-	5
Renal calculus,	1	1	-	-	-
Retention of urine,	1	1	-	-	-
Rheumatism, acute articular,	11	10	1	-	-
Rheumatism, chronic,	3	-	2	-	1
Rheumatism, gonorrhœal,	1	1	-	-	-
Rhus poisoning,	1	1	-	-	-
Scalded leg,	1	1	-	-	-
Scalp wound,	1	1	-	-	-
Senility,	9	-	-	9	-
Simple depression,	1	1	-	-	-
Sprained knee,	1	1	-	-	-
Syncope,	1	1	-	-	-
Syphilis, secondary,	3	-	3	-	-
Tabes dorsalis,	2	-	-	1	1
Tonsillitis, acute catarrhal,	8	8	-	-	-
Trauma, back,	2	2	-	-	-
Trauma, foot,	2	2	-	-	-
Trauma, head,	2	2	-	-	-
Trauma, leg,	1	-	1	-	-
Trauma, side,	1	1	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, acute miliary,	1	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis, peritoneum,	1	-	-	1	-
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	33	-	1	26	6
Tuberculosis, spine,	1	-	-	1	-
Typhoid fever,	1	1	-	-	-
Ulcer, leg,	10	10	-	-	-
Urethritis,	1	1	-	-	-
Verruca acuminata,	1	1	-	-	-
Total,	599	346	62	95	96

TABLE NO. 6. — *Deaths, 1917-18.*

Alcoholism,	2
Anæmia, pernicious,	1
Arteriosclerosis,	4
Arteriosclerosis and endocarditis,	1
Bronchitis, acute, and asthma,	1
Bronchitis, chronic,	4
Bronchitis, chronic, and myocarditis,	1
Carcinoma of face,	2
Carcinoma of lip,	1
Carcinoma of neck,	1
Cholangitis, acute,	1
Cholangitis, suppurative,	1
Diabetes, mellitus,	2
Epilepsy,	1
Erysipelas,	1
Fibro-sarcoma of back,	1
Gastritis, chronic, and arteriosclerosis,	1
Hemorrhage, cerebral,	16
Hemorrhage from chest following a stab wound,	1
Incised wound of neck,	1
Influenza,	8
Influenza and asthma, bronchial,	2
Influenza and chronic valvular heart disease,	2
Influenza and broncho-pneumonia,	9
Influenza and lobar pneumonia,	4
Liver, hydatid cyst,	1
Liver, carcinoma of,	1
Liver, hypertrophic cirrhosis,	3
Locomotor ataxia,	1
Nephritis, acute, and endocarditis,	1
Nephritis, chronic interstitial,	7
Nephritis, acute, parenchymatous,	1
Nephritis, chronic parenchymatous,	1
Neuritis, multiple,	1
Organic, heart disease,	19
Organic heart disease and chronic articular rheumatism,	1
Paraplegia,	1
Paresis,	1
Pleurisy,	1
Pneumonia, broncho,	6
Pneumonia, lobar,	6
Tabes dorsalis,	1
Tuberculosis, acute miliary,	1

Tuberculosis of bladder,	2
Tuberculosis of knee,	1
Tuberculosis of peritoneum,	2
Tuberculosis of pleura,	1
Tuberculosis, pulmonary,	11
Tuberculosis, spine,	1
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Total,	141

TABLE No. 7. — *Ages.*

	Under 20.	20 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	60 to 70.	70 to 80.	80 and Over.
Deaths,	—	12	18	19	23	30	28	11

Deaths are classified as follows: —

Prisoners,	41
Alms,	100
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Total,	141

STATE FARM,

BRIDGEWATER.

BRIDGEWATER STATE HOSPITAL.

TRUSTEES.

LEONARD HUNTRESS, M.D., <i>Chairman</i> , . . .	LOWELL.
GALEN L. STONE,	BROOKLINE.
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GEORGE A. GAUNT, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>
— — —, M.D.,	<i>Assistant Physician.</i>

CONSULTING PHYSICIANS.

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PHILIP COOMBS KNAPP, M.D.,	BOSTON.
HENRY R. STEDMAN, M.D.,	BROOKLINE.

CONSULTING PATHOLOGIST.

EDWARD WYLLYS TAYLOR, M.D.,	BOSTON.
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HOSPITAL REPORT, INSANE.

To the Trustees of the State Farm.

The annual report of the Bridgewater State Hospital for the year ending Nov. 30, 1918, together with the statistical tables for the year ending Sept. 30, 1918, is hereby submitted.

The year opened with 845 and ended with 850 patients in the hospital, there having been 74 admitted and 58 dismissed, an increase in the daily average number of 14.58 over the preceding year. The 58 dismissals were as follows: as recovered, 9; as improved, 2; as unimproved, 4; as not insane, 3; transferred to other institutions for the insane, 2; and died, 38. These figures are for the twelve months ending September 30, and do not include the period of epidemic which followed.

Throughout the year the attendants and nursing corps have shown a steady decline in numbers, as a result of war demands and the consequent elevation of wages in industrial fields. Their number became reduced to approximately 60 per cent. of its normal total. In this we have apparently not differed greatly from the other institutions, but the shortage has been a matter of much concern in the supplying of necessary care and legal restraint peculiar to this hospital.

That the year has passed with neither serious mishap, nor loss of patients through escape, reflects credit upon those attendants who remained in the service, and who, by unselfish devotion to duty helped to spell success of what might otherwise have been failure. The recently declared peace has served to check the general exodus and brings a feeling of hope that the coming year will witness an approach to normal.

In September influenza, having already gained entrance to the prison department, made its appearance here despite quarantine regulations, and before subsiding had infected 292 patients and nearly one-third of our employees.

Deaths from Influenza and Complications.

Number of influenza patients who developed pneumonia,	58
Number of influenza patients who developed pneumonia, and died,	27
Number of influenza patients who died, with complications other than pneumonia,	8
Total number of deaths in which influenza was the direct or indirect cause,	35

Agriculture has furnished the principal industry during the year. The enclosed farm connected with the hospital, worked by patients, produced as follows: turnips, 732 bushels; beets, 302 bushels; beet greens, 100 bushels;* beans (string), 150 bushels; beans (dry), 10 bushels; onions, 1,000 bushels; carrots, 124 bushels; peas, 200 bushels; peas (dry), 4 bushels; cucumbers, 200 bushels; tomatoes, 250 bushels; muskmelons, 2,550; watermelons, 1,150; lettuce, 3,000 heads; strawberries, 300 boxes; raspberries, 1,025 boxes; currants, 200 boxes; blackberries, 510 boxes.

The farming operations usually conducted by prison labor threatened this year to be much curtailed unless re-enforcements were forthcoming. In response to the call, groups of patients from this department, many of whom had not been outside the institution for years, were sent to the fields, where under direction they demonstrated that the plan was a practical one and the return comparable with that produced with prison labor. A number have also found employment in the dairy, have become efficient in milking and make up one-half of the total number employed.

Out-of-door occupation has in return been beneficial to the physical health of those engaged, and it is hoped that the experiment undertaken through force of necessity will not only become a permanent one but each year find further extension.

A small group of patients have continued Red Cross knitting begun last year, and with yarn and working materials furnished by the American Red Cross Society have turned out the following: mufflers, 104; socks, 459; sweaters, 27; wristers, 593.

Entertainment has been in part furnished by professional talent and by Rev. L. B. Coddington, who has given several illustrated lectures. In June a very pleasing musical program was

furnished by members of the Central Jewish Organization through the kindness of the Rev. Moses L. Sedar. To these, I wish to express deep appreciation.

A motion-picture outfit has been purchased, installed in a fireproof booth in connection with the chapel, and is now providing weekly entertainments popular with both patients and employees.

To the members of the staff who have cheerfully responded to the many extra demands made upon them during the year, I wish to express appreciation.

I wish, also, to thank attendants and other employees for the fine spirit of co-operation displayed during the year, more particularly during the period of epidemic.

Dr. W. Y. Seymour was commissioned captain in the Medical Reserve Corps and left our service in July.

Dr. M. D. Lipes was appointed junior assistant in August, but resigned following one month's service to accept another appointment.

Mindful of deep obligations for your Board's aid and counsel, I am

Respectfully,

FRANK H. CARLISLE,
Medical Director.

STATISTICAL TABLES

AS ADOPTED BY AMERICAN MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION.

PRESCRIBED BY MASSACHUSETTS COMMISSION ON MENTAL DISEASES.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1. — *General Information.*

1. Date of opening as an institution for the insane: Sept. 14, 1886.			
2. Type of institution: State.			
3. Hospital plant: —			
Value of hospital property,	.	.	— ¹
Real estate, including buildings,	.	.	— ¹
Personal property,	.	.	— ¹
Total,			— ¹
Total acreage of hospital property. ¹			
Acreage under cultivation during previous year. ¹			
4. Medical service: —			
	Men.	Women.	Total.
Medical director,	1	—	1
Assistant physicians,	2	—	2
Medical internes,	—	—	—
Clinical assistants,	—	—	—
Total,			3
5. Employees: —			
Graduate nurses,	—	1	1
Other nurses and attendants,	63	1	64
All other employees,	1	1	2
Total,			64
6. Patients employed in industrial classes or in general hospital work on date of report,			
	322	—	322
7. Patients in institution on date of report (excluding paroles),			
	850	—	850

TABLE 2. — *Financial Statement.*

See treasurer's report for data requested under this table.

¹ The State Farm includes prison, almshouse and hospital (asylum) departments, data for which are covered under State Farm report and cannot be separated.

TABLE 3. — *Movement of Insane Patient Population for the Year ending Sept. 30, 1918.*

	Males.
1. Insane patients on books of institution Sept. 30, 1917,	848
Admissions during year: —	
(a) First admissions,	56
(b) Readmissions,	16
Total admissions,	72
(c) Transfers from other institutions for the insane,	2
2. Total received during year,	74
3. Total under treatment during year,	922
Discharged from books during year: —	
(a) As recovered,	9
(b) As improved,	2
(c) As unimproved,	4
(d) As not insane,	3
(e) Transferred to other institutions,	2
(f) Died during year,	38
4. Total discharged and died during year,	58
5. Insane patients remaining on books of institution Sept. 30, 1918,	864
<i>Supplementary Data.</i>	
6. Average daily number of insane patients actually in the institution during year,	852.54
7. Average daily number of other insane patients on books, but away from institution on parole, on visit, boarded out, escaped or on temporary leave.	7.595

TABLE 4. — *Nativity of First Admissions and of Parents of First Admissions.*

NATIVITY.	PATIENTS.	PARENTS OF MALE PATIENTS.		
	Males.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
United States,	26	13	13	26
Austria,	2	2	2	4
Canada, ¹	4	7	9	16
England,	—	3	2	5
Germany,	1	2	2	4
Ireland,	4	12	11	23
Italy,	8	8	9	17
Russia,	4	4	4	8
Scotland,	1	1	—	1
South America,	1	—	—	—
Sweden,	1	1	1	2
Turkey in Europe,	2	2	2	4
Wales,	1	—	—	—
West Indies, ²	1	1	1	2
Total,	56	56	56	112

¹ Includes Newfoundland.² Except Cuba and Porto Rico.TABLE 5. — *Citizenship of First Admissions.*

	Males.
Citizens by birth,	26
Citizens by naturalization,	4
Aliens,	26
Total,	56

TABLE 6. — *Psychoses of First Admissions.*

PSYCHOSES.	Males.	Totals.
Senile psychoses, . . . . .	.	1
With cerebral arteriosclerosis, . . . . .	.	5
General paralysis, . . . . .	.	4
Alcoholic, total, . . . . .	.	8
(c) Acute hallucinosis,	3	
(d) Acute paranoid type,	1	
(f) Chronic hallucinosis,	1	
(h) Alcoholic deterioration,	2	
(i) Other types,	1	
Manic-depressive, total, . . . . .	.	3
(a) Manic type,	2	
(b) Depressive type,	1	
Dementia præcox, total, . . . . .	.	17
(a) Paranoid type,	8	
(c) Hebephrenic type,	9	
Epileptic, total, . . . . .	.	2
(a) Deterioration,	2	
With mental deficiency, . . . . .	.	2
Undiagnosed, . . . . .	.	3
Not insane, total, . . . . .	.	11
(d) Constitutional inferiority without psychosis,	3	
(c) Mental deficiency without psychosis,	5	
(f) Others (simple depression),	3	
Total, . . . . .	.	56

TABLE 7. — *Race of First Admissions classified with Reference to Psychoses.*

RACE.	Total.	PSYCHOSES.									
		Senile.	With Cerebral Arteriosclerosis.	General Paralysis.	Alcoholic.	Manic-depressive.	Dementia Præcox.	Epileptic.	With Mental Deficiency.	Undiagnosed.	Not Insane.
African (black), . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Armenian,	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
English,	12	1	4	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	2
French,	6	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
German,	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hebrew,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Irish,	11	-	1	2	3	1	1	1	-	-	2
Italian,	7	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	2	1
Scandinavian,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slavonic,	5	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	-
Turkish,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Mixed,	8	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	2
Total,	56	1	5	4	8	3	17	2	2	3	11

TABLE 8. — *Age of First Admissions classified with Reference to Principal Psychoses.*

PSYCHOSES.	Total.	YEARS.										
		15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45-49.	50-54.	55-59.	65-69.	70 and Over.
Senile, . . .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
With cerebral arteriosclerosis, . . .	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1
General paralysis, . . .	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-
Alcoholic, . . .	8	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	2	2	-	-
Manic-depressive, . . .	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dementia præcox, . . .	17	1	4	3	5	2	1	1	-	-	-	-
Epileptic psychoses, . . .	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
With mental deficiency, . . .	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Undiagnosed psychoses, . . .	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Not insane, . . .	11	4	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total, . . .	56	5	6	7	10	5	4	4	5	3	5	2

TABLE 9. — *Degree of Education of First Admissions classified with Reference to Principal Psychoses.*

PSYCHOSES.	Total.	Illiterate.	Reads and Writes.	Common School.	High School.	College.
Senile,	1	—	1	—	—	—
With cerebral arteriosclerosis, .	5	—	4	—	1	—
General paralysis,	4	—	1	2	—	1
Alcoholic,	8	—	3	5	—	—
Manic-depressive,	3	—	1	2	—	—
Dementia præcox,	17	1	8	6	—	2
Epileptic,	2	—	1	1	—	—
With mental deficiency,	2	1	1	—	—	—
Undiagnosed,	3	1	2	—	—	—
Not insane,	11	1	4	6	—	—
• Total,	56	4	26	22	1	3

TABLE 10. — *Environment of First Admissions classified with Reference to Principal Psychoses.*

PSYCHOSES.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
Senile,	1	1	—
With cerebral arteriosclerosis,	5	3	2
General paralysis,	4	3	1
Alcoholic,	8	8	—
Manic-depressive,	3	2	1
Dementia præcox,	17	15	2
Epileptic,	2	2	—
With mental deficiency,	2	2	—
Undiagnosed,	3	1	2
Not insane,	11	8	3
• Total,	56	45	11

TABLE 11. — *Economic Condition of First Admissions classified with Reference to Principal Psychoses.*

PSYCHOSES.	Total.	Dependent.	Marginal.	Comfortable.
Senile,	1	1	—	—
With cerebral arteriosclerosis,	5	3	2	—
General paralysis,	4	3	—	1
Alcoholic,	8	4	4	—
Manic-depressive,	3	—	3	—
Dementia præcox,	17	14	2	1
Epileptic,	2	1	1	—
With mental deficiency,	2	1	1	—
Undiagnosed,	3	1	1	1
Not insane,	11	2	6	3
Total,	56	30	20	6

TABLE 12.— *Use of Alcohol by First Admissions classified with Reference to Principal Psychoses.*

PSYCHOSES.	Total.	Abstinent.	Temperate.	Intemperate.	Unascertained.
Senile,	1	—	—	1	—
With cerebral arteriosclerosis,	5	—	2	3	—
General paralysis,	4	—	—	4	—
Alcoholic,	8	—	—	8	—
Manic-depressive,	3	—	—	3	—
Dementia præcox,	17	—	8	8	1
Epileptic,	2	—	1	1	—
With mental deficiency,	2	—	1	1	—
Undiagnosed,	3	—	1	2	—
Not insane,	11	1	8	2	—
Total,	56	1	21	33	1

TABLE 13. — *Marital Condition of First Admissions classified with Reference to Principal Psychoses.*

PSYCHOSES.	Total.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.
Senile,	1	1	—	—
With cerebral arteriosclerosis,	5	2	1	2
General paralysis,	4	2	2	—
Alcoholic,	8	2	4	2
Manic-depressive,	3	2	1	—
Dementia præcox,	17	15	2	—
Epileptic,	2	1	1	—
With mental deficiency,	2	2	—	—
Undiagnosed,	3	1	2	—
Not insane,	11	7	4	—
Total,	56	35	17	4

TABLE 14. — *Psychoses of Readmissions.*

PSYCHOSES.	Males.	Totals.
With cerebral arteriosclerosis, . . . . .	. . .	1
Alcoholic, total, . . . . .	. . .	6
(c) Acute hallucinosis,	2	
(d) Acute paranoid type,	1	
(f) Chronic hallucinosis,	2	
(g) Chronic paranoid type,	1	
Manic-depressive, total, . . . . .	. . .	1
(a) Manic type,	1	
Dementia præcox, total, . . . . .	. . .	7
(a) Paranoid type,	3	
(b) Katatonic type,	1	
(c) Hebephrenic type,	3	
Not insane, total, . . . . .	. . .	1
(e) Mental deficiency without psychosis,	1	
Total, . . . . .	. . .	16

TABLE 15. — *Discharges of Patients classified with Reference to Principal Psychoses and Condition of Discharge.*

PSYCHOSES.	Total.	Re-covered.	Im-proved.	Unim-proved.	Not Insane.
Alcoholic,	5	4	—	1	—
Manic-depressive,	2	2	—	—	—
Dementia præcox,	4	—	—	4	—
Paranoia or paranoiac conditions,	1	—	1	—	—
Epileptic,	1	—	1	—	—
With mental deficiency,	1	—	—	1	—
Undiagnosed,	1	1	—	—	—
Not insane,	5	—	—	—	5
Total,	20	7	2	6	5

TABLE 16. — *Causes of Death of Patients classified with Reference to Principal Psychoses.*

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Total.	PSYCHOSES.								
		Senile.	With Cerebral Arteriosclerosis.	General Paralysis.	Alcoholic.	Manic-depressive.	Dementia Præcox.	With Paranoid Condition.	With Mental Deficiency.	Epileptic.
General diseases: —										
Tuberculosis of lungs,	11	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	1	2
Other forms of tuberculosis,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Nervous system: —										
Apoplexy (cerebral hemorrhage),	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General paralysis of insane,	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Circulatory system: —										
Chronic myocarditis,	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—
Chronic endocarditis,	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Arteriosclerosis,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Respiratory system: —										
Broncho-pneumonia,	6	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	1
Lobar pneumonia,	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other diseases of respiratory system,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Digestive system: —										
Diarrhœa and enteritis,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Intestinal obstruction,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other diseases of digestive system,	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Genito-urinary system: —										
Chronic nephritis,	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Violence (suicide),	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Total,	38	2	1	3	4	1	16	2	2	7

TABLE 17. — *Age of Patients at Time of Death classified with Reference to Principal Psychoses.*

PSYCHOSES.	Total.	YEARS.									
		20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45-49.	50-54.	55-59.	65-69.	70 and Over.
Senile,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
With cerebral arteriosclerosis,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
General paralysis,	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Alcoholic,	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1
Manic-depressive,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dementia præcox,	16	-	1	3	2	4	2	1	1	1	1
Paranoia or paranoiac condition,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Epileptic,	7	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	2
With mental deficiency,	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	38	2	1	3	3	9	4	3	6	2	5

TABLE 18. — *Total Duration of Hospital Life of Patients dying in Hospital classified According to Psychoses.*

PSYCHOSES.	Total.	MONTHS.				YEARS.					
		Less than 1.	1-3.	4-7.	8-12.	1-2.	3-4.	5-6.	11-12.	15-19.	20 and Over.
Senile,	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
With cerebral arteriosclerosis,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
General paralysis,	3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Alcoholic,	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-
Manic-depressive,	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dementia præcox,	16	1	-	-	-	2	-	3	4	4	2
Paranoia or paranoiac condition,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Epileptic,	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	1	-
With mental deficiency,	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Total,	38	1	1	1	2	6	2	10	7	6	2

TABLE 19. — *Showing Number of Patients received from the State Institutions for the Insane and Other Sources during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1918.*

	Patients.
From hospitals for the insane,	2
From State Farm prison department,	41
From State Prison,	6
From Massachusetts Reformatory,	7
From the courts,	7
From houses of correction,	7
From jails,	3
From jails awaiting trial,	1
Total,	74

TABLE 20. — *Showing Crimes committed by Insane Criminals admitted during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1918.*

CRIMES.	Persons.
Assault and battery on officer,	2
Assault with dangerous weapon,	1
Assault with intent to murder,	2
Assault with intent to rape,	2
Assault with intent to rob,	1
Being a tramp,	3
Breaking and entering,	1
Breaking, entering, larceny,	1
Breach of peace,	1
Carrying a revolver without permission,	1
Crime against nature,	1
Drunkenness,	9
Drunkenness and destroying property,	1
Escaping from house of correction,	1
Escaping from State Infirmary,	1
Larceny,	5
Murder,	3
Neglect of family,	1

TABLE 20. — *Showing Crimes committed by Insane Criminals admitted during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1918 — Concluded.*

CRIMES.	Persons.
Nonsupport,	1
Rape,	1
Robbery,	1
Unascertained,	1
Unnatural act,	1
Vagrancy,	32
Total,	74

TABLE 21. — *Occupations of Persons First Admitted to any Insane Hospital received during the Year ending Sept. 30, 1918.*

Barbers, 2	Physician, 1
Boiler maker, 1	Plasterer, 1
Bolt maker, 1	Salesmen, 1
Bricklayer, 1	Sheet metal worker, 1
Cook, 1	Shoe workers, 5
Electrician, 1	Stationary engineer, 1
Farmer, 1	Tailor's helper, 1
Laborers, 25	Teamsters, 2
Lineman, 1	Weaver, 1
Machinists, 3	Woolen finisher, 1
Machinist's helper, 1	
Mill hand, 1	Total, 56
Painters, 2	

